



# Seabuckthorn Stem Wilt Caused by Fusarium spp. in China

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- 1. Pathogen identification
- 2. Disease resistance
- 3. Detection
- 4. Protection



- Location: Seedling nursery in Qinghai province (2018)
- 10 cultivars : SBT (Hippophae rhamnoides spp. mongolica) induced from Russia

Mortality > 90%



- Location: Seedling nursery in Gansu province (2019)
- 12cultivars: SBT induced from Russia

**Mortality >60%** 





- Location: Seedling nursery in Heilongjiang province (2019)
- 10 cultivars : SBT induced from Russia

Mortality >70%





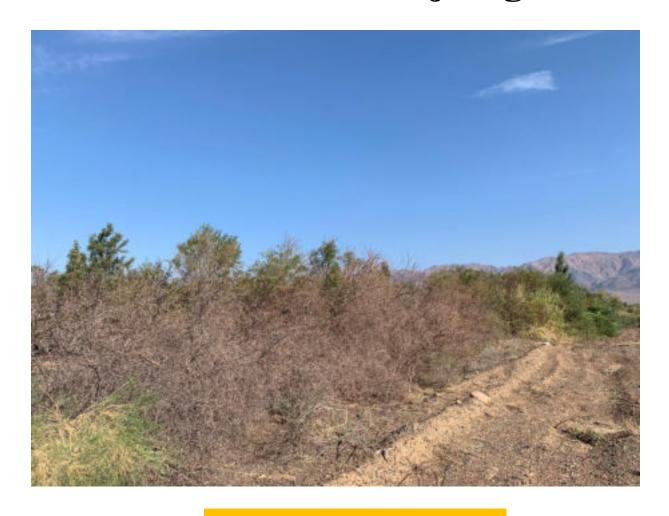
- Location: Seedling nursery in Liaoning province (2019)
- 10cultivars: SBT induced from Russia

Mortality: > 60%





# Xinjiang (2019)





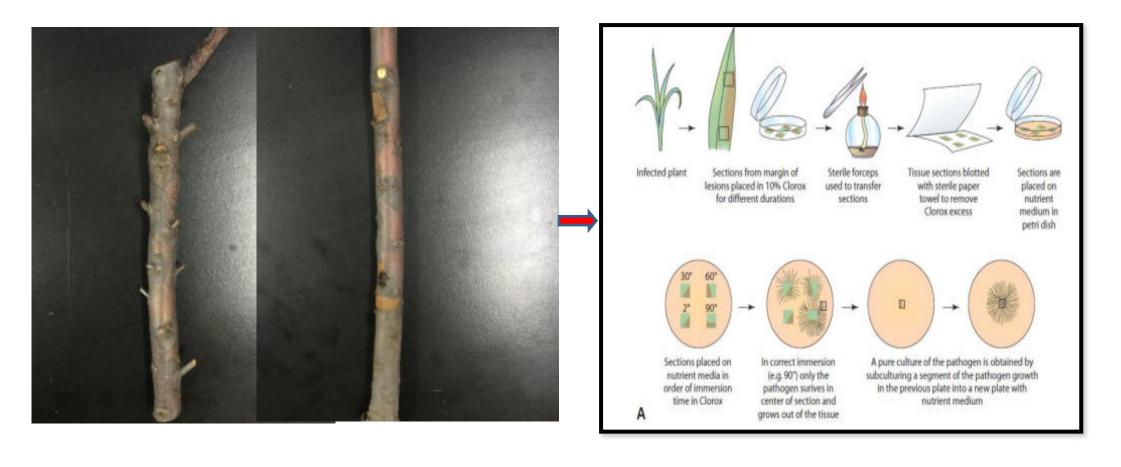
8-year-old infected trees

### **♦** Seabuckthorn Stem Wilt

- The symptoms include massive chlorosis, drooping leaves and dried-up stems on infected trees.
- Distribution: Heilongjiang, Liaoning, Neimeng, Gansu, Xinjiang, Qinghai province.







Pieces of tree roots and stems with brown discoloration in the xylem vessels were selected.













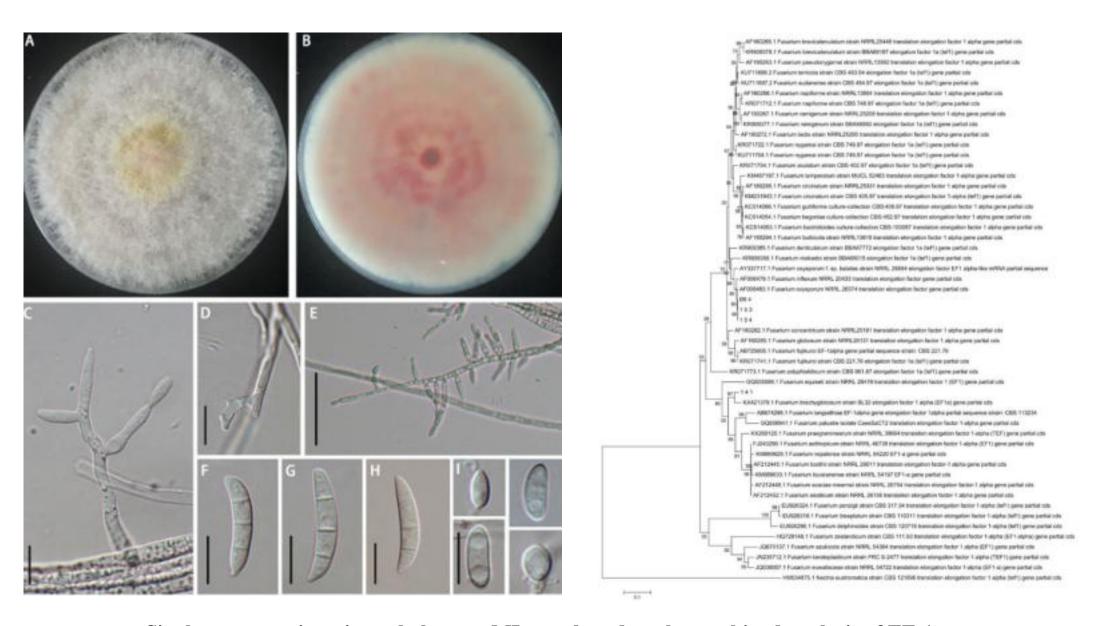


➤ Pathogenicity tests were performed on healthy, potted 1-year-old seabuckthorn seedlings (cv. eshi05) using three isolates in a greenhouse.

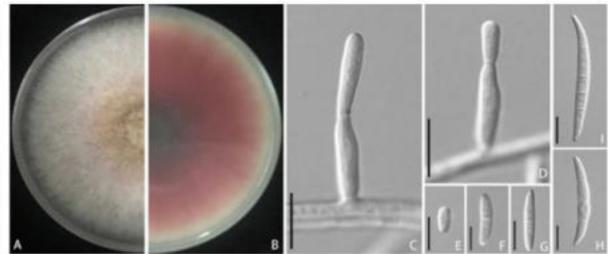


Inoculated seabuckthorn

CK



Single most-parsimonious phylogram ML-tree based on the combined analysis of EF-1a gene sequences.



#### First Report of Sea buckthorn Stem Wilt Caused by Fusarium proliferatum in Liaoning, China

Bo Natts Dongwei Zhang, Naerhola Wu, Banshong Inc. Hae Llang, Sanyang Hu, Yan Yang Han, and Yoe Llang.

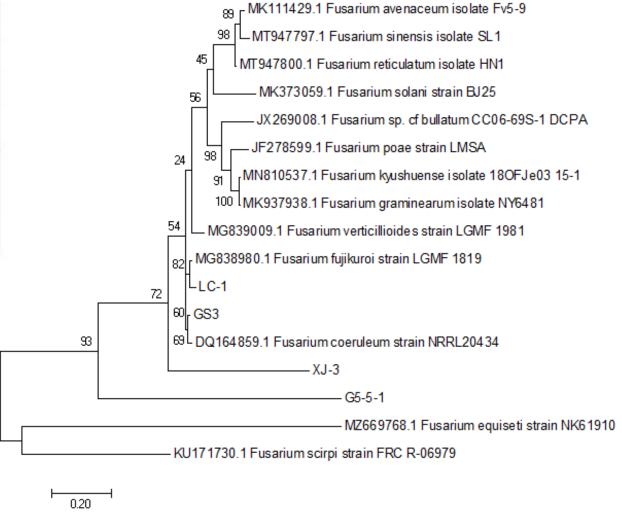
Published Online: 1 Nov 2021 | 14(ps; 5104 arg / 15 15) APO (- GR 21 1705 FDA

#### First Report of Sea buckthorn Stem Wilt Caused by Fusarium sporotrichioides in Gansu, China

Bis Na. You Liang, Janutong Hu, Xiaoling Yan, Liquing Yin, You Chen, Jianyang Hu, Dongwei Zhang, and Yuantsua Wu/St.

Published Online: 22 Jun 2021 | https://doi.org/10.1094/PDIS-03-21-0627/YDN





#### **♦** Conclusion

- Seabuckthorn stem wilt is a systemic infection disease caused by *Fusarium* spp. In China.
- Seabuckthorn stem wilt caused by *F. proliferatum* in Liaoning province, caused by *F. sporotrichioides* in Gansu province, and caused by *F. oxysporum* in Xinjiang, China.

## ■ Disease resistance of SBT cultivars

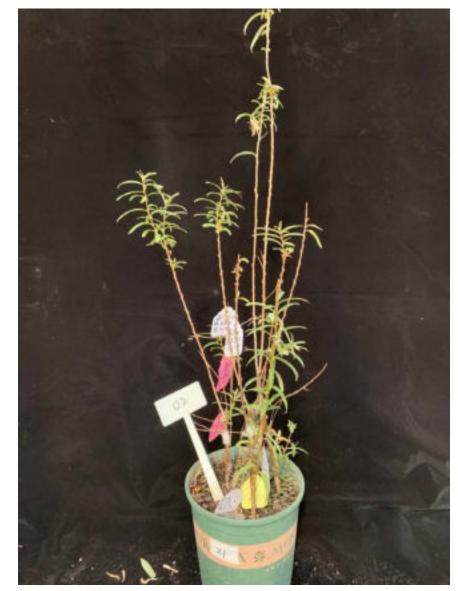
### Disease Index survey





201301 201302





201305 201308





201309 2013010





### Hybrid male SBT 1





#### **♦** Conclusion

- High resistant cultivars: native Chinese SBT (*Hippophae rhamnoides sinensis*)
- Resistant cultivars : SBT introduced from Russia (4 cultivars); hybrid SBT from China SBT and Russia SBT (4 cultivars)
- Middle resistant cultivars : SBT introduced from Russia (5 cultivars)
- Susceptible cultivars: SBT introduced from Russia (4 cultivars)

#### Construction of a quantitative detection system for seabuckthorn stem wilt

2000-

750-500-250-100-

50

Temperature, Celsius

### Specificity and sensitivity

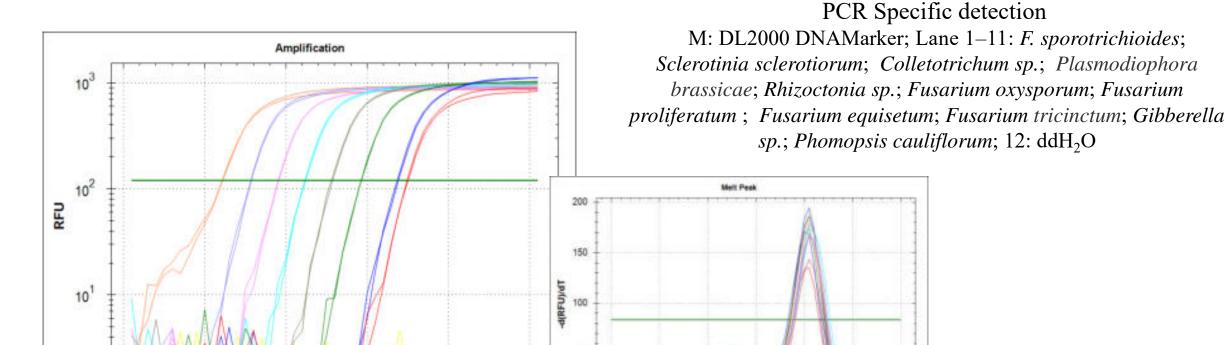
➤ONLY amplification with *F. sporotrichioides* 

20

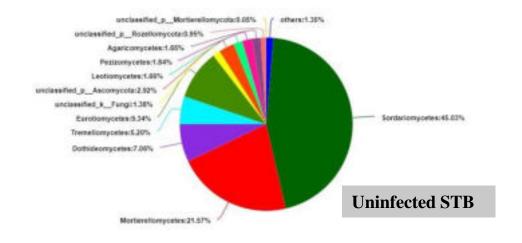
Cycles

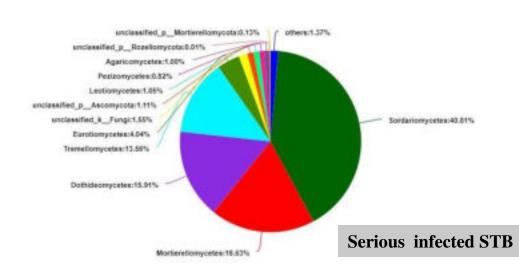
8 of gradient concentrations of resting spores in soil

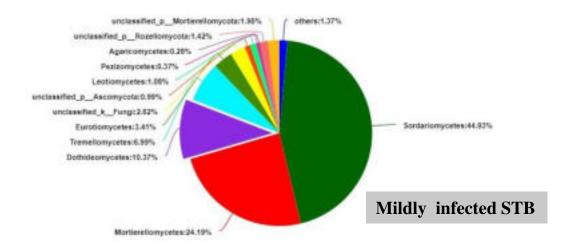
➤ Soil: 10 spores/g

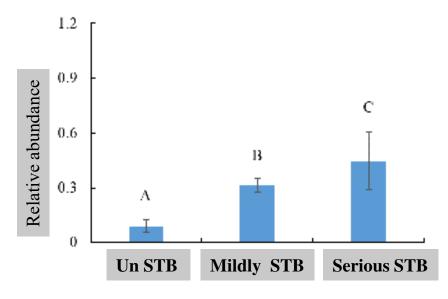


# Characteristics of rhizosphere soil fungal diversity and community structure in SBT fields with different incidence of *Fuarium* Wilt by high-throughput sequencing

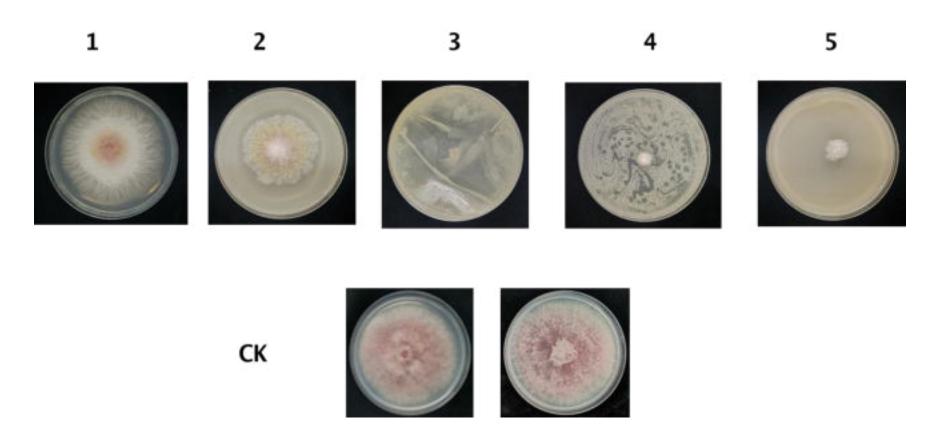








### Biological agent products screening and application



**Biological agent products screening in Laboratory** 

•Lane 1–5: 5% Zhongsheng、 Live bacteria from sea、 LV kangwei、 Micro-ecological agents、 105 Billion live bacteria; CK: F. sporotrichioides

### Inhibition rate of different biological agent products on F. sporotrichioides

Products	Concentration (μL/mL)	Colony diameter (cm)	Inhibition rate (%)
Live bacteria from sea		$3.75\pm0.007\mathrm{c}$	56.0 b
105 Billion live bacteria		$1.75 \pm 0.006  \mathrm{b}$	82.6 c
5% Zhongsheng	0.001	$6.26 \pm 0.01 \mathrm{d}$	21.8 a
LV kangwei		$0.62 \pm 0.0004$ a	97.8 d
Micro-ecological agents		$0.53 \pm 0.001  \mathrm{a}$	99.6 d

### Control effect >80%

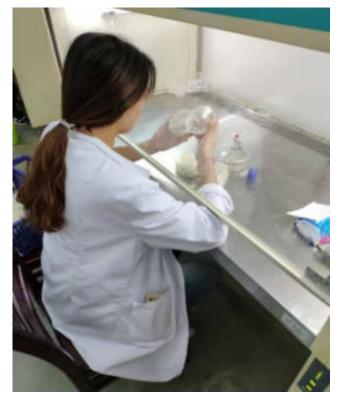


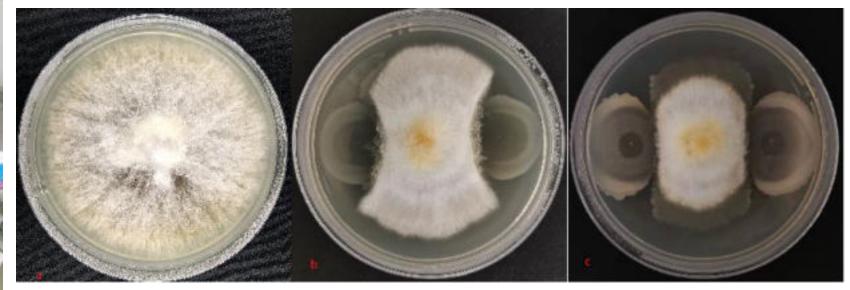
Spray 2-4 times in seedling period



Irrigating root in transplanting period, 2-3 times

### Biocontrol strains screening





a: CK, b: GT52-2, c: XJ-7

