

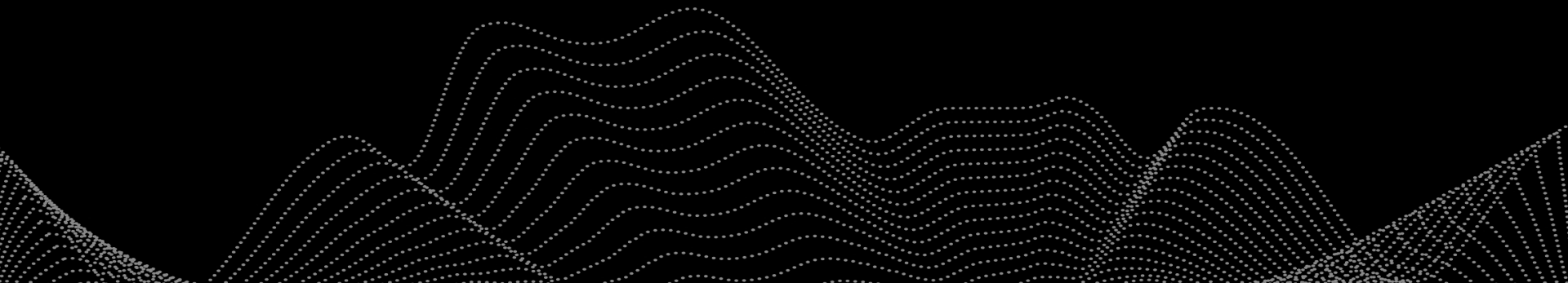


Manaaki Whenua
Landcare Research

Molecular detection of associated organisms

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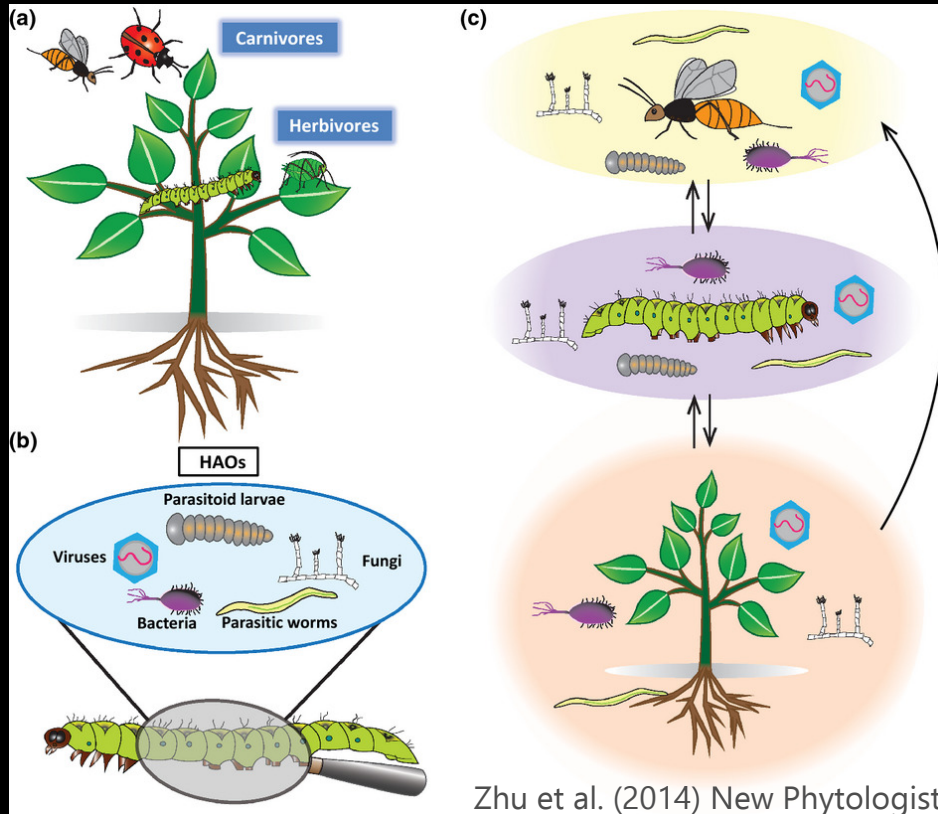
Simon Fowler
Dagmar Goeke
Sam Beard
Sarah Thompson
Lindsay Smith
Andrew Pitman
Lia Liefing
Gary Houlston
Quentin Paynter
Hannah Evans
Jenny Dymock



National Biocontrol
Collective



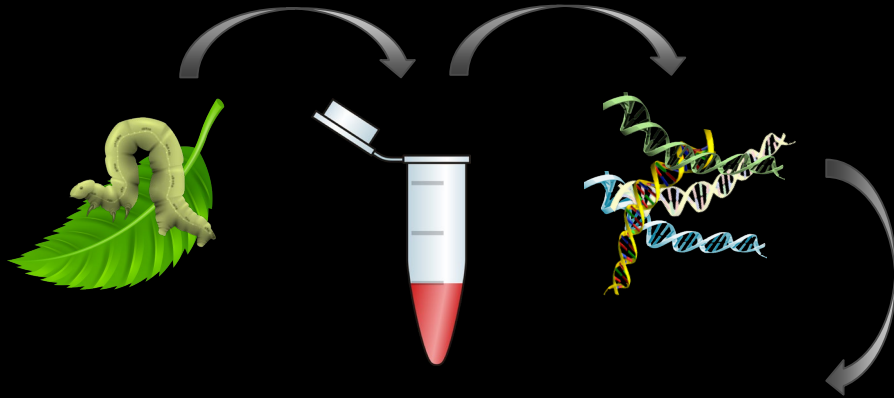
What are “associated organisms”?



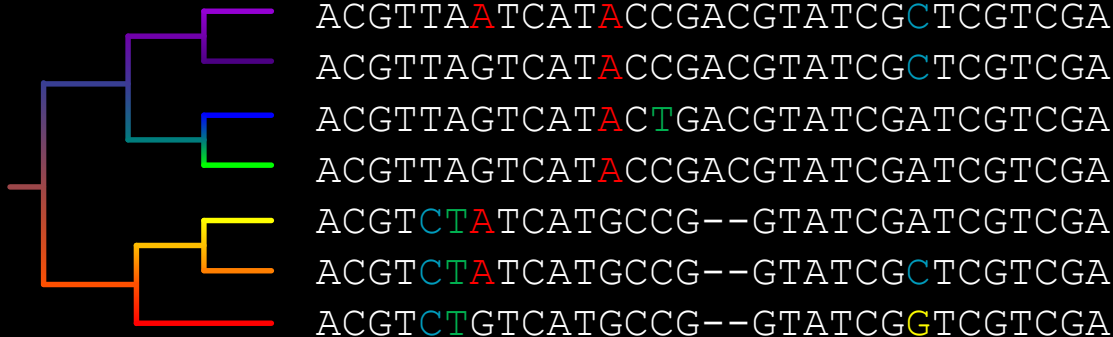
- Symbionts or pathogens
- Testing new agents
- Risk/benefit assessment
- Regulations
- Scientific interest
- Clean rearing, disease assessment, microscopy, molecular detection



What is “molecular detection”?



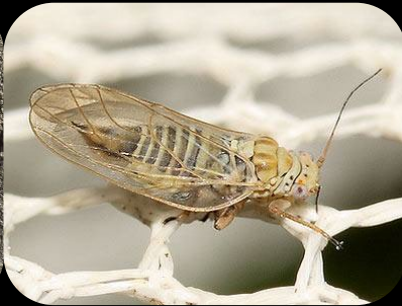
- Technical diagnostics
- Biological markers
- DNA, RNA and proteins
- Genus, species, genotype identification
- Detection of unculturable organisms
- Quantification and monitoring

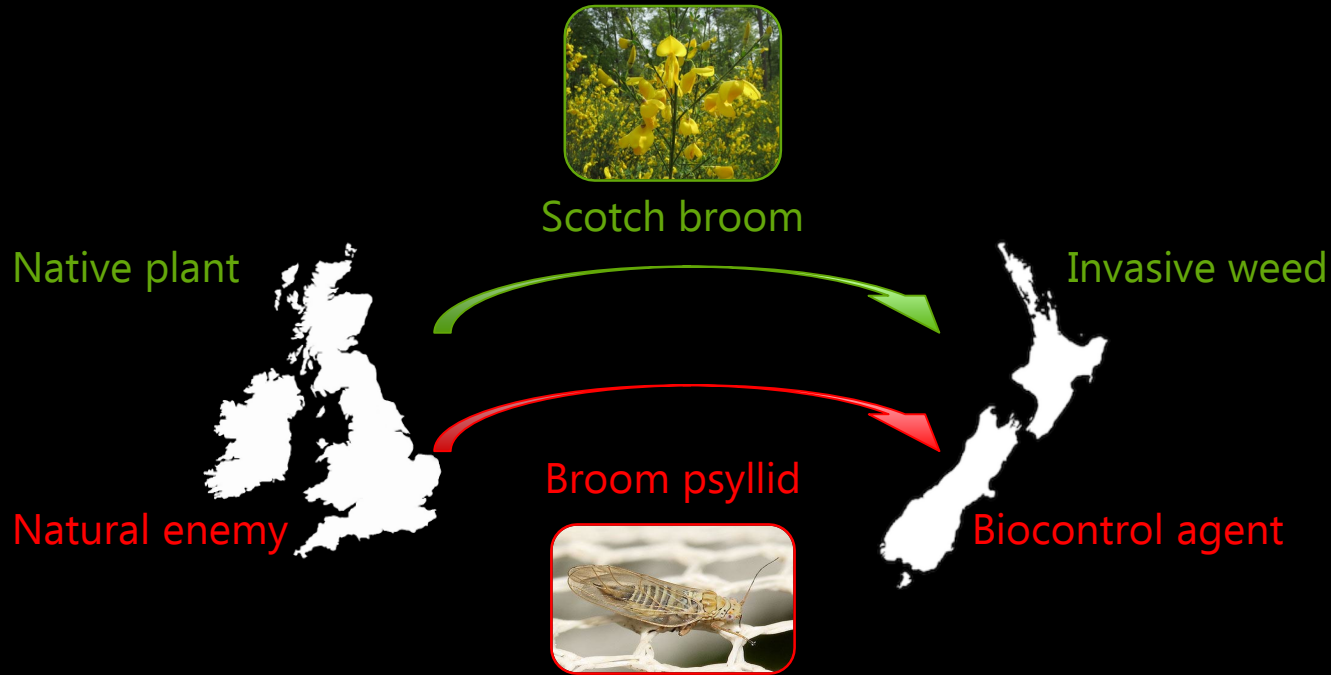




Candidatus Liberibacter europaeus (Leu) in New Zealand

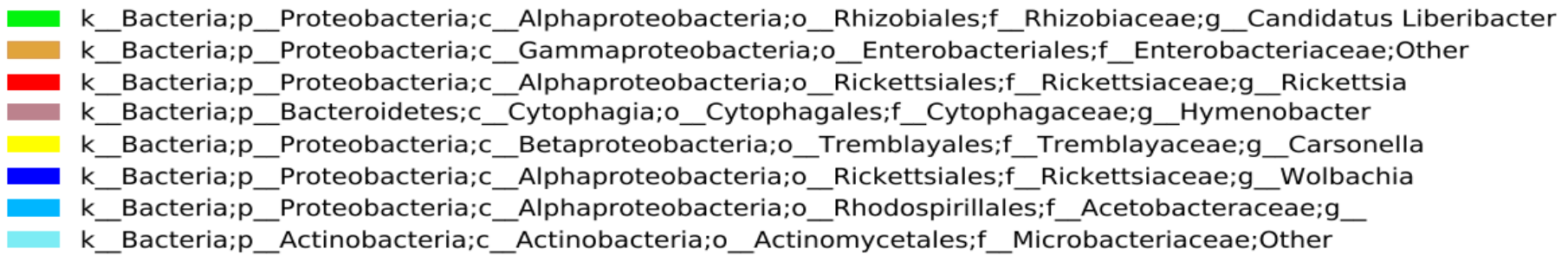
- *Ca. Lib. spp.* vectored by psyllids, often cause plant diseases
- Leu asymptomatic in Italian pear
- Disease symptoms in scotch boom





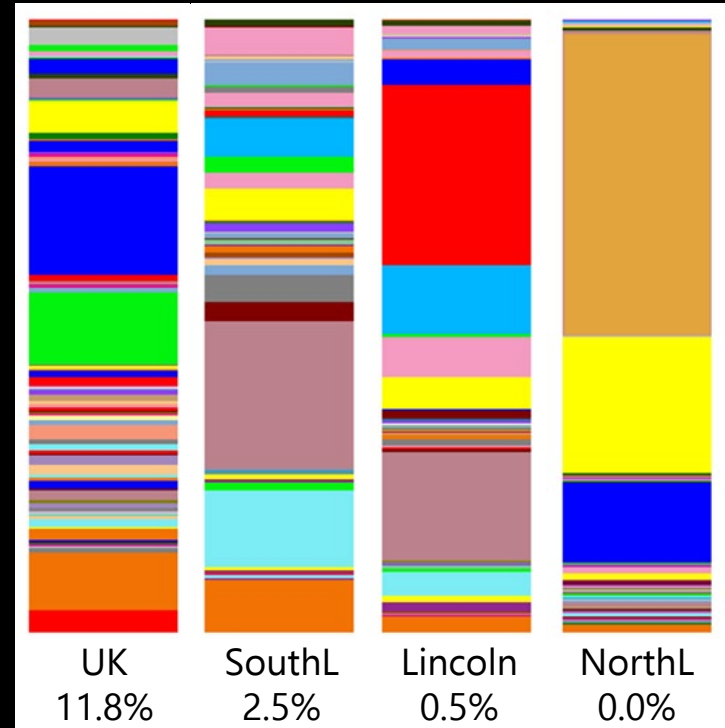
- Leu established only in scotch broom and broom psyllids (no other *Ca. Lib. spp.*)
- Widespread but only where broom psyllids are found
- Transmitted via psyllids and broom seeds
- Unclear/unconfirmed disease symptomatic

= Low biosecurity risk to NZ



→ Universal amplification of all bacterial 16S DNA in 171 samples (plant tissue and seeds)

- Massive parallel sequencing and bioinformatics (20 million reads @ 300 bp, 122,000 reads per sample)



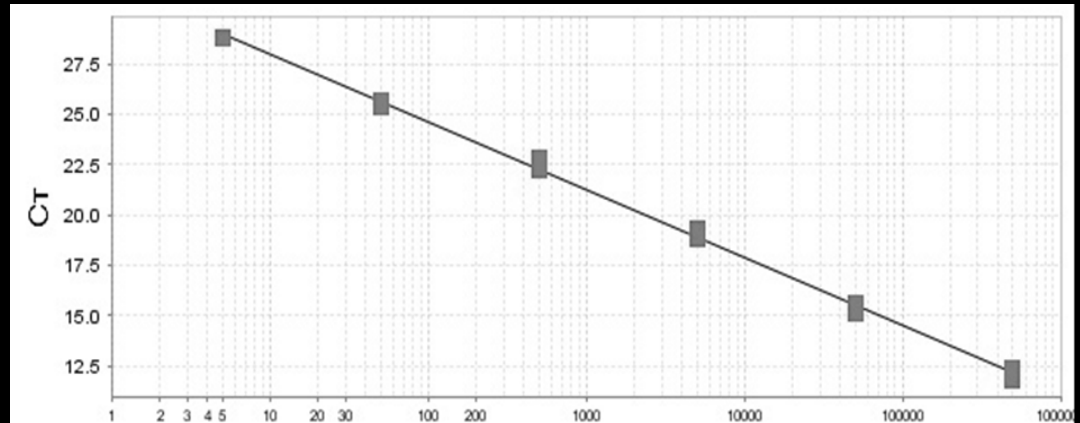
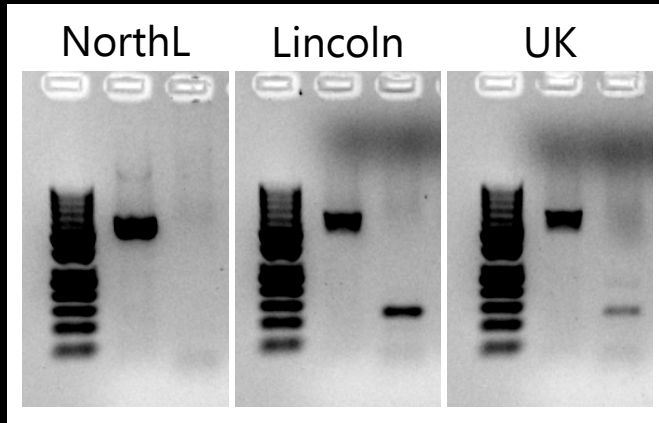


Leu specific test and quantification

→ Species specific amplification of Leu 16S DNA

Presence/absence PCR test:

Quantitative PCR to assess Leu titre and detection limit:



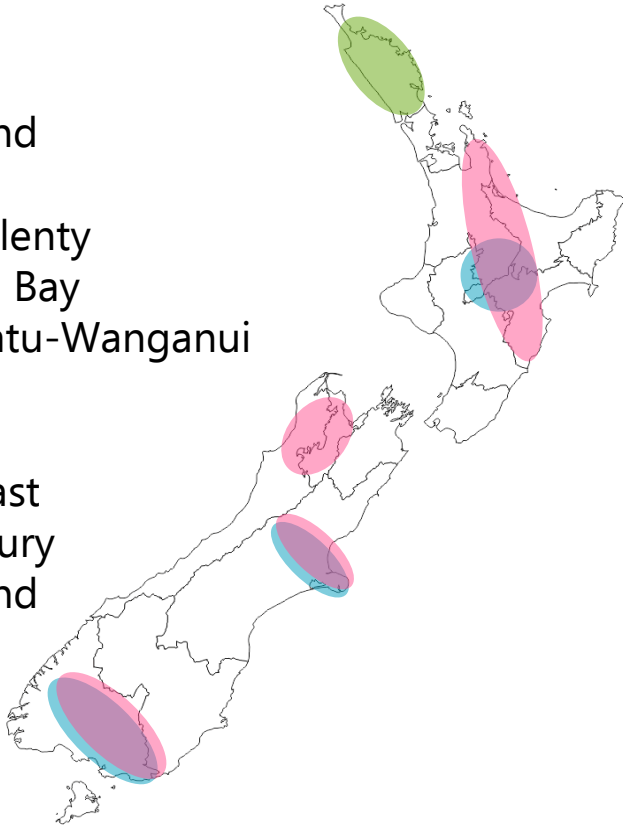


Leu distribution in New Zealand

52 sites:

Northland
Waikato
Bay of Plenty
Hawke's Bay
Manawatu-Wanganui

Tasman
Westcoast
Canterbury
Southland



- Specificity: Scotch broom, gorse, white broom, tree lucerne, weaver's broom and *Carmichaelia* (New Zealand brooms) and kowhai
- Transmission and persistence: Other psyllids, seeds, seedlings, persistence after insecticide treatment, cuttings (ornamental broom) and grafting (pear)
- Disease symptoms: Leu positive and negative broom seedlings in nursery, "sick" and "healthy" looking plants
- Uneven distribution in plant parts



Summary

- Constantly update risk assessment/testing protocols
- Associated organisms play important roles in environmental interactions
- Genetics tools needed to detect associated organisms
- Molecular tools essential for species/genotype ID
- Range of methods available



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Our Land, Our Future

Tō tātou whenua, mō āpōpō