

Root Inhabiting Blue-Stain Fungi

Leptographium procerum



Leptographium serpens



Leptographium terebrantis



Leptographium huntii (Grosmannia huntii)



Pine Seedling Inoculations Experiment 1

Virulence of Four Root-Inhabiting Blue-Stain Fungi on Southern Pine Seedlings

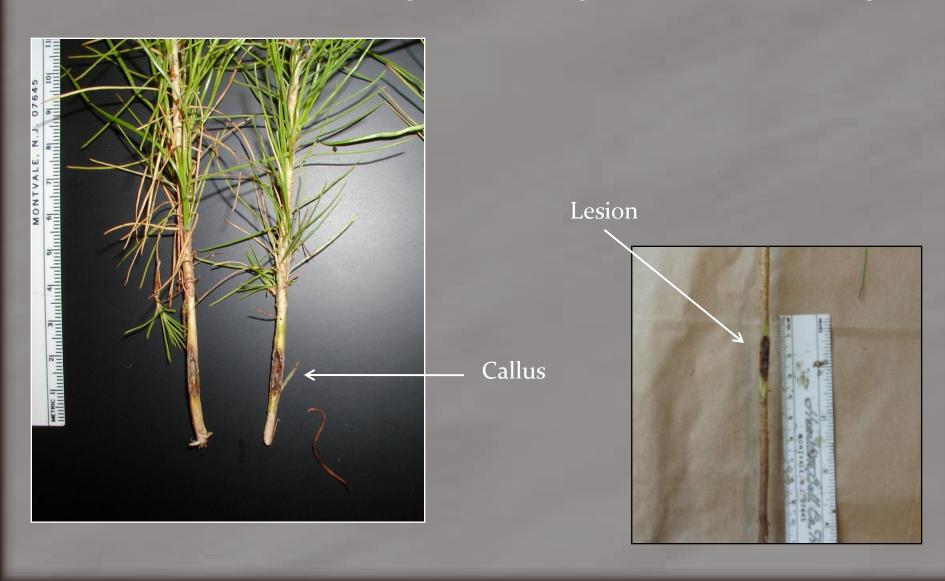






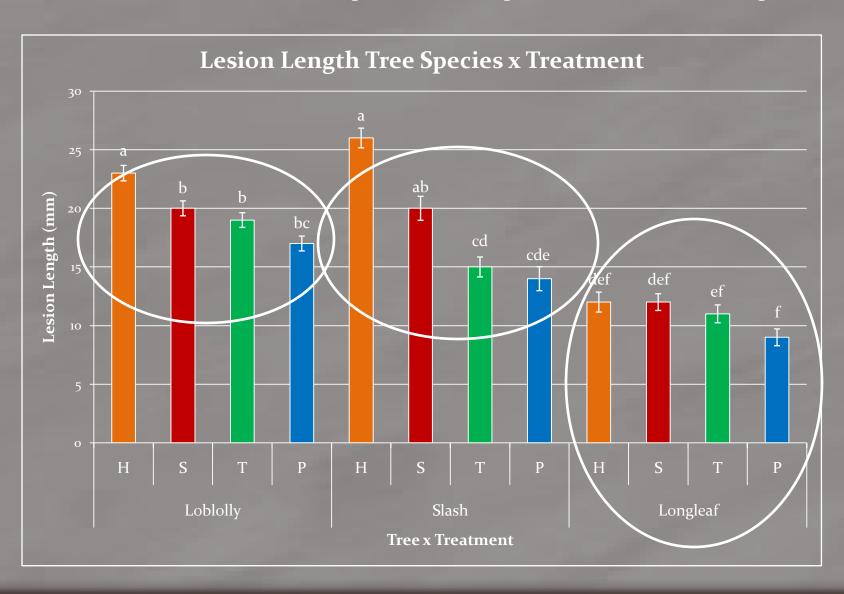
Pine Seedling Inoculations

Virulence of Four Root-Inhabiting Blue-Stain Fungi on Southern Pine Seedlings



Pine Seedling Inoculations

Virulence of Four Root-Inhabiting Blue-Stain Fungi on Southern Pine Seedlings



Pine Seedling Inoculations

Experiment 2

Virulence of *Leptographium serpens* on Longleaf Pine Seedlings under Varying Soil Moisture Regimes



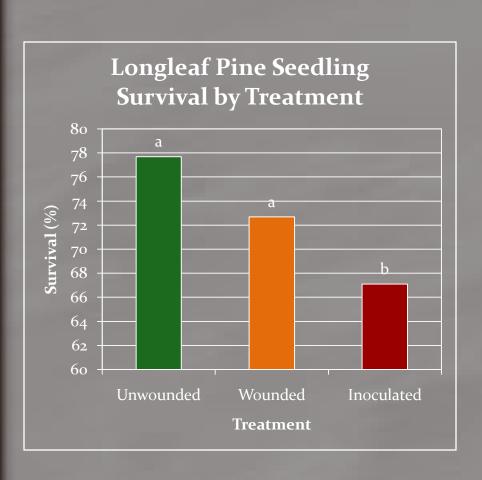


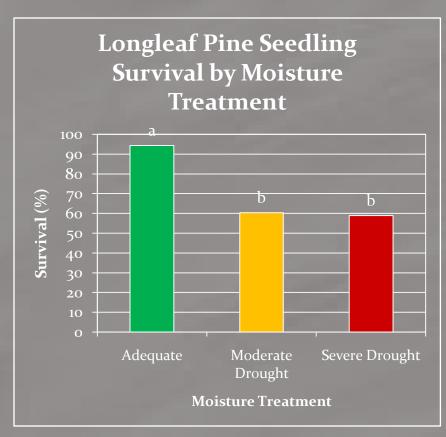




Pine Seedling Inoculations Experiment 2

Virulence of *Leptographium serpens* on Longleaf Pine Seedlings under Varying Soil Moisture Regimes





Tree Root Inoculations

Plantation Pine

Experiment One

Loblolly/ Longleaf

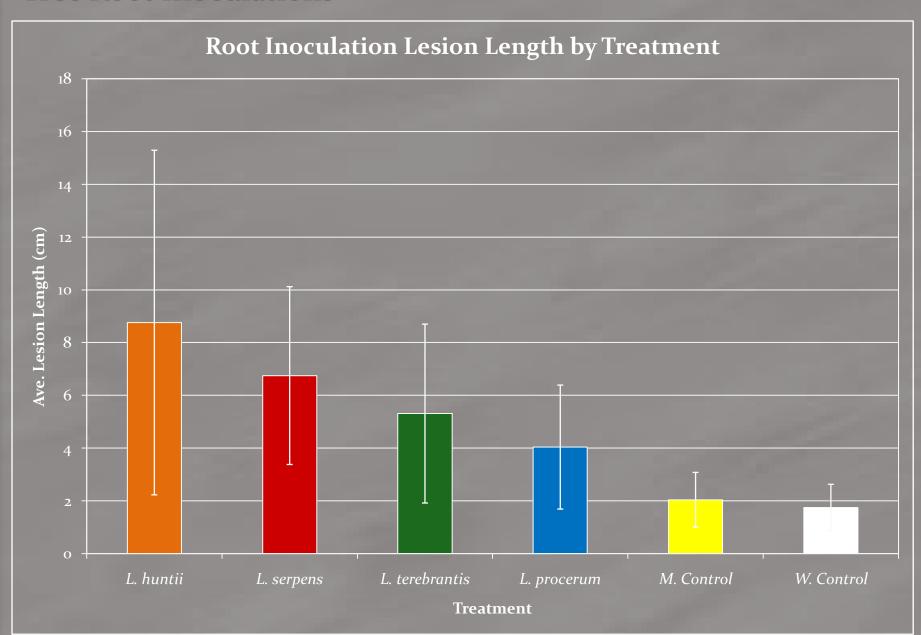
Experiment Two

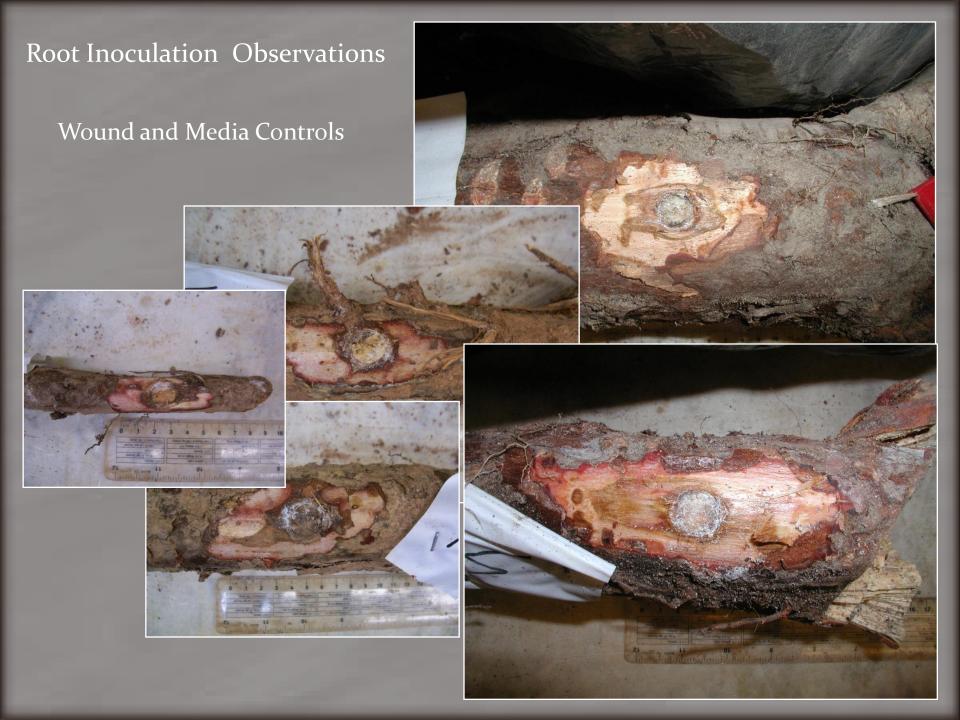
Loblolly/Slash



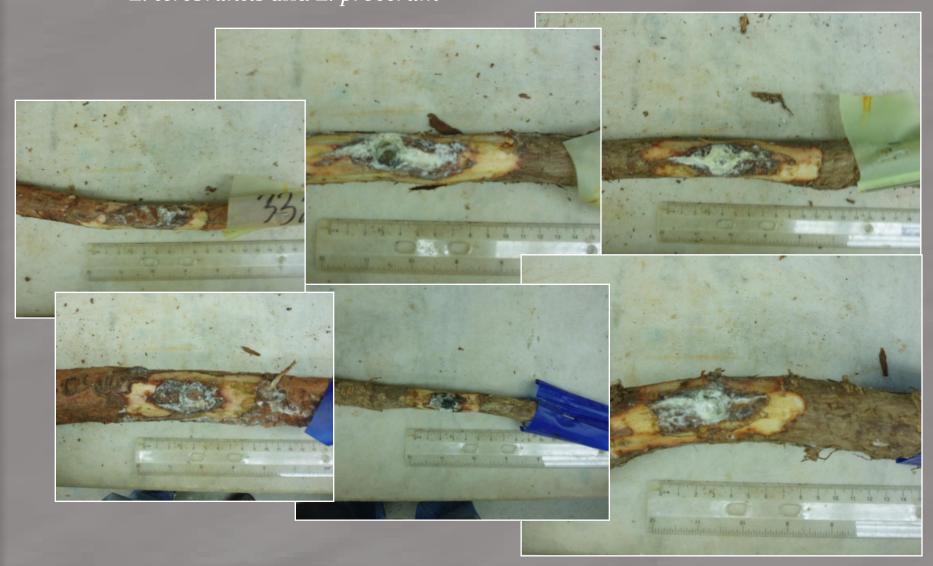


Tree Root Inoculations





L. terebrantis and L. procerum









Conclusions

- 1. All root inhabiting blue-stain fungi are capable of infection in all hosts
- 2. Evidence of local symptom development in pine seedlings and mature roots
- 3. *G. huntii* and *L. serpens* are more virulent than other species and treatments
- 4. L. serpens causes mortality in longleaf pine seedlings

5. An accumulation of inoculations wound have the potential

to cause significant damage



Thanks

- Dr. Lori Eckhardt
- Committee members Dr. Scott Enebak and Dr. Kathy Lawrence
- ☐ Roger Menard (USDA Forest Service Forest Health Protection)
- ☐ Solon Dixon Center (Joel Martin, Dale Pancake and others)
- ☐ Southern Forest Nursery Cooperative
- ☐ Fellow Graduate Student
 - Djibo Zanzot
 - I Jacob Thompson
 - Jarrod Zelko
- Undergraduate Workers
 - Chris Pope
 - Chauntey Eckhardt, Theresa Garren, and many others
- DOD and Fort Benning Military Installation (James Parker and others)







Questions

