Cryphonectria parasitica is a fungus that attacks primarily Castanea spp. but also has been known to cause damage to various Quercus spp. along with other species of hardwood trees. American chestnut, C. dentata, was a dominant overstorey species in United States forests, but now they have been completely replaced within the ecosystem. C. dentata still exists in the forests but only within the understory as sprout shoots from the root system of chestnuts killed by the blight years ago. A virus that attacks this fungus appears to be the best hope for the future of Castanea spp., and current research is focused primarily on this virus and variants of it for biological control. Chestnut blight only infects the above-ground parts of trees, causing cankers that enlarge, girdle and kill branches and trunks.
Notes
Davelos and Jarosz (2004) state that, "The blight pathogen, *C. parasitica* (Murrill) Barr, was introduced into the United States from Japan (Milgroom, 1995; Milgroom et al., 1996) around 1904 (Merkel, 1905) and rapidly spread throughout the range of the American chestnut, *Castanea dentata* (Marsh.) Borkh. Heiniger & Rigling (1994) postulated that the natural spread of hypovirulence in Europe has led to a decline in the severity of disease and has allowed many stands of European chestnut to recover. Many attempts have been made to introduce hypoviruses as biological control agents of *C. parasitica* in the eastern United States (reviewed in MacDonald and Fulbright, 1991), but they have failed to spread and contain the epidemic." The authors also state that, "Naturalised populations of *C. dentata* occur throughout the lower peninsula of Michigan (Brewer, 1995). Populations originated from seed or seedlings planted by early settlers of the state. Blight was first reported in Michigan in the late 1920s (Baxter and Strong, 1931), and hypovirus was detected in the late 1970s (Day et al., 1977). In some cases hypoviruses have spread naturally, leading to recovery of some chestnut populations (Fulbright et al. 1983).

"The bark miner *Spulerina simploniella* (Lepidoptera: Gracillariidae) was found in coppice chestnut (*Castanea sativa*) forests in Greece but was not found in chestnut orchards. Its larvae mine under the thin periderm of young trees, 4-10 years old, while the stem bark is still smooth. Under normal conditions it does not cause any damage to the trees. However, when chestnut blight caused by *Cryphonectria parasitica* is present in the area, the insect may be an agent of disease spread. Experiments revealed that spraying of 23 pupation sites with a *C. parasitica* conidiospore suspension caused canker formation at a rate of 100% in the coppice chestnut forests of Mount Athos, North Greece. It is believed that rain during the pupation period (approximately May 23 to June 15) may deposit conidiospores on the freshly exposed phloem and cause cankers. This bark miner has been detected in several parts of Greece, however, always in intensively managed chestnut coppice forests. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR] (Diamandis and Perlerou, 2005).

Habitat Description
*Cryphonectria parasitica* is a fungus that attacks primarily *Castanea dentata* and *Castanea sativa* although it can attack a variety of other hardwood tree species such as: *C. mollissima*, *Alnus cordata*, *Ostrya carpinifolia*, *Carpinus betulus*, *Quercus pubescens*, *Q. petraea*, *Q. frainetto*, and *Q. ilex* (Dallavalle and Zambonelli, 1999).

Reproduction
Marra and Milgroom (1999) state that, "Although *C. parasitica* functions nearly exclusively as a self-incompatible fungus in the laboratory, with extremely rare occurrences of self-fertilization documented (Marra, 1998), self-fertilization constitutes about 25% of the mating system in nature (Milgroom et al., 1993; Marra, 1998)." The authors also state that, "Self-fertilization occurs under both laboratory and field conditions in *C. parasitica*. The disparity between observations of frequent selfing in nature and rare selfing in the laboratory suggests that the mating system is under ecological as well as genetic control."

Guérin et al. (2001) state that, "Under American conditions, numerous perithecia (the sexual fruiting bodies of *C. parasitica*), maturing in stromata, were visible on the infected bark surface. Ascospores were discharged from these perithecia during periods of warm rain events in spring, summer and autumn. Discharged ascospores were further dispersed in air by wind and may be the source of primary inoculum each season. *C. parasitica* has a mixed mating system and both outcrossing and self-fertilization can occur within a population. Perithecia of *C. parasitica* occur but are not very frequent in most areas of Europe. More recently, in a survey of *C. parasitica* populations in Italy, the sexual stage was found in nine out of 10 populations, indicating the potential for sexual reproduction (Milgroom and Cortesi, 1999)."
General Impacts
*Cryphonectria parasitica* has had a negative cascading effect upon native forest composition and diversity throughout most of the United States since its introduction. Davelos and Jarosz (2004) state that, "American chestnut, *C. dentata*, was a dominant overstorey species in hardwood forests of the eastern United States of America prior to the introduction of blight (Day and Monk, 1974; Karban, 1978; Russell, 1987). In Southern Appalachian forests, the loss of mature chestnuts may have substantially reduced the forest's carrying capacity for certain wildlife species (Diamond et al., 2000). After the spread of *C. parasitica*, oak (*Quercus* spp.), red maple (*Acer rubrum*) and hickory (*Carya* spp.) became the dominant overstorey tree species (Keever, 1953; Stephenson, et al., 1991). Today, chestnuts continue to be an important understory species because of sprouts produced by extant tree root systems (Keever, 1953; Russell, 1987; Stephenson et al., 1991). However, infected sprout clusters exhibit reductions in survival and size, particularly when in competition with other hardwoods (Griffin et al., 1991; Parker et al., 1993). Vandermast et al. (2002) state that, "Allelopathic qualities of chestnut leaves could have affected large areas of eastern forests. Chestnut foliage was dense, the leaf litter abundant and the leaves slow to decay ( Zon, 1904). Other studies indicate rain throughfall, dripping off live foliage, can contain concentrations of phytotoxic chemicals sufficient to inhibit germination of co-occurring species ( Al; Lodhi and Nilsen). With the abundance of competitive tree and shrub species in the southern Appalachians, it is possible allelopathy had an influence on maintaining chestnut's dominance in the region."

In Italy, Dallavalle and Zambonelli (1999) state that, "There is a very high occurrence of chestnut blight on oak in the mixed woods of southern-central Italy where the pathogen still causes severe damage on chestnut ( Luisi et al., 1994). Although the occurrence of the disease on hosts other than chestnut does not involve damage to these trees it could play an important role in the epidemiology of the fungus."

Management Info
Integrated Management: The American Chestnut Cooperators' Foundation (undated) states that, "Integrated management for *C. dentata* revival combines hypovirulence (by inoculation) with *C. parasitica* resistance (grafted) on sites identified as ideal *C. dentata* habitat, to produce *C. parasitica* control. In Virginia's Lesesne State Forest, 3 resistant *C. dentata* were grafted in 1980. In 1982 and 1983 the first cankers were inoculated with hypovirulence. These trees are thriving; they have produced nuts for more than 10 years, and they make excellent annual growth". For details on biological control options, please see management information.

Pathway
The Chestnut blight fungus was likely introduced to North America on nursery stock from Asia and was first observed killing trees in the Bronx Zoo (New York City) in 1904 (The Canadian Chestnut Council, undated).


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BIBLIOGRAPHY
33 references found for Cryphonectria parasitica

Management information
Summary: Website describes the history of the fungus in the United States and also goes in its biology and covers the impacts and current research related to this species. Available from: http://www.ppws.vt.edu/griffin/blight.html [Accessed 15 September 2004]

Summary: A scientific study that identifies species other than chestnuts which are affected by the fungus.

Summary: Information on description, economic importance, distribution, habitat, history, growth, and impacts and management of species.

Summary: Monitoring of this species in north-eastern Italy.

Summary: Information on the chestnut blight in the USA and possible biological control options.

Summary: Research paper covering the reproductive aspects of species.

Summary: Information on chestnut blight in Turkey.

Summary: Information on chestnut blight in Slovakia.

Summary: Information on description, economic importance, distribution, habitat, history, growth, and impacts and management of species.

Summary: Scientific study using biological control methods on species.

Summary: Scientific study using biological control methods on species.


Summary: Research paper covering the reproductive aspects of species.


Summary: Biological control of chestnut blight in Hungary.


Summary: Information on chestnut blight in Hungary, Romania and the Ukraine.


Summary: Information on chestnut blight in Europe.


Summary: Biological control of chestnut blight in France since 1974.


Summary: EU quarantine regulations for this species.


Summary: Research paper that investigates some of the long term effects on forest composition in the United States that the fungus has caused.


Summary: Information on description, economic importance, distribution, habitat, history, growth, and impacts and management of species.

General information


Summary: Changes in production of Southern Appalachian forests before and after the arrival of the chestnut blight fungus.


Summary: Information on chestnut blight in Portugal


Summary: First record of this species in the Czech Republic.


Summary: Description of C. radicalis

ITIS (Integrated Taxonomic Information System). 2004. Online Database Cryphonectria parasitica

Summary: An online database that provides taxonomic information, common names, synonyms and geographical jurisdiction of a species.

In addition links are provided to retrieve biological records and collection information from the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) Data Portal and bioscience articles from BioOne journals.


Summary: Biology anf genetics of C. parasitica populations.


Summary: Phylogeny of Cryphonectria and Endothia species.


Summary: Information on chestnut blight in Bulgaria.


Summary: Article about biological invasions and their impacts.

Available from: http://www.nap.edu/issues/13.4/schmit.htm