

Response of Different Mature Loblolly Pine Families to *Leptographium terebrantis* and *Grosmannia huntii*

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University

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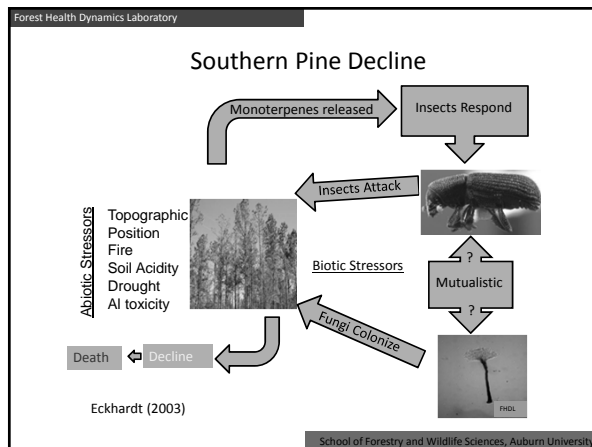
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### Introduction

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

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### Objective

- To understand how reliable is the seedling screening study ?

Seedling Families      Mature Families

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### Hypotheses

- Families have same pattern of tolerance in seedling and mature stage
- Average lesion length varies among each fungal treatment within each family

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### Sample Information

Family	Site	Tree Age	Tree Height in ft	Tree Diameter in inch
L8 (T2)	N 32.027854 W 85.213076	18	55.44 ± 5.79	7.64 ± 0.80
L5 (T1)	N 32.005701 W 85.219879	18	33.87 ± 3.18	7.53 ± 9.10
L56 (S2)	N 31.880579 W 84.991929	18	35.78 ± 2.53	7.63 ± 0.53
L37 (S1)	N 32.068077 W 83.551859	18	49.46 ± 3.11	7.75 ± 0.93

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### Methodology

- Summer 2015 and Spring 2016 in 3 locations
  - Eufaula, AL
  - Georgetown, GA
  - Cordele, GA
- 4 families were selected based on previous seedling screening trial results
  - 2 susceptible (L56 and L37)
  - 2 tolerant (L8 and L5)

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### Methodology

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### Measurements

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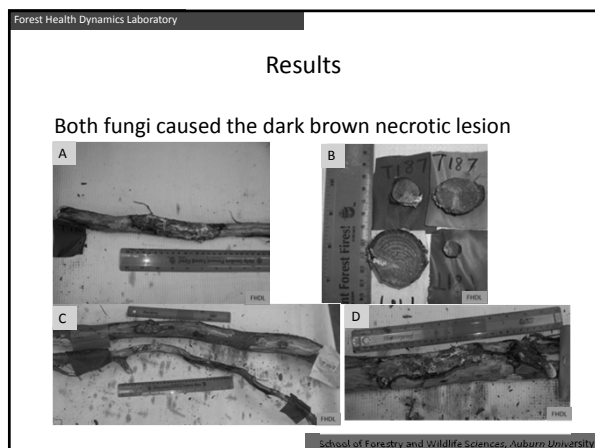
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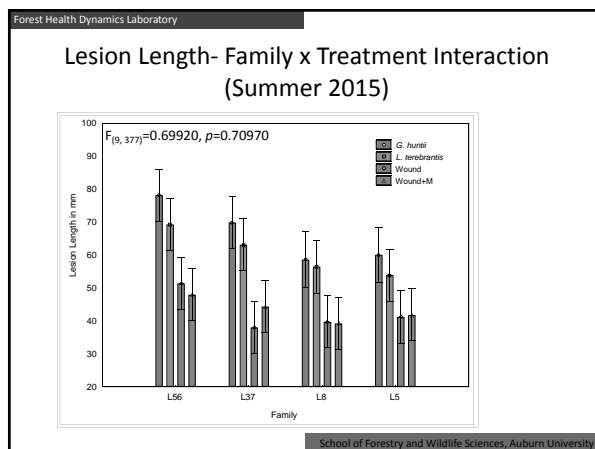
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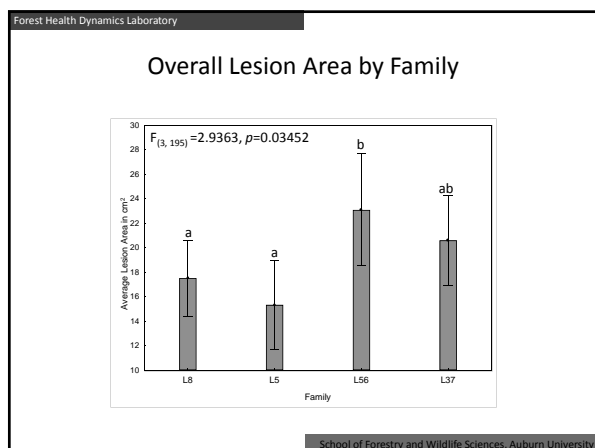
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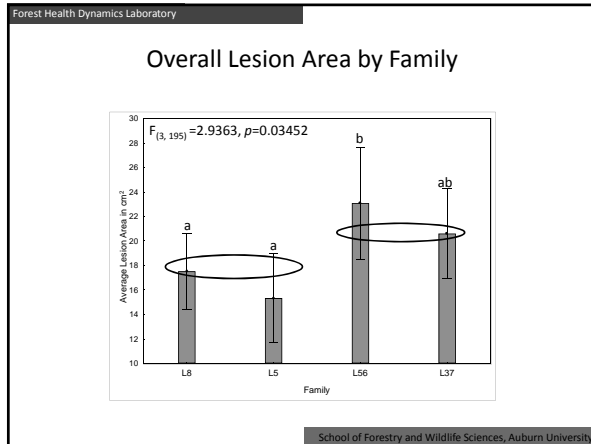
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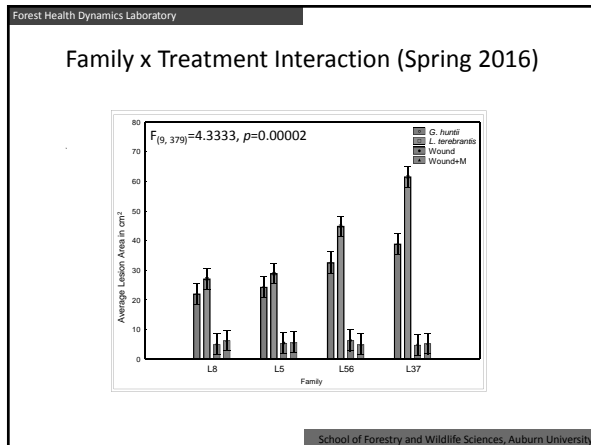
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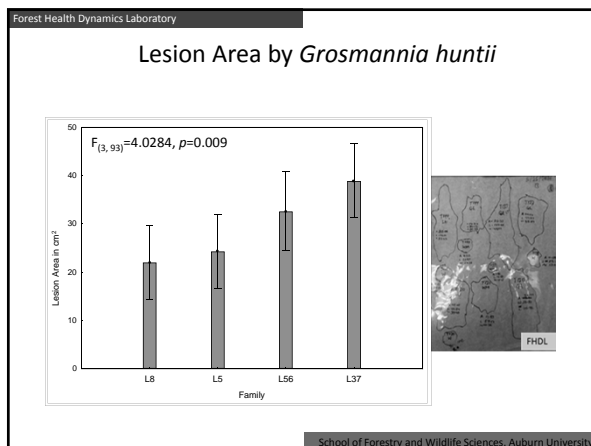
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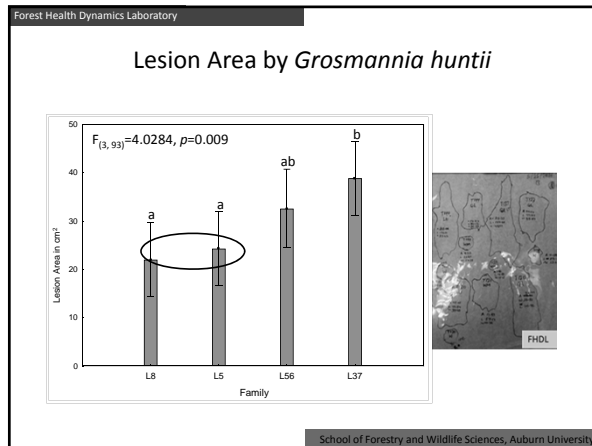
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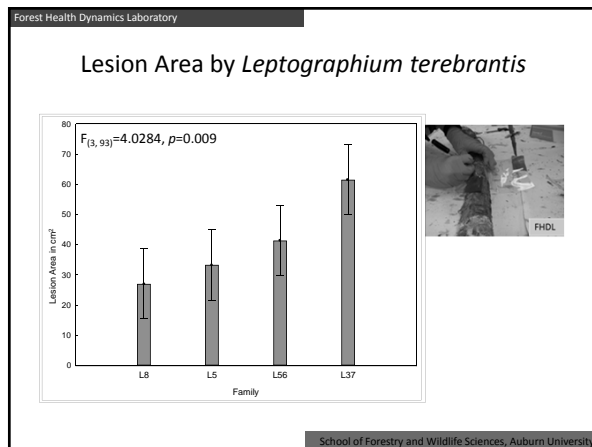
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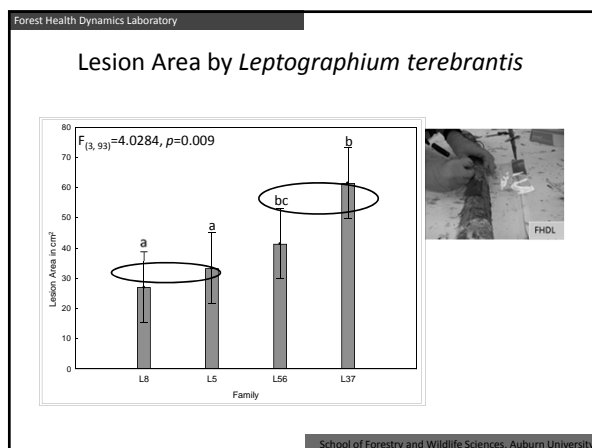
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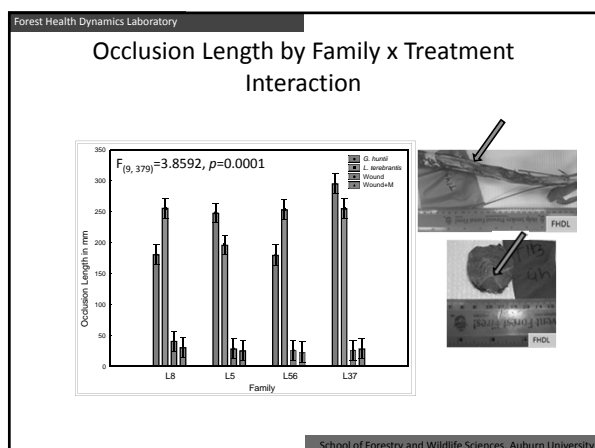
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- ### Conclusion
- Susceptible families still susceptible and tolerant family still tolerant at mature stage
  - Lesion is proportionally similar in seedling and mature trees
  - Same pattern of tolerance as seedling families was observed
  - Results support seedling screening study
  - Shows reliability of seedling screening study
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- ### Acknowledgements
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  - Dr. Ryan L. Nadel
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  - Gifty Acquah
  - Undergraduate Students
  - Forest Health Dynamics Laboratory
  - Forest Health Cooperative
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