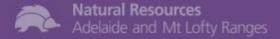
Pictures from the field:

Cassytha pubescens R.Br. (Downy dodder-laurel)

Henry Rutherford





Acknowledgement of traditional owners:

"The sites described in this presentation are within the Lands of the Kaurna Nation, and that this presentation is addressing problems that has arisen from the degradation of Kaurna Lands; and I wish to thank you all for listing to my talk today and for taking an interest in the care of these Lands."

Acknowledge Post Doc Researcher Robert Cirocco, University of Adelaide & his sponsors PIRSA Biosecurity SA, Natural Resources SA Murray-Darling Basin, Natural Resources Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges





What is Cassytha?

Genus of the Lauraceae family

History

- No certainty on its evolutionary history, & there is no known fossil evidence (Weber)
- Given that the Lauraceae is accepted as a primitive family, and Cassytha
 displays great morphological deviation from other Lauraceae it can be assumed
 to be a very old plant (Weber)
- Diversity and distribution of *Cassytha* species are concentrated within Australia and other Gondwana originated continents which leads to the speculation that it evolved in Gondwana (Weber)
- Cassytha pubescens represents in its variability a link between most other species in Australia and is still evolving (Weber)





Others *Cassytha* species in South Australia are:

C. glabella f. dispar

C. melantha

C. peninsularis var. peninsularis

C. peninsularis var. flindersii







Current Niche

Hemiparasite – can photosynthesise as well as draws moisture and nutrients from host

Germinates from seed and grows as highly modified stems with spiralling tendrils.

At maturity it is completely separate from the soil and attached to a host by haustoria







Has a convergent evolutionary pathway with dodders, where both plants are effectively very similar and both regarded as pests under some situations

Is non selective of its target hosts, though it will appear on some species more than others







Colouration is thought to be a sign of it's dependence on the host - where a yellow Cassytha is not photosynthesising and thus drawing more from the host, and a green Cassytha is the opposite, needing to photosynthesise and having a low impact on host







Cassytha as a biological control

It is a current suggestion that *Cassytha pubescens* is a possible natural and endemic novel biological control.

This is based on observations of *Cassytha pubescens* having a greater impact on exotic woody weed species than on surrounding native vegetation.

An advantage of this is there is no need for quarantine considerations as it is a native endemic plant.

A risk is that under best practice a biological control should be host specific where here we are proposing a justification on a mathematical function of preference.







As a weed professionals there are a few big questions to ask:

- If we propagate and plant en masse will we start a process that has an overall negative impact on native vegetation?
- If we start this process and we have it wrong can we stop it?
- What are the key indicators that it will self-regulate?
- Is the current observed density and distribution of Cassytha pubescens that of a balanced state or is it already out of balance due to modern vegetation disturbance?
- If we ignore this idea will we find that Cassytha pubescens is one of nature's natural mechanisms for keeping woody weeds in check?

Research

Experimentation is been undertaken by the University of Adelaide conducted by Post Doc Researcher Robert Cirocco, in conjunction with PIRSA Biosecurity SA, Natural Resources SA Murray-Darling Basin, Natural Resources Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges, at both the Adelaide and Waite Campuses







1. Plant growth response on gorse to high / low availability of water / nitrogen, :- CP response to host plant stress

Plant growth response on gorse to large / small host :- CP response to host plant maturity





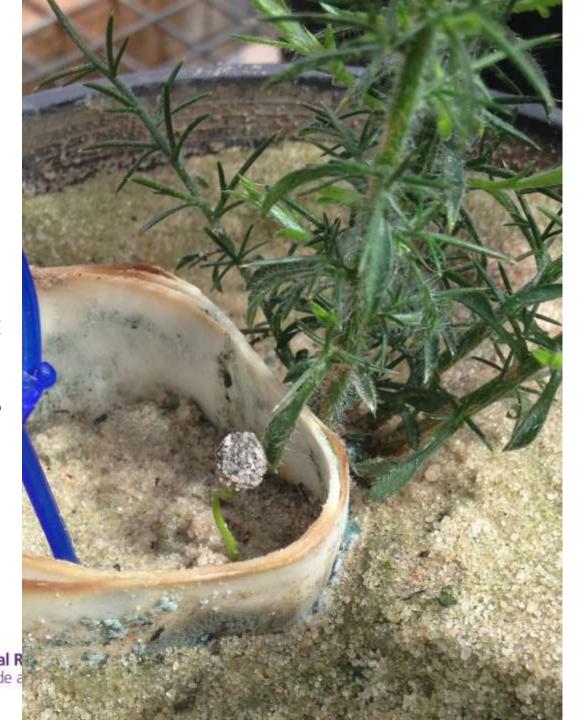


2. Field trials onto blackberry, treatments: slashed / unslashed Sites in Belair NP, Horsnell Gully CP, & Cleland CP:-

These Cassytha plants have not been germinated from seed but rather naturally infected English broom plants have been transplanted into pots (mother plants), then trained onto gorse plants







3. Germination trials, treatments: into boiling water then soaked in water 24 hours, Scarified then soaked in water 24 hours, Scarified then soaked in smoked water 24 hours :- under seed germination experimentation thus far, germination is only occurring at approximately 7%







4. Community involvement in training Cassytha pubescens onto multiple hosts:- building community capacity to implement biological control





















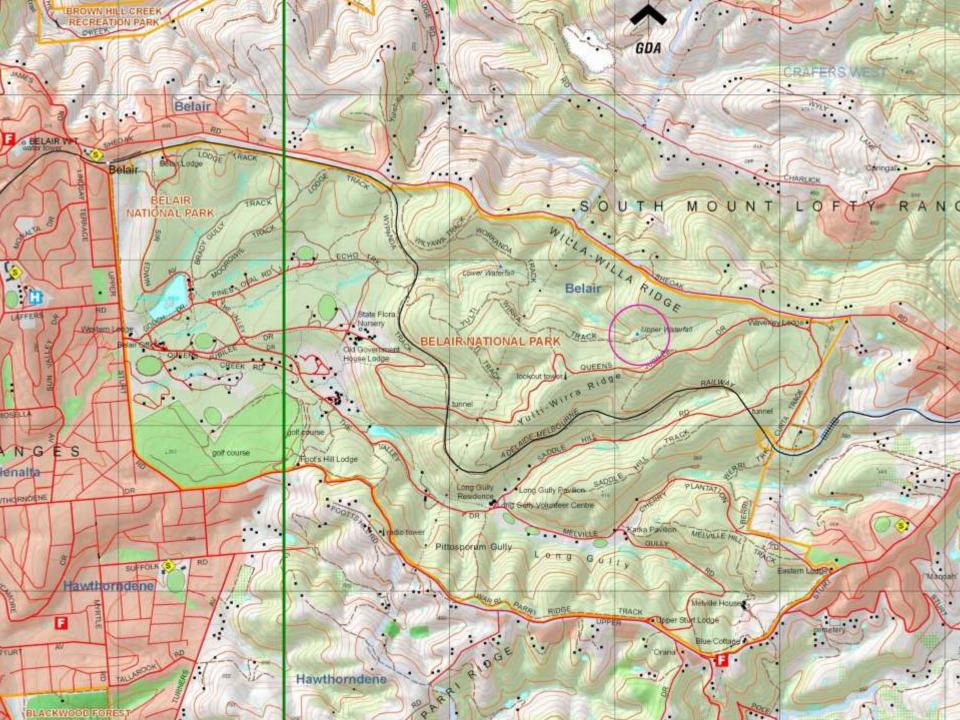


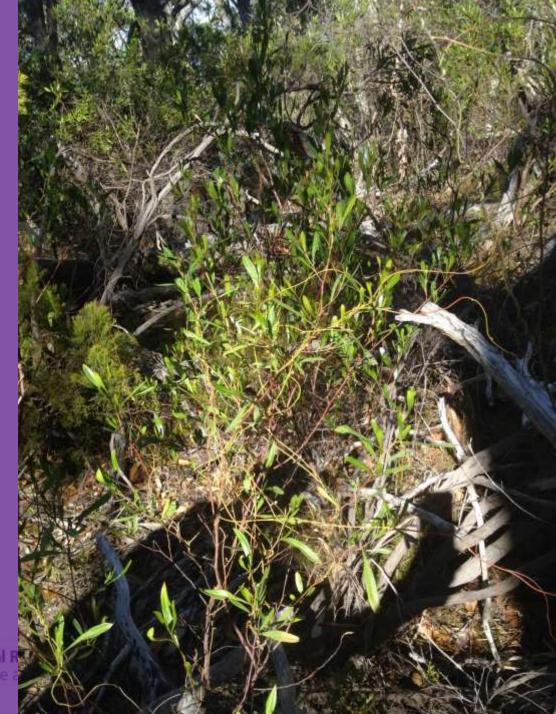






















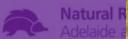


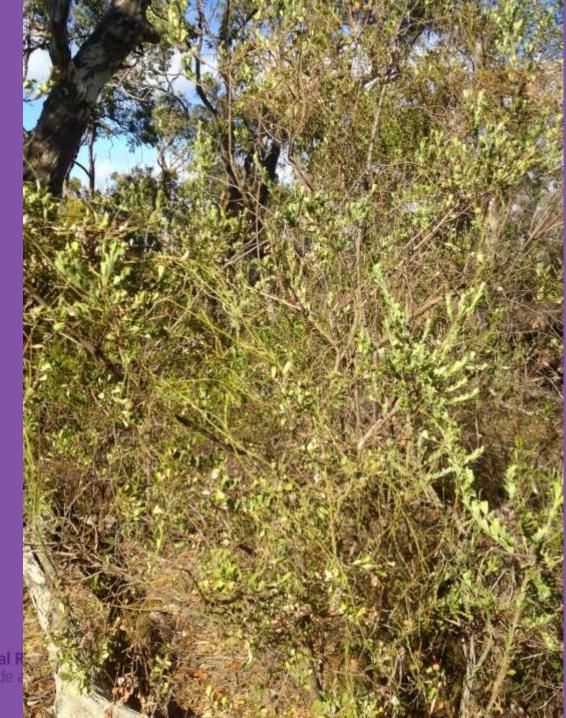














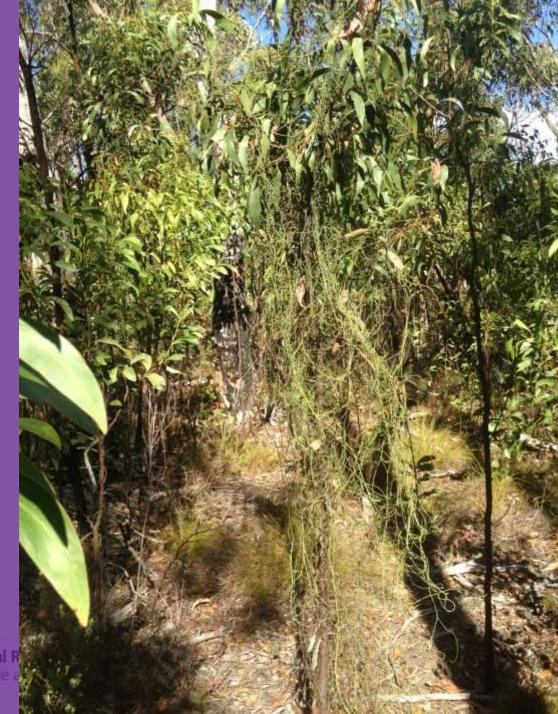






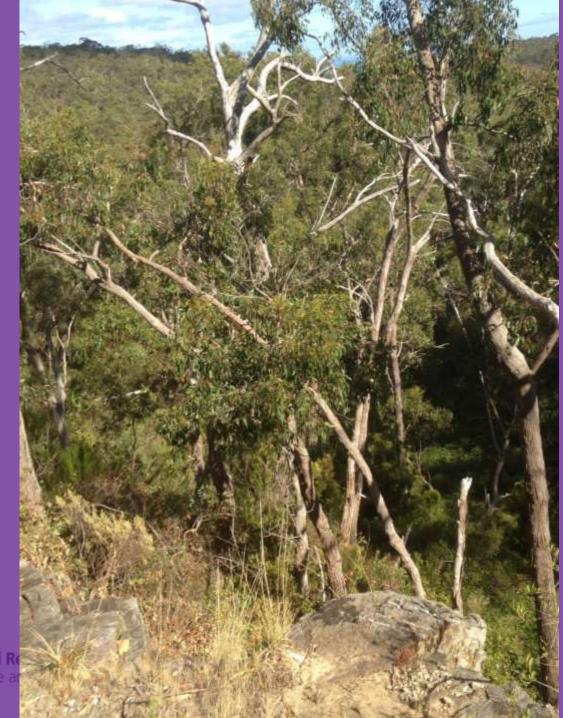




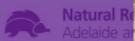


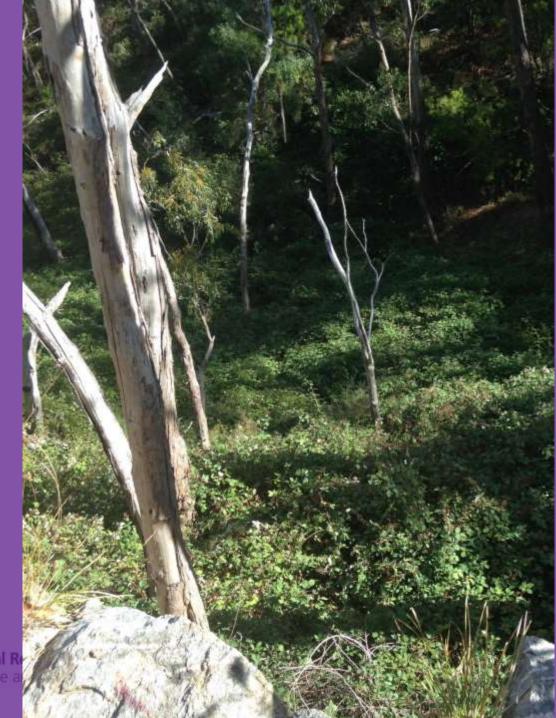




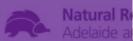


























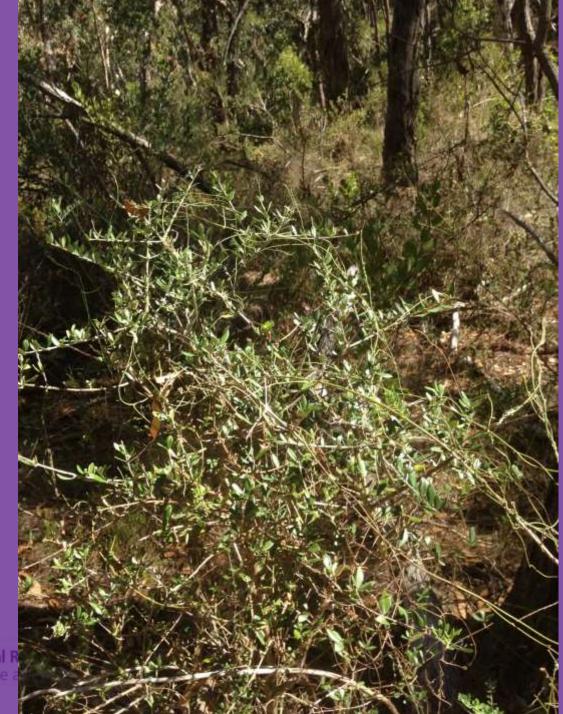






















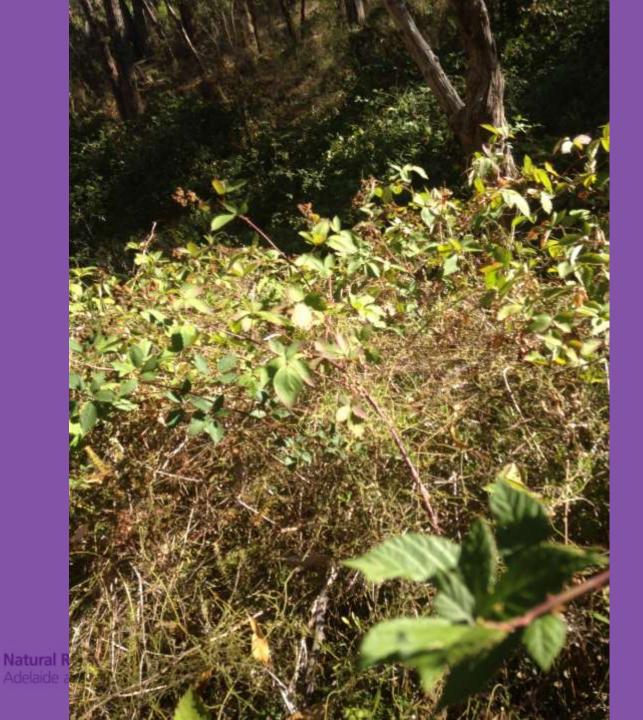
















Discussion







Natural Resources Adelaide and Mt Lofty Ranges

