

# Genetic diversity of *Lecanosticta acicola*, pathogen origins, and invasion history

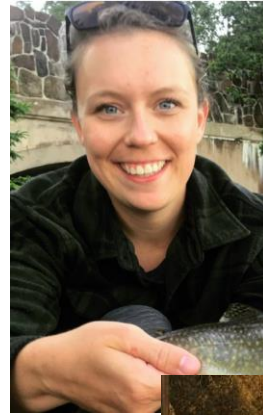
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# Background

Population geneticist, focusing on evolution of wild populations

- Diverse taxa: mammals, aquatic invertebrates, mosquitos
- Whole genome data because this provides more information about evolution

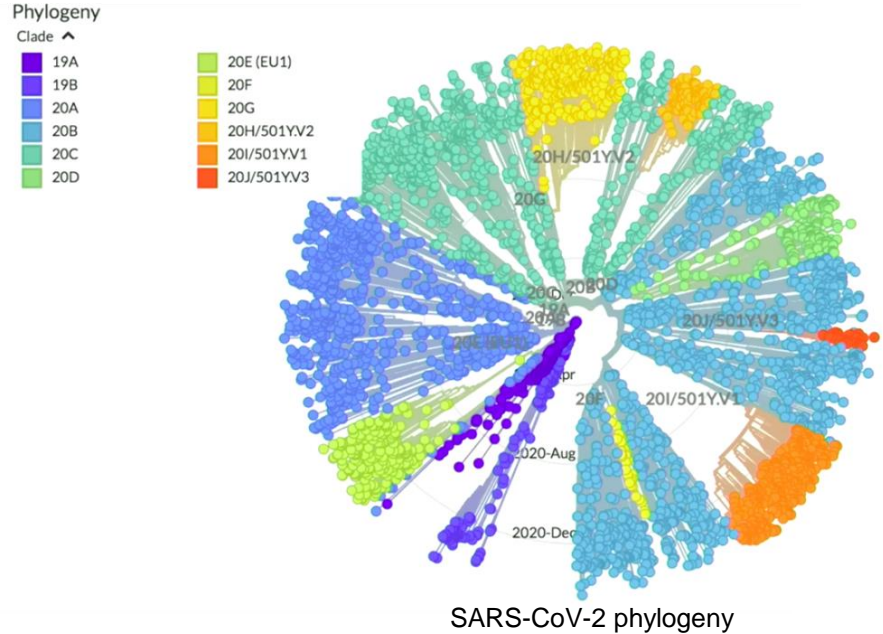




# Pathogen evolution and origin

Illustrates relationship between 10,000 samples of SARS-CoV-2

- Each point is an individual sequenced virus
- Arranged relative to genome sequence differences/similarities
- Pattern can tell us about pathogen history





# Genomic epidemiology of novel coronavirus - Global subsampling

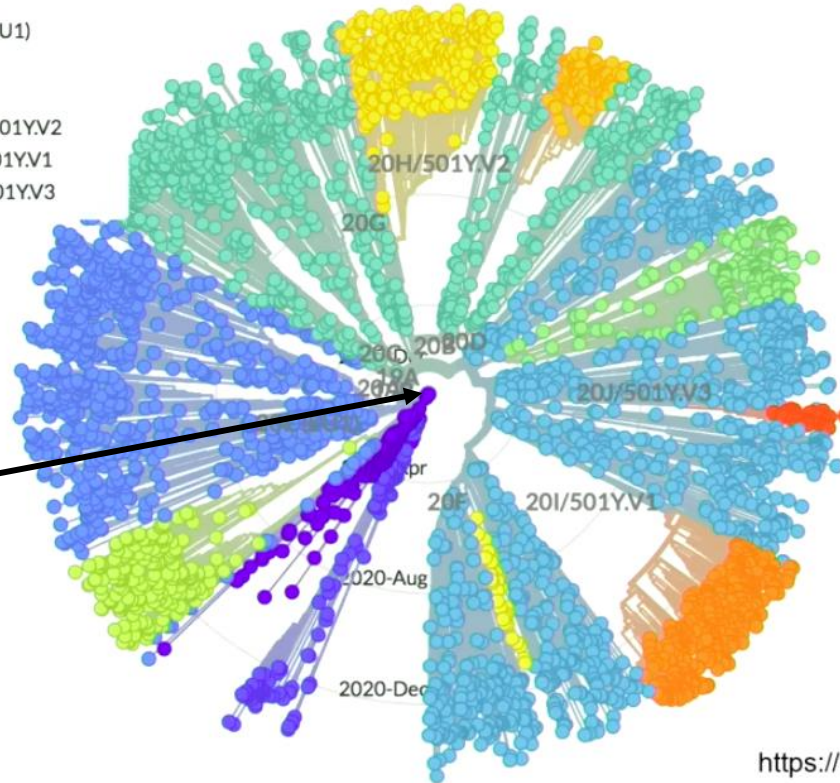


Maintained by the Nextstrain team. Enabled by data from **GISAI**

Showing 3960 of 3960 genomes sampled between Dec 2019 and Mar 2021.

## Phylogeny

Clade ^



Single starting  
point dating to  
December 2019



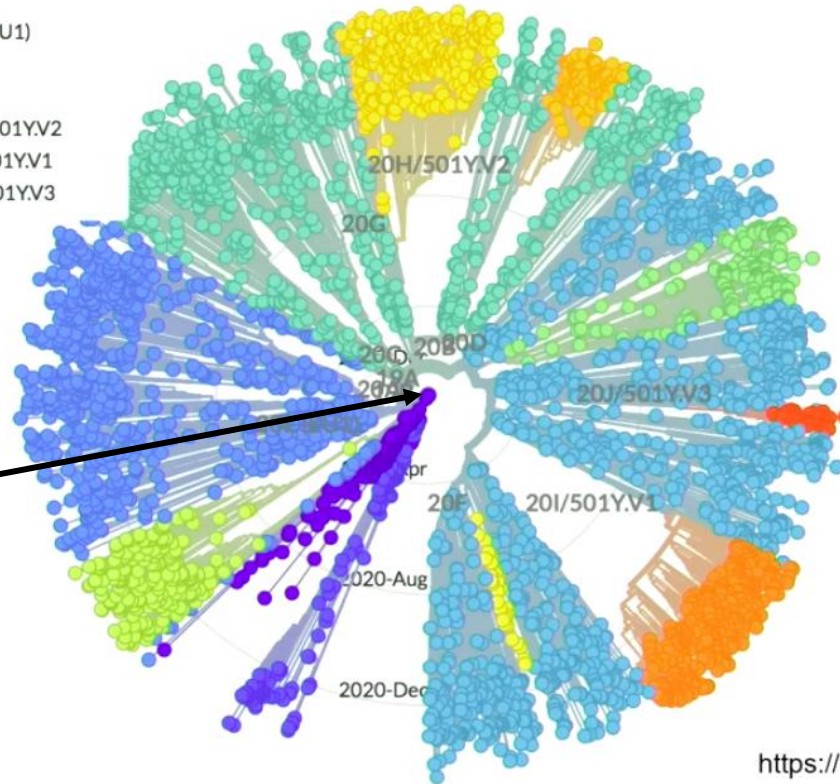
# Genomic epidemiology of novel coronavirus - Global subsampling

Maintained by the [Nextstrain team](#). Enabled by data from [GISAID](#)

Showing 3960 of 3960 genomes sampled between Dec 2019 and Mar 2021.

## Phylogeny

Clade ^



Single starting  
point dating to  
December 2019

Star/circle shape  
indicates that no  
lineage was more  
effective than the  
other lineages



# Genomic epidemiology of novel coronavirus - Global subsampling

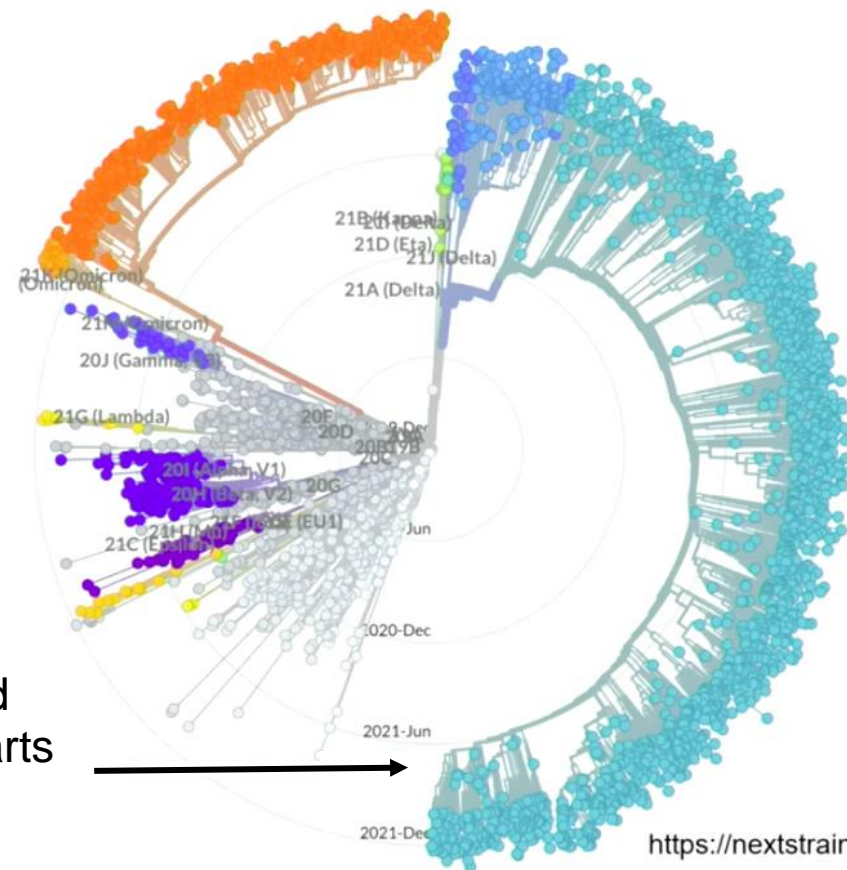
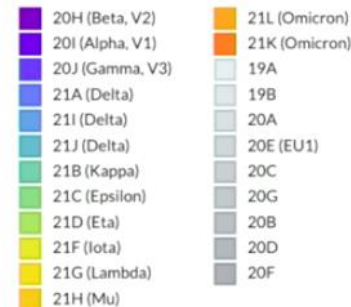


Built with [nextstrain/ncov](#). Maintained by the [Nextstrain team](#). Enabled by data from [GISAID](#).

Showing 3044 of 3044 genomes sampled between Dec 2019 and Feb 2022.

## Phylogeny

Clade ^



<https://nextstrain.org/ncov?l=radial>

Different shape in second year where one strain starts to dominate



# Brown spotted needle blight evolution

Use our understanding of how different phylogeny shapes and patterns arise to understand BSNB evolution

- PhD student project in CFWE
- Sequence whole fungal genomes sampled from loblolly and longleaf needles



BSNB samples  
from sites across  
the southeast



# BSNB origins

Examine BSNB phylogeny shape linked with sampling location to understand origin

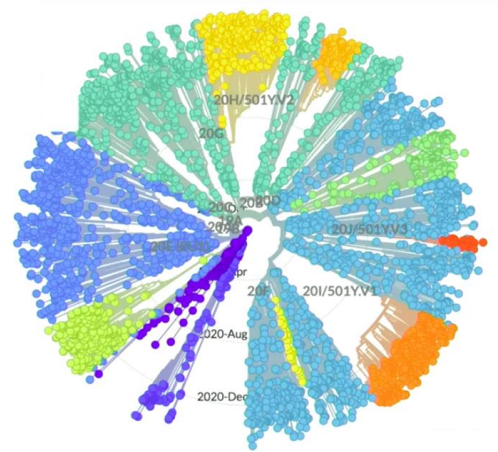




# BSNB origins

Examine BSNB phylogeny shape linked with sampling location to understand origin

- No dominant lineages across the range, but several co-existing variants

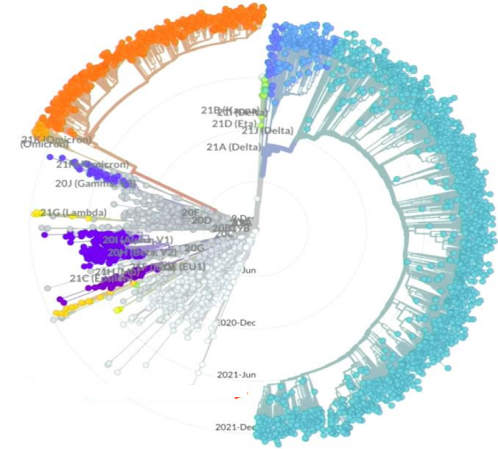




# BSNB origins

Examine BSNB phylogeny shape linked with sampling location to understand origin

- No dominant lineages across the range, but several co-existing variants
- A small number of dominant lineages across the range

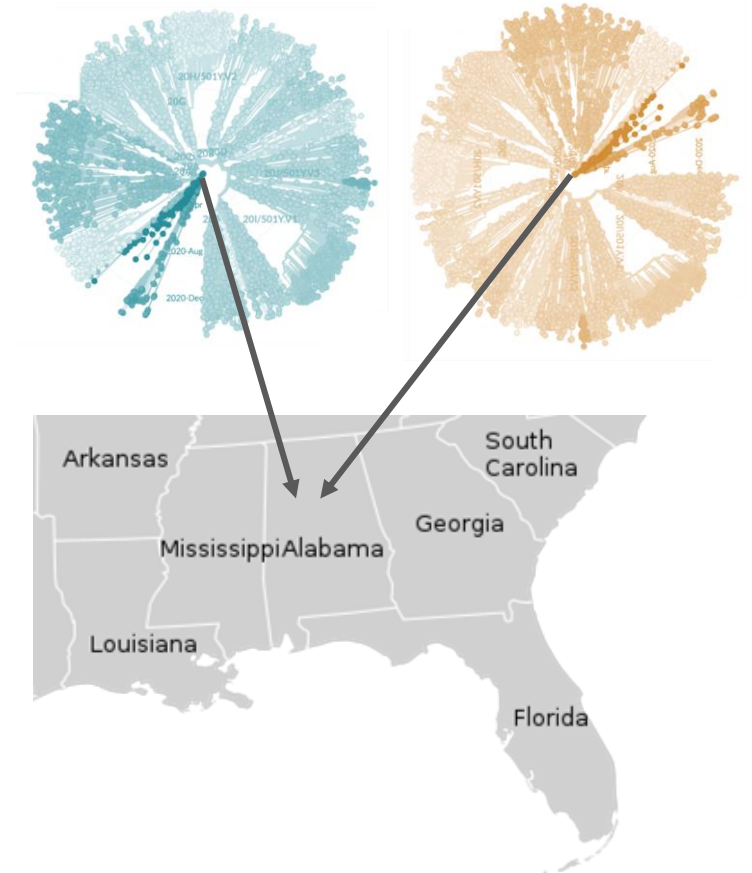




# BSNB origins

Examine BSNB phylogeny shape linked with sampling location to understand origin

- No dominant lineages across the range, but several co-existing variants
- A small number of dominant lineages across the range
- Stands harbor different sets of lineages

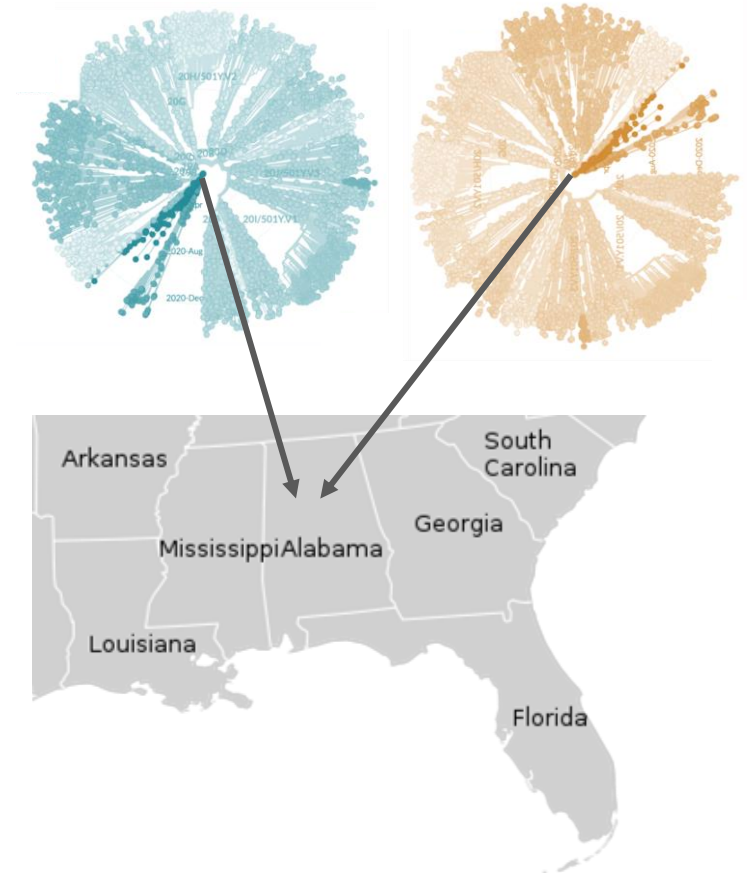




# BSNB origins

Examine BSNB phylogeny shape linked with sampling location to understand origin

- No dominant lineages across the range, but several co-existing variants
- A small number of dominant lineages across the range
- Stands harbor different sets of lineages
- Important for interpreting pathogenicity differences we observe

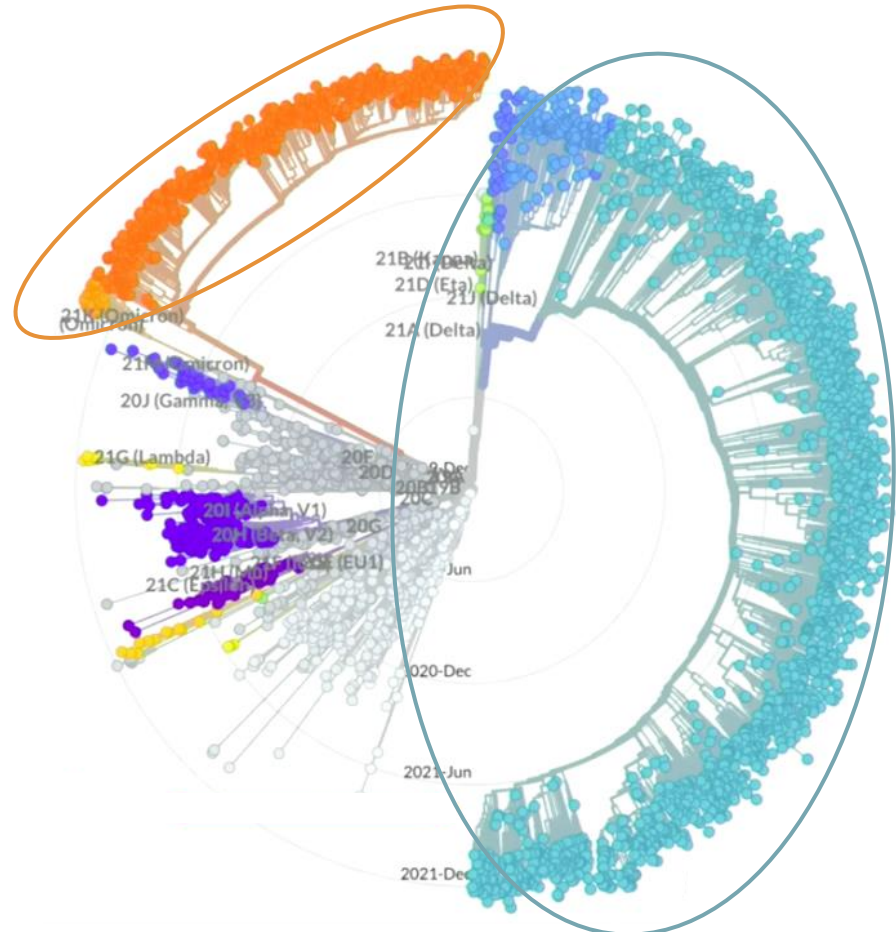




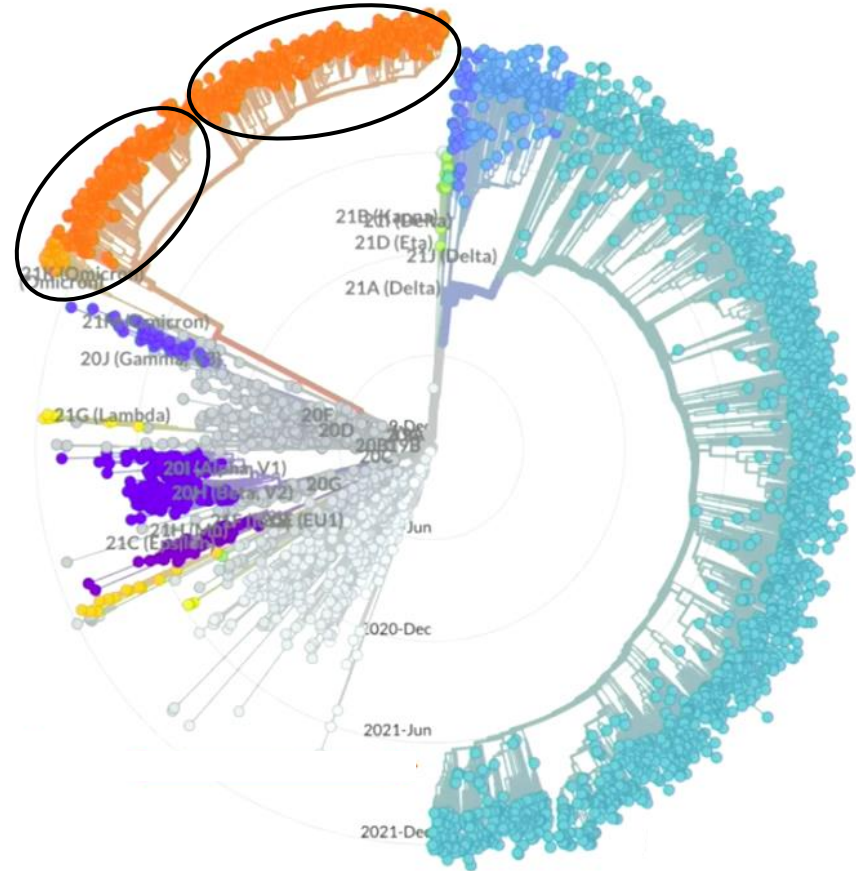
## Relationship between lineages

Branch length and node locations indicate how similar lineages are to each other

- Orange lineages are more similar to each other than they are to blue









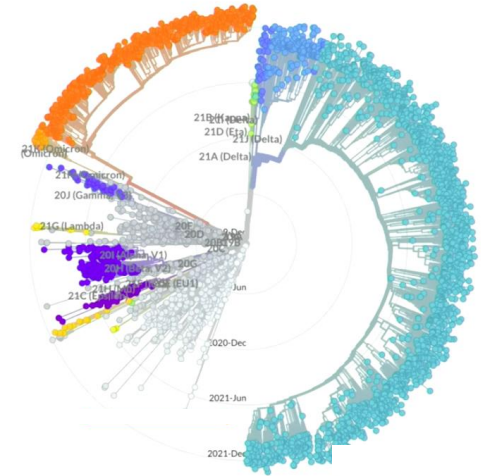




# BSNB invasion history

Compare relationships between samples collected across southeast and map these relationships geographically

- Likely to find more than 2 large clades within Alabama sites, provide some information on invasion history

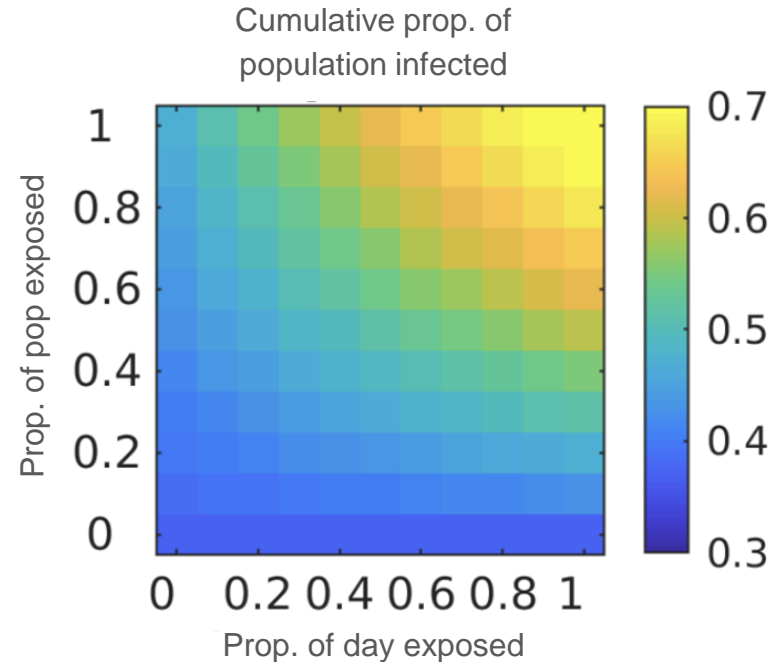




# Host interactions with pathogens

Covid data: host characteristics also influence evolution and spread of disease

- Time of exposure
- How much of population is exposed

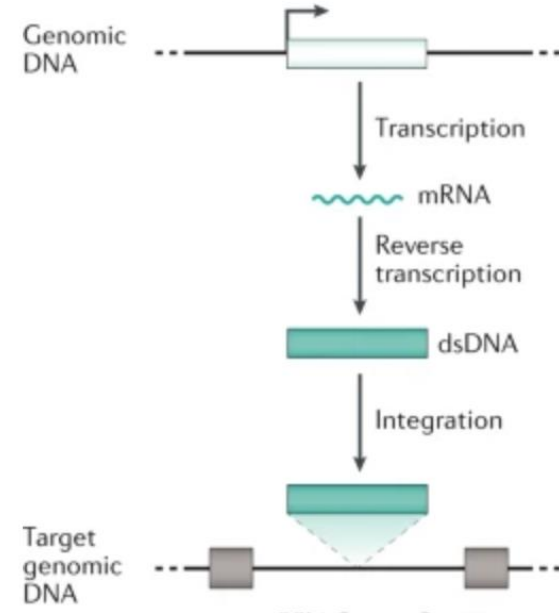




# History of relationships between host & pathogen

Duration of relationship between pathogen and host can influence host ability to clear disease

- Lead by a postdoc researcher
- Can quantify by finding regions in genome that are passed from pathogen to host





# Co-evolutionary history between loblolly and BSNB

Quantify BSNB genome content in loblolly genome and compare to longleaf (and potentially other pines and their pathogens)

- Long co-evolutionary history suggests lineage differences can be exploited (likely to be some resistance/immunity)

