Pinning NZ's Biosecurity on.... Tales from our national significant Collections and Databases

Ilse Breitwieser and Aaron Wilton



What do you need to know about an organism?

Examples of what you need to know about an organism....

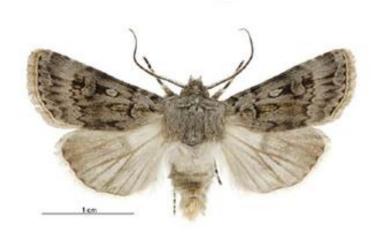
- O What is this organism?
- What is it called?What has it been called?
- O What is it related to?
- O How do we recognise it?
- Is it a threat? Or a threatened species?
- Where did it come from?
 When did it arrive,
 and where might it spread?
- What are its biological properties?
- What is the Māori traditional knowledge?
- O What's its biostatus?



Chrysanthemoides monilifera (L.) Norl.

Landcare Research - key custodian of NZ's NSDCs

- Landcare Research is custodian of 7 of NZ's 25 NSCDs
- Our NSDCs provide authoritative information on NZ's:
 - BIOLOGY: plants, fungi, bacteria, insects, ethnobiology, vegetation
 - SOILS & LANDFORMS
- Underpin critical decisions on NZ's biosecurity & conservation management





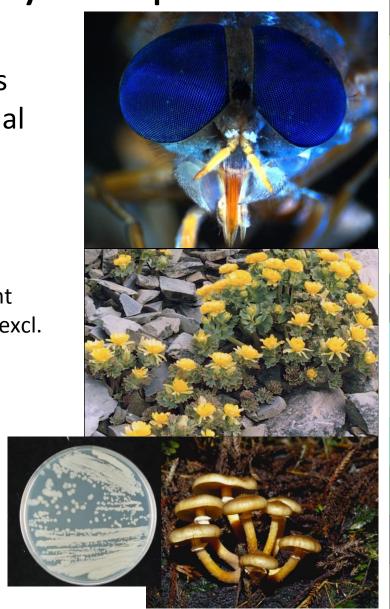
NZ a global 'biodiversity hotspot'

Landcare Research's 5 biological NSDCs include NZ's most species-rich terrestrial groups:

~10,000 species of flora
 (incl. 2,500 freshwater algae; 2,000 lichens; 600 liverworts; 550 mosses; 2,500 native higher plant species, 80% endemic to NZ; 2,500 naturalised; excl. 25,000 plus cultivated)

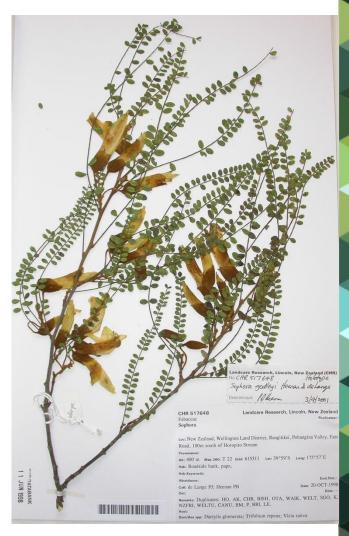
 ~30,000 native land-based invertebrates (20,000 named)

~24,000 native fungi (7,500 named)



Allan Herbarium (CHR)

- 630,000 specimens; 250,00 databased
- Algae, mosses, liverworts, lichens and vascular plants
- Purpose record NZ flora
 - Document morphological variation and geographic distribution
 - Voucher scientific research
 - Important for the study of DNA, palynology, ultrastructure etc.
 - Provide record of NZ's cultural and natural history
- Management and curation of collection and databases are inseparable from systematic research



National New Zealand Flax Collection

- Curation and development of collection of over 160 named traditional weaving cultivars of harakeke
- Includes other harakeke of cultural and historical significance
- Provides documented resource for both weavers and researchers



New Zealand Arthropod Collection (NZAC)

- Over 6 000 000 arthropod specimens (about 1 million pinned)
- Purpose record NZ invertebrate fauna
 - Document morphological variation and geographic distribution, e.g., Fauna N.Z.
 - Voucher scientific research, such as biological control introductions
 - Provide record of NZ's cultural and natural history
- Management and curation of collection and databases are inseparable from systematic research



New Zealand Fungal & Plant Disease Collection (PDD)

- 100,000 fungal specimens
- Purpose provide authenticated material and information on the fungi of NZ and South Pacific
 - Holdings document host relationships, morphological variation, and geographic distribution
 - Vouchers substantiate plant disease records on which biosecurity decisions are based
 - Specimen data, names, synonymy, images, descriptions, literature, etc available on-line
 - Source of DNA for identification, material for ultrastructure, etc
 - Material dates from 1850, providing historical context to NZ's biodiversity and biosecurity
- Primary resource for fungal biosystematics, plant pathology, conservation, and biosecurity



International Collection of Microorganisms from Plants (ICMP)

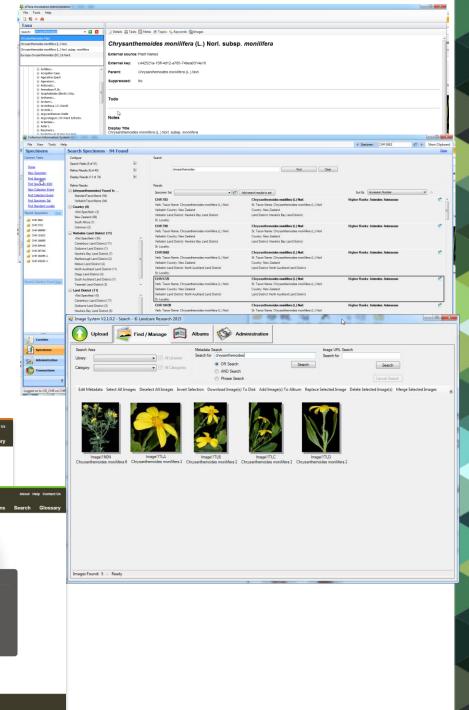
- 20,000 cultures
 - 50:50 Fungi : Bacteria, since 1952
 - Broad taxonomic diversity
 - Plant pathogens,
 'mushrooms', beneficials
 e.g. rhizobia
 - Many cultures found only in NZ
 - Stored permanently in liquid N₂
- Database
 - Taxonomy, history, strain properties, all online



Databases & Information Systems

- Names and Taxonomy
- Specimens
- Images
- Biota





Systematists...



Characterising NZ's Land Biota: Research

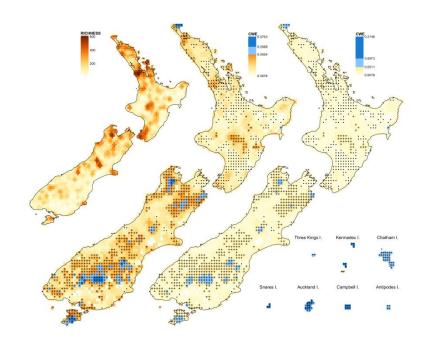
Native and naturalised terrestrial biota:

- discovery of organisms
- determination of authoritative names
- descriptions
- distributions
- ecological links
- understanding of origins, relationships, genetic diversity and biologcy of our biota

Informatics Research Using Collections

- Herbarium specimens with georeferences used for analyses of biodiversity
- Phylogeny of all NZ plant genera provided genetic data
- "hotspots" of species, generic and genetic endemism identified
- Priority areas for DOC, QEII, RC, NGO's conservation & management

Biodiverse analyses of endemism



Systematic research





RESEARCH ARTICLE

Characterisation of SSR markers for New Zealand Craspedia and their application in Kahurangi National Park

I Breitwieser, KA Ford and RD Smissen*

Allan Herbarium, Landcare Research, Lincoln, New Zealand

(Received 23 July 2014; accepted 16 December 2014)

Twelve polymorphic simple sequence report markers were developed from transcribed sequences persentably PRA-seq. These were then used to assess relationship a mong selected pathwise species of Craspedia in Kalturangi National Park, New Zealand, including three putative species in sympatry at Mr. Arthur; plants from two putative species have been listed. We confirmed that two of the putative species have been listed. We confirmed that two of the putative species have been listed. We confirmed that two of the putative species have been listed. At the Marino Mountains, where at least four putative species have been listed. At the Marino Mountains the situation appears more complex. One putative species there is clearly distinct from all other plants sampled. However, the remainder of the Marino Mountains plants could not be assigned to generate groups consistent with the putative species, nor could we clearly relate them to the putative species from Mr. Arthur or Mr.

Keywords: Asteraceae; Compositae; Craspedia; Gnaphalieae; Marino Mountains; microsatellites; Mt Arthur; Mt Mytton; New Zealand flora; SSR

Introduction

The species of Craspedia G. Fo tribe Gnaphalieae, subtribe Angian spicuous members of many plant Australia and New Zealand. Lik of subtribe Angianthinae they by an unusual double composi Craspedia is the only genus of th Australian Angianthinae that occu and. Its New Zealand species cor phyletic group (Ford et al. 2007 of phylogenies from chloroplast a sequences. Ford et al. (2007) New Zealand species are derived Australian radiation of Craspedia of sequence divergence among spe dia in New Zealand reported by F suggest they radiated recently.

*Corresponding author. Email: smisse The order of authorship for this paper

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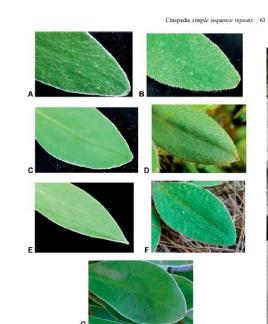


Figure 1 Leaves of seven forms of Craspedia. A, 'C. elongata'; B, 'C. long hairs' (Mt Arthur); C, 'C. marble D, 'C. long hairs' (Thoms Creek); E, 'C. ealcicole'; F, 'C. Owen'; G, 'C. Mytton'.

Craspedia simple sequence repeats 71

Mt Mytton
'C. long hairs' Thoms Creek

Marino Mountains
'C. elongata' + 'C. calcloole' + 'C. long hairs'

Mt Arthur
'C. long hairs'

Mt Arthur
'C. long hairs'

Mt Arthur
'C. oven'

Mt Arthur
'C. oven'

Mt Mytton
'C. marbie'

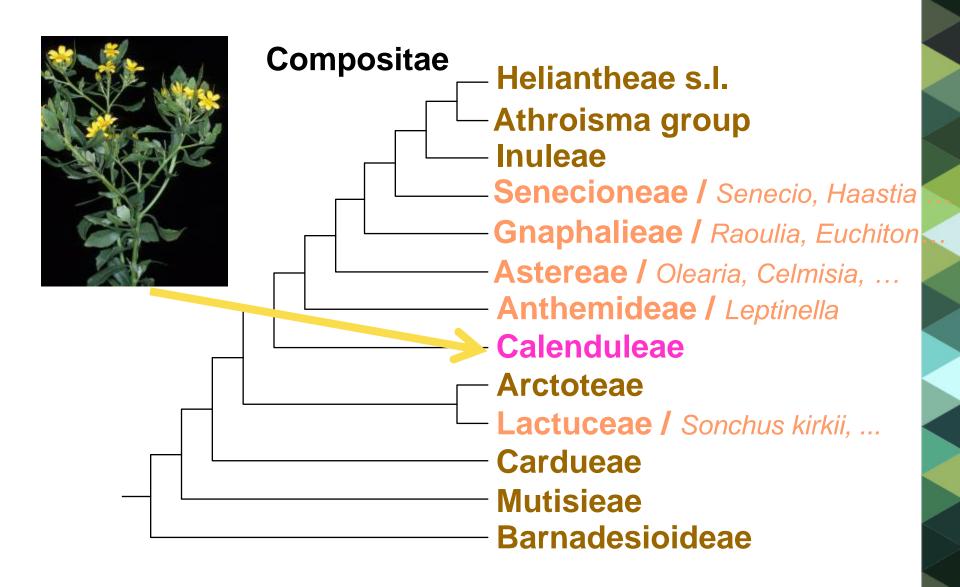
Mt Arthur
'C. oven'

Mt Mytton
'C. marbie'

Figure 4 Neighbour-joining tree for population genetic distances based on 12 SSR markers among populations of Craspedia sampled in this study. Colours of labels match those used in Fig. 3.



Relationships





Spring Activities

Most biocontrol agents become active during spring, making it a busy time of year to check release sites and move agents around.

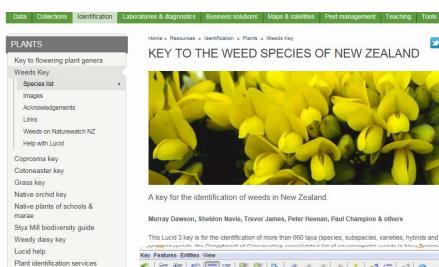
Boneseed leafroller (*Tortrix* s.l. sp. "chrysanthemoides")

- Check release sites for feeding shelters made by caterpillars webbing together leaves at the tips of stems. Also look for "windows" in the leaves and sprinkles of black frass. Small caterpillars are olive green in colour and become darker, with two parallel rows of white spots as they mature.
- Caterpillars can be harvested if you find them in good

Lantana

Green t

Check warm thistle 6–7.5



KEY POINTS

- · Nomenclature used in the weeds key follows the most currently accepted names and taxonomic treatments
- · Contains more than 9000 images
- · Different stages of maturity and close-up photography is included

Home » Resources » Identification » Plants » Weeds Key

KEY TO THE WEED SPECIES OF NEW ZEALAND

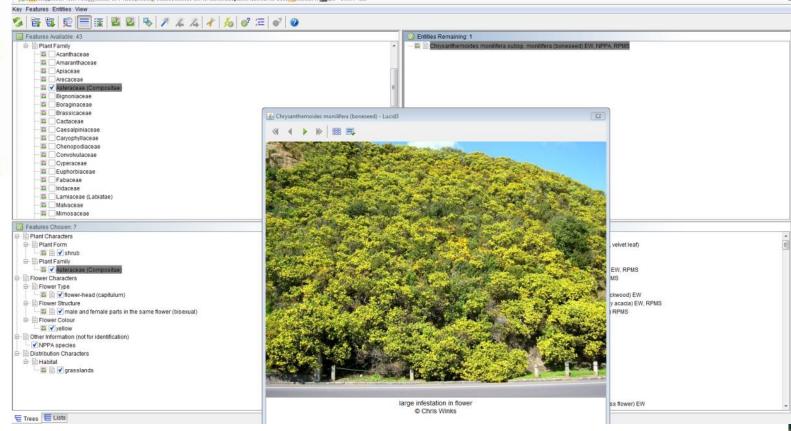


A key for the identification of weeds in New Zealand.

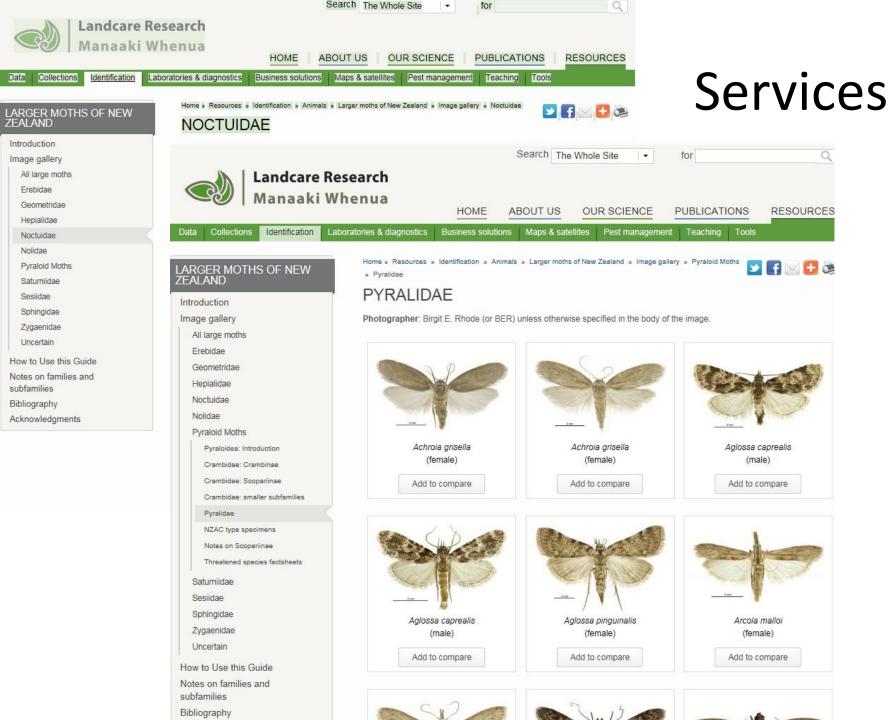
Murray Dawson, Sheldon Navie, Trevor James, Peter Heenan, Paul Champion & others

This Lucid 3 key is for the identification of more than 660 taxa (species, subspecies, varieties, hybrids and cultivars) including

Services LucID interactive Identification keys



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Herpetogramma licarsisalis (female). Crambidae: Spilomelinae. Immigrant / adventive.

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Presence and Distribution

Nomenclature Check

Plant identification workshops

Ngā Tipu o Aotearoa - New Zealand Plants

PLANT IDENTIFICATION AND INFORMATION

The Plant Identification and Information Service is available to members of the public. commercial organisations, and government organisations. This service is provided by the systematists and utilises a range of resources including the Allan Herbarium and international literature. If you wish to submit material for identification, please read the guidelines provided on how to collect and send plants for identification.

Guidelines: Collecting Plants for Identification



Image - P Heenan

Selecting specimens to send

The specimens should represent as many features of the plants as possible including flowering and/or fruiting parts; these are very important to the identification process. For small herbaceous species, send the whole plant, However, for larger bulky herbaceous plants, select material from the flowers, stems, leaves and, if possible, roots. For woody plants, please include basal shoot with juvenile leaves, sucker shoots, bark where applicable, and material of any other special feature present, e.g. spines or prickles. Plus, of course, flowering and fruiting shoots.

The more complete the specimens are, the easier and more accurate the identification is likely to be. It may not be possible to identify non-flowering or non-fruiting plants with certainty.

KEY CONTACT



Ines Schoenberger Manager Allan Herbarium/Capability

Location: Lincoln Tel: +64 3 321 9797 Contact Ines

View profile

Information we need with the specimens

- 1. The locality and habitat should be described as accurately as possible. New Zealand Map grid references are especially useful.
- 2. Name of the collector and date of collection.
- 3. Remarks: it is important to give any details of the plant that may not be obvious at the receiving end: e.g. size and shape (particularly of trees) is often diagnostic. Flowers and fruit often deteriorate quickly, sometimes changing colour, so mention colour and any fragrance. If, for some reason, the specimen sent is known to be atypical, this should be noted (typical material should also be sent for comparison). Notes about frost-hardiness and time of flowering may be useful.

If the appairment corresponds a year rare appaired or in a pay record for the area from which it is east, detailed information in





>unknown

AGGGATCATTACTGAGTTTACGCTCTACAACCCTTTGTGAACATACCTATAACT GTTGCTTCGGCGGCA

GATTTAACGACGTTTCTTCTGAGTGGTACAAGCAAATAATCAAAACTTTTAACA ACGGATCTCTTGGTTC

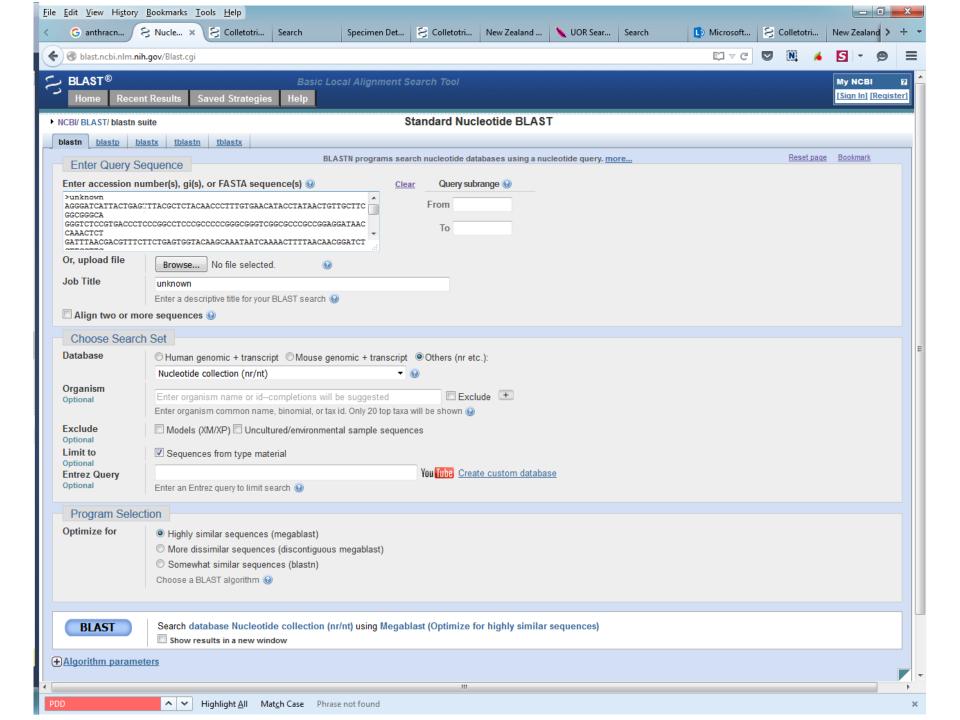
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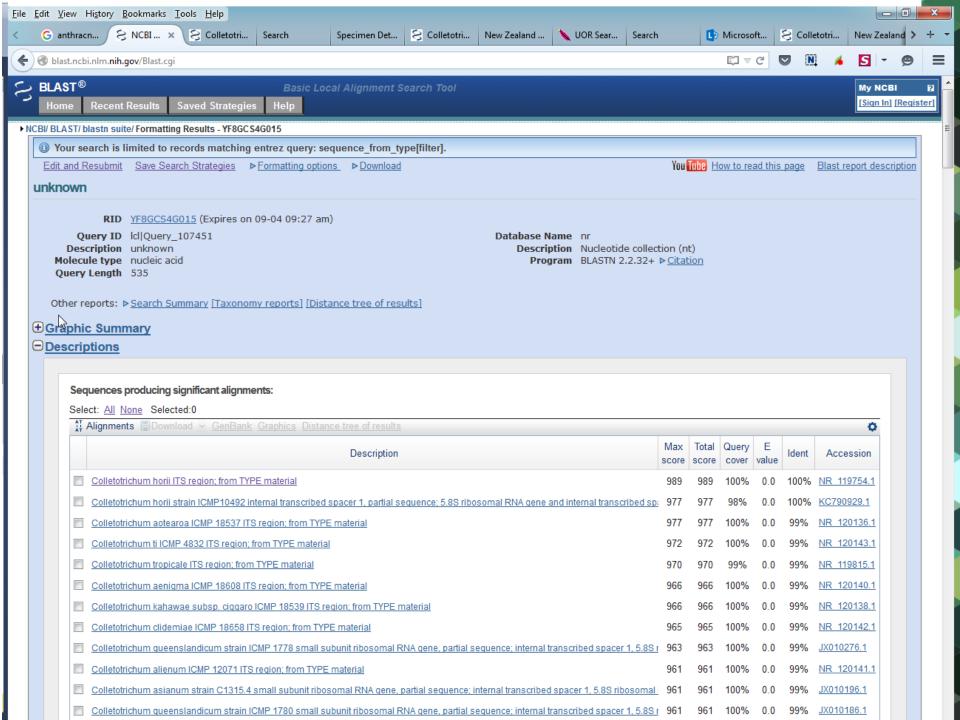
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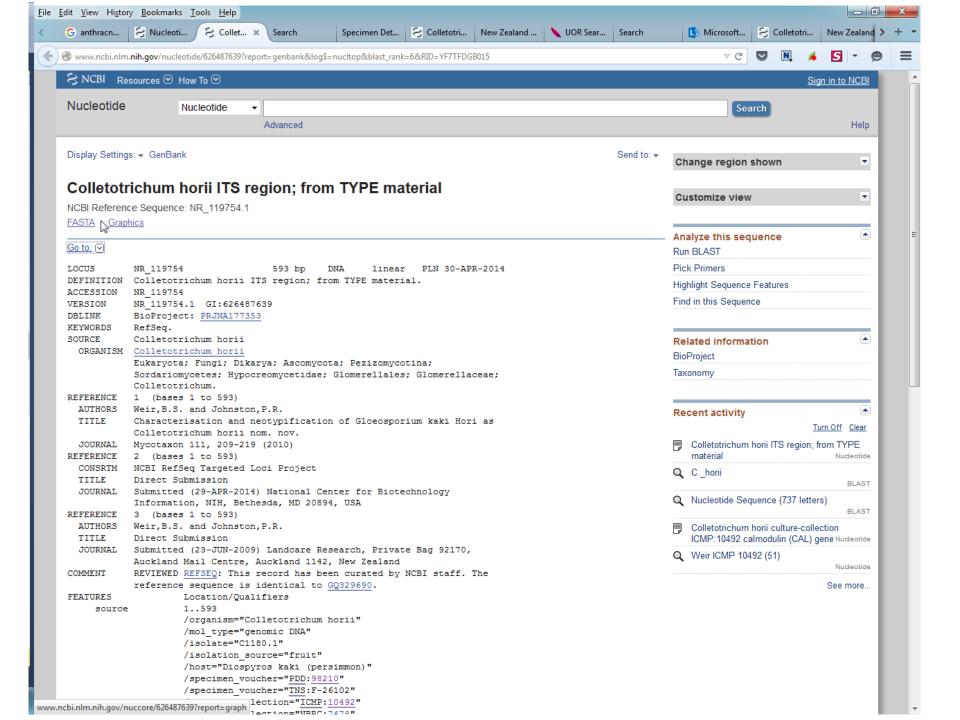
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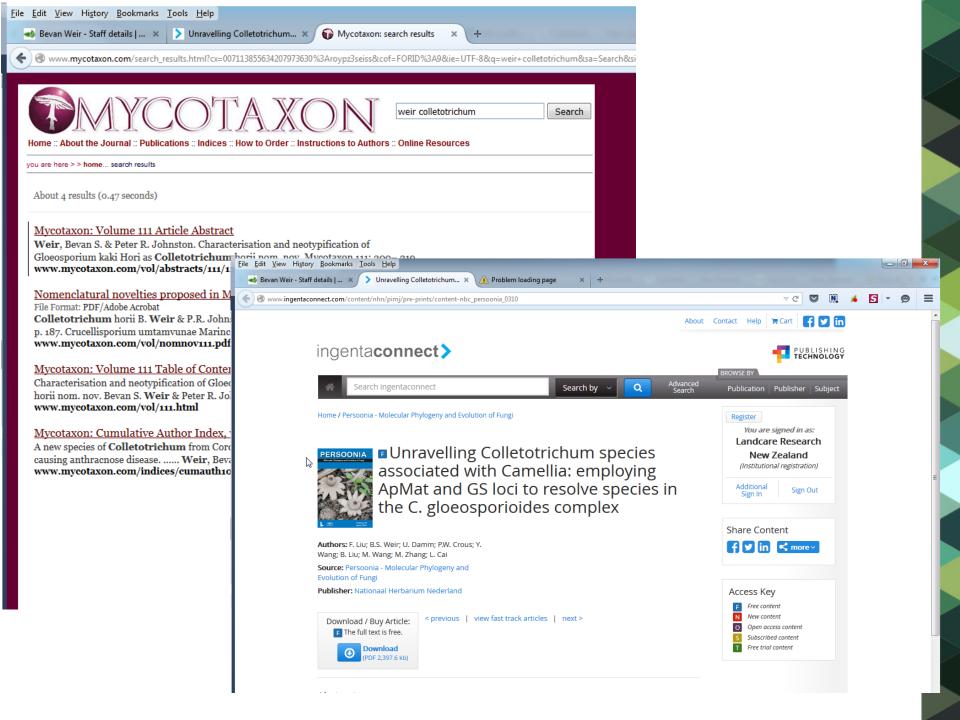
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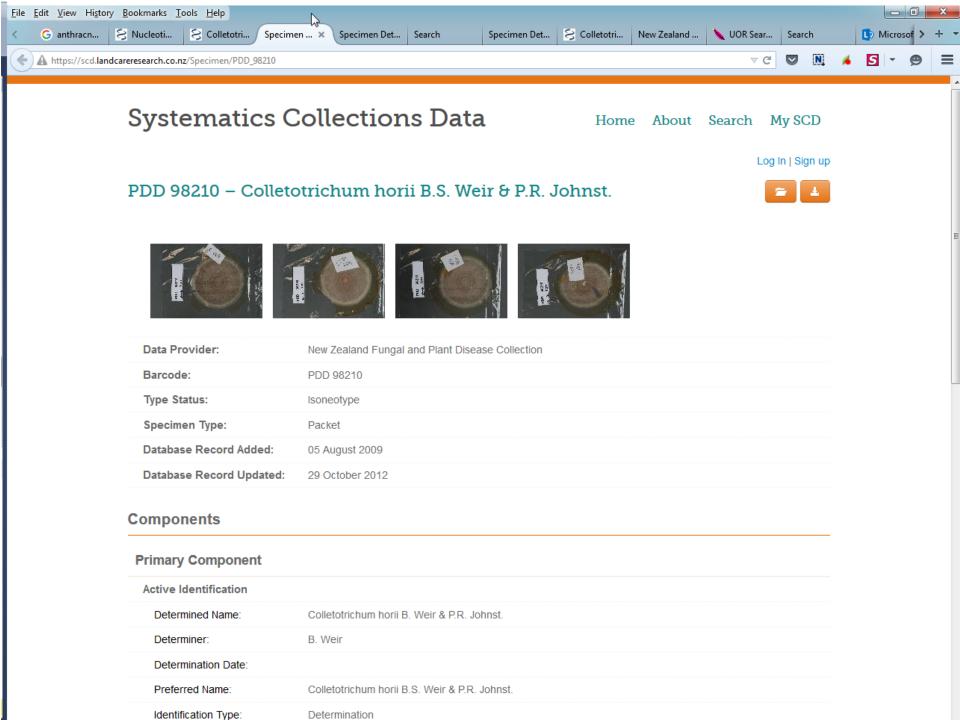
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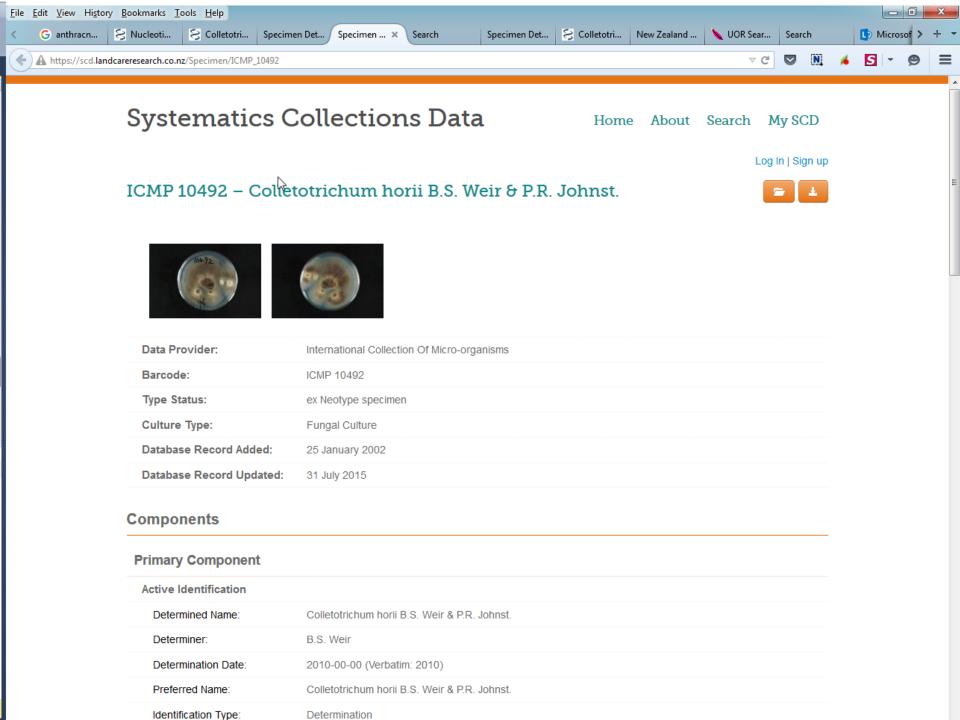


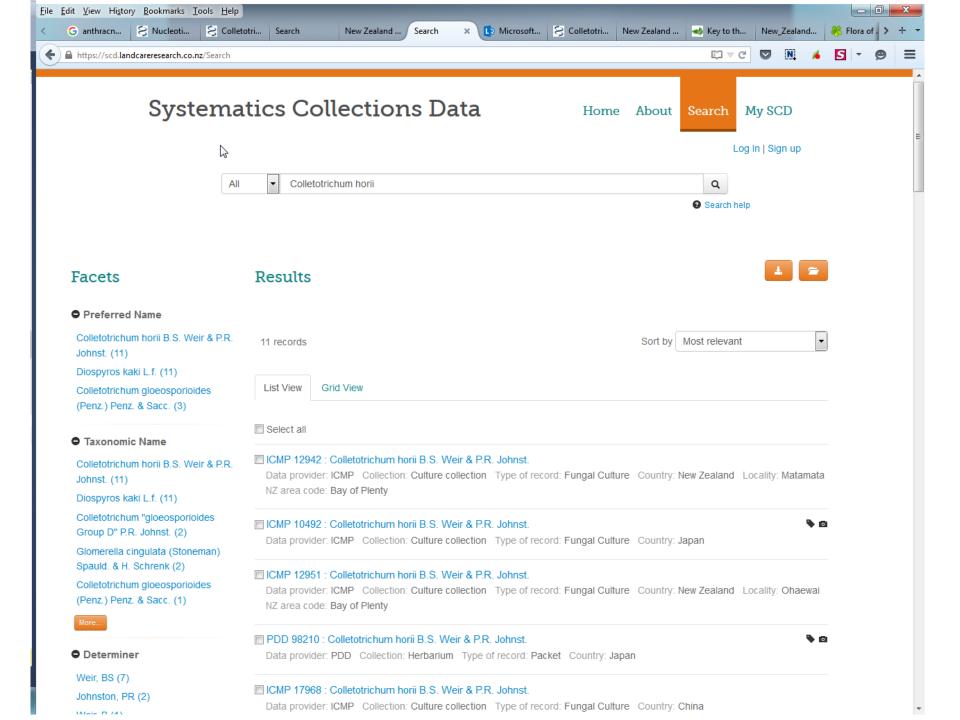


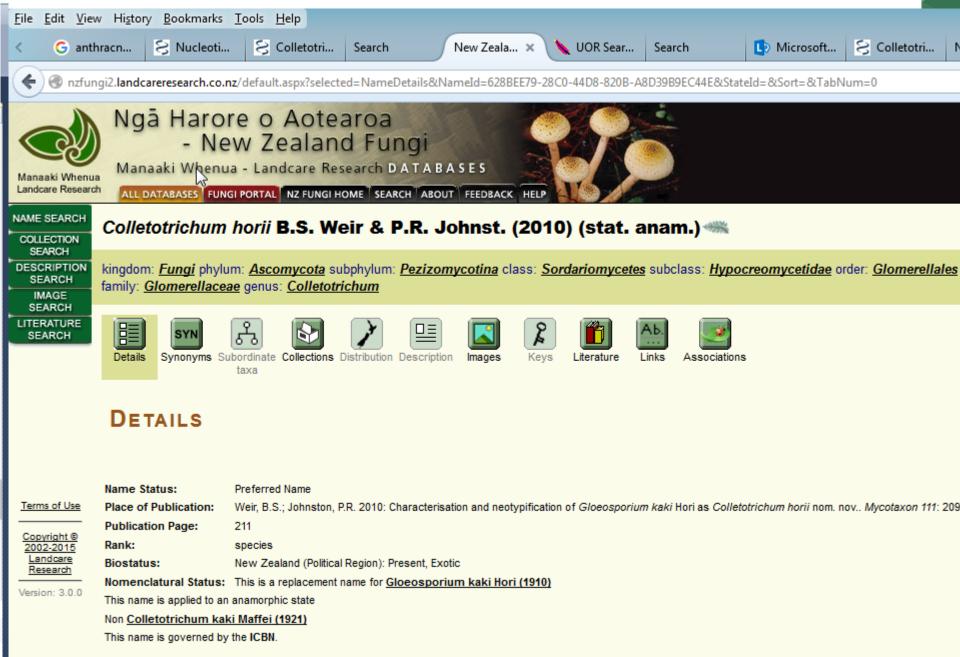




















SEARCH LITERATURE SEARCH





















ASSOCIATIONS

	<u>Current Name</u>	Cited Name	Association Type	(current)	Associated Name (as cited)	Country	Source	Record
Copyright © 2002-2015 Landcare Research Version: 3.0.0	Colletotrichum horii	Colletotrichum "qloeosporioides Group D"	has host	Diospyros kaki	<u>Diospyros kaki</u> (as Diospyros khaki)		Literature	Johnston, P.R. and Jones, D. 1997: Relationships among Colletotrichum Isolates from Fruit-Rot
	Colletotrichum horii	Colletotrichum horii	has host	<u>Diospyros kaki</u>	<u>Diospyros kaki</u>		Literature	Weir, B.S.; Johnston, P.R. 2010: Characterisation and neotypification of Gloeosporium kaki Ho
	Colletotrichum horii	Colletotrichum horii	has host	Diospyros kaki	<u>Diospyros kaki</u>		Literature	Anonymous 2010: Pest watch: 24 June 2010 - 25 August 2010. Biosecurity 100: 31
	Colletotrichum horii	Colletotrichum horii	has host	<u>Diospyros kaki</u>	Diospyros kaki		Literature	Weir, B.S.; Johnston P.R.; Damm, U. 2012: The Colletotrichum gloeosporioides species complex
	Colletotrichum horii	Colletotrichum horii	has host	Diospyros kaki	Diospyros kaki	China	ICMP Culture	ICMP 17968
	Colletotrichum horii	Colletotrichum horii	has host	Diospyros kaki	Diospyros kaki	China	ICMP Culture	ICMP 17969
	Colletotrichum horii	Colletotrichum horii	has host	Diospyros kaki	Diospyros kaki	China	ICMP Culture	ICMP 17995
	Colletotrichum horii	Colletotrichum horii	has host	Diospyros kaki	Diospyros kaki	Japan	ICMP Culture	ICMP 17970
	Colletotrichum horii	Colletotrichum horii	has host	Diospyros kaki	Diospyros kaki	Japan	ICMP Culture	ICMP 10492
	Colletotrichum horii	Colletotrichum horii	has host	Diospyros kaki	Diospyros kaki	Japan	PDD Specimen	PDD 98209
	Colletotrichum horii	Colletotrichum horii	has host	Diospyros kaki	Diospyros kaki	Japan	PDD Specimen	PDD 98210
	Colletotrichum horii	Colletotrichum horii	has host	Diospyros kaki	Diospyros kaki	New Zealand	ICMP Culture	ICMP 12942
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	Colletotrichum horii	Colletotrichum horii	has host	Diospyros kaki	Diospyros kaki	New Zealand	ICMP Culture	ICMP 14918



Research

Version: 3.0.0

Liu, F.; Damm, U.; Cai, L.; Crous, P.W. 2013: Species of the Colletotrichum gloeosporioides complex associated with anthracnose diseases of Proteaceae. Fungal Diversity 61: 89-105 Weir, B.S.; Johnston, P.R. 2010: Characterisation and neotypification of Gloeosporium kaki Hori as Colletotrichum horii nom. nov. Mycotaxon 111: 209-219.

Anonymous 2010: Pest watch: 24 June 2010 - 25 August 2010. Biosecurity 100: 31.

Gloeosporium kaki Hori 1910

Hori, S. 1910: [continuation from: Engel no Tomo 6(1): 58-61. 1910.]. Engel no Tomo 6(2): 21-24.

Weir, B.S.; Johnston, P.R. 2010: Characterisation and neotypification of Gloeosporium kaki Hori as Colletotrichum horii nom. nov. Mycotaxon 111: 209-219.

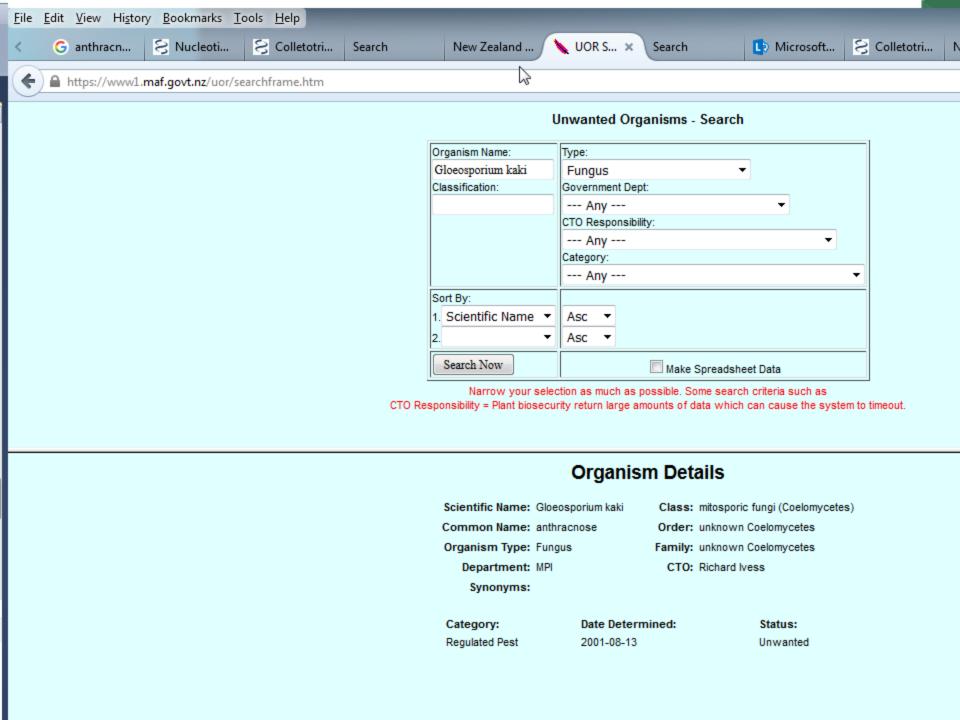
Weir, B.S.; Johnston P.R.; Damm, U. 2012: The Colletotrichum gloeosporioides species complex. Studies in Mycology 73: 115-180.

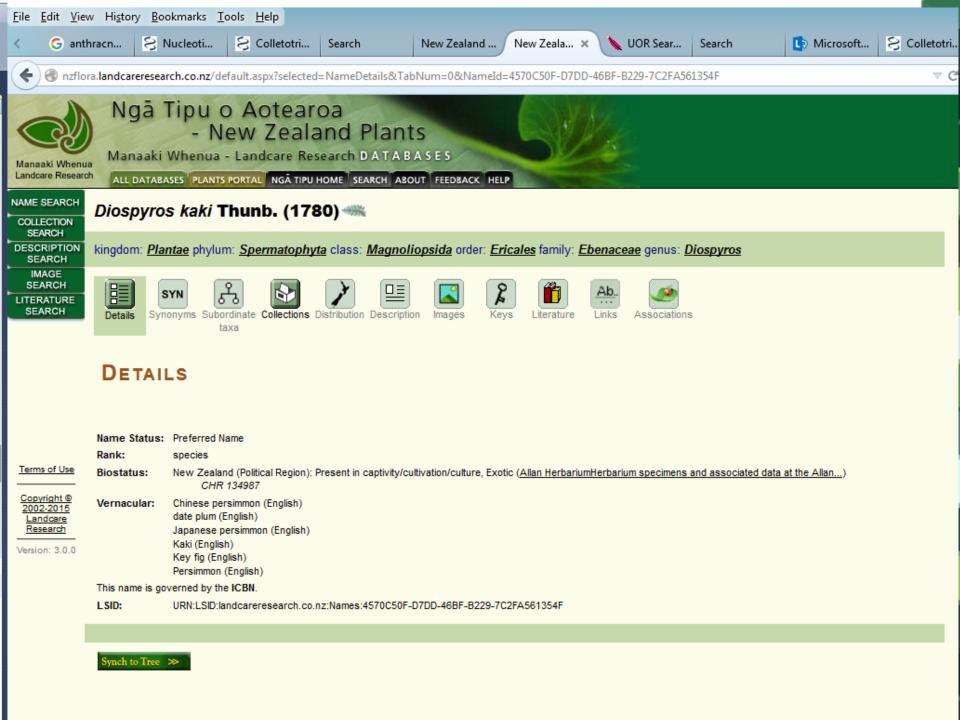
Gloeosporium kaki S. Ito 1911

Anon Unwanted Organisms Register, http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/pests/registers/uor

to, S. 1911: Gloeosporiose of the Japanese persimmon. Botanical Magazine, Tokyo 25: 197-201.

Weir, B.S.; Johnston, P.R. 2010: Characterisation and neotypification of Gloeosporium kaki Hori as Colletotrichum horii nom. nov. Mycotaxon 111: 209-219.







ALL DATABASES PLANTS PORTAL NGA TIPU HOME SEARCH ABOUT FEEDBACK HELP NAME SEARCH Chrysanthemoides monilifera (L.) Norl. (1943)

kingdom: Plantae phylum: Spermatophyta class: Magnoliopsida order: Asterales family: Compositae genus: Chrysanthemoides



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COLLECTION SEARCH DESCRIPTION

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Research







Manaaki Whenua - Landcare Research DATABASES















DETAILS

Name Status:

Preferred Name

Place of Publication:

Norlindh, T. 1943: Studies in the Calenduleae.I. Monograph of the genera Dimorphotheca, Castalis, Osteospermum, Gibbaria and Chrysanthemoides ed. Lund,

Gleerup.

Publication Page:

347 species

2002-2015 Biostatus: <u>Landcare</u>

New Zealand (Political Region): Wild, Exotic (Fully naturalised) (Webb, C.J.; Sykes, W.R.; Garnock-Jones, P.J. 1988; Flora of New Zea...)

N.Z. plants are referable to subsp. monilifera.

Version: 3.0.0 Treatment Article:

Rank:

Webb, C.J.; Sykes, W.R.; Garnock-Jones, P.J. 1988: Flora of New Zealand. Vol. IV. Naturalised Pteridophytes, Gymnosperms, Dicotyledons. Christchurch, Botany

Division DSIR.

Vernacular: Bitou bush (English)

Boneseed (English) Higgin's curse (English) Jungle flower (English) Salt bush (English)

Nomenclatural Status: The basionym of this name is Osteospermum moniliferum L. (1753)

This name is governed by the ICBN.

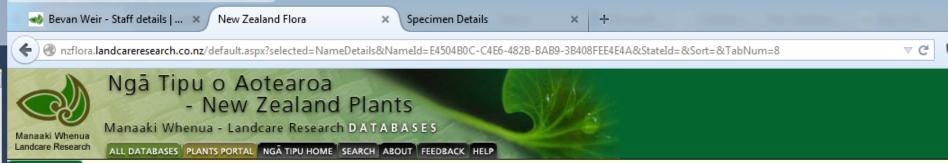
LSID: URN:LSID:landcareresearch.co.nz:Names:E4504B0C-C4E6-482B-BAB9-3B408FEE4E4A



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kingdom: Plantae phylum: Spermatophyta class: Magnoliopsida order: Asterales family: Compositae genus: Chrysanthemoides









LITERATURE

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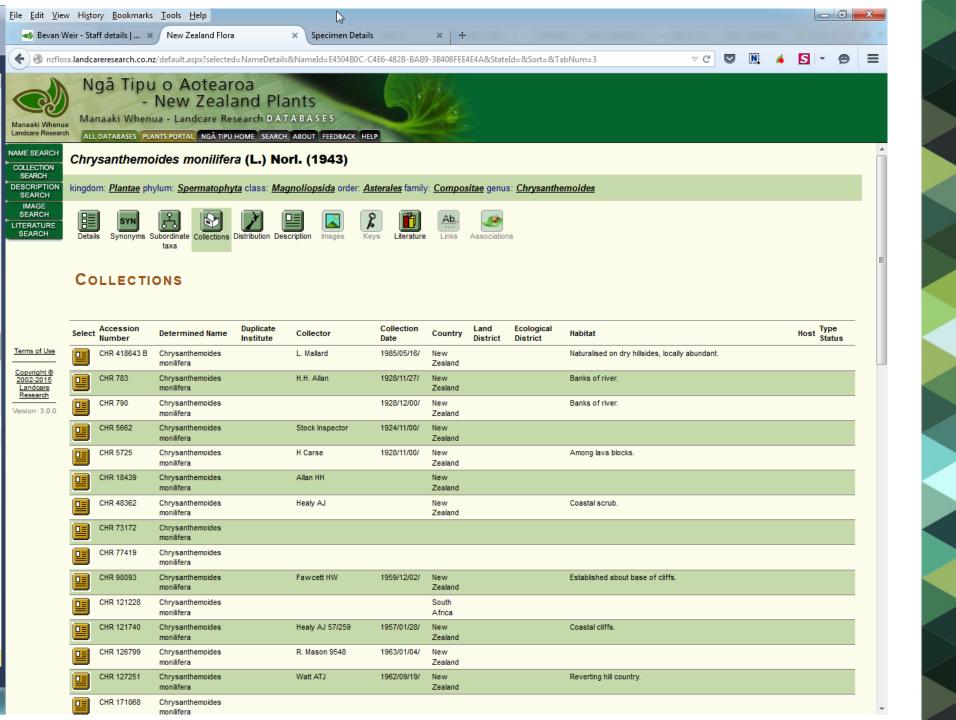
Biosecurity New Zealand 4 Aug 2011: Unwanted Organisms Register. http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/pests/registers/uor

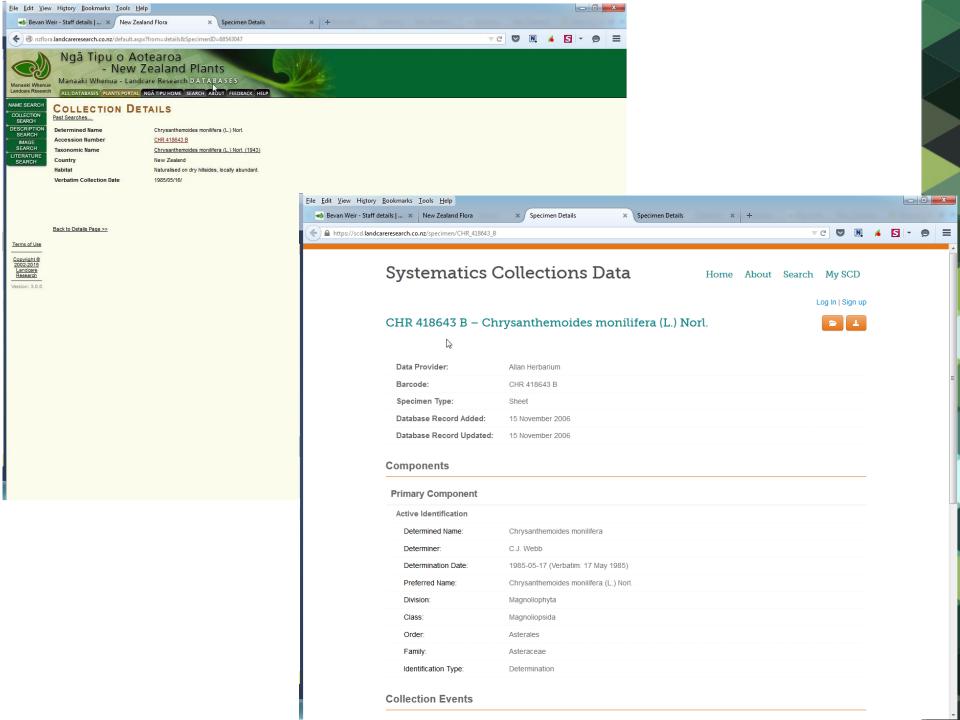
Biosecurity New Zealand 2008: National Plan Pest Accord. MAF Biosecurity New Zealand, Wellington.

Osteospermum moniliferum L.

Allan Herbarium 2007: New Zealand Plant Names Database Concepts - Asterales.

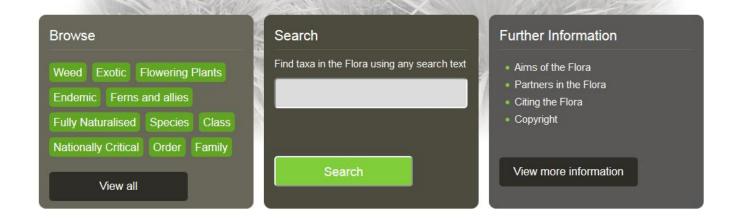
Norlindh, T. 1943: Studies in the Calenduleae. Vol. I. Monograph of the genera Dimorphotheca, Castalis, Osteospermum, Gibbaria and Chrysanthemoides. Gleerup, Lund.

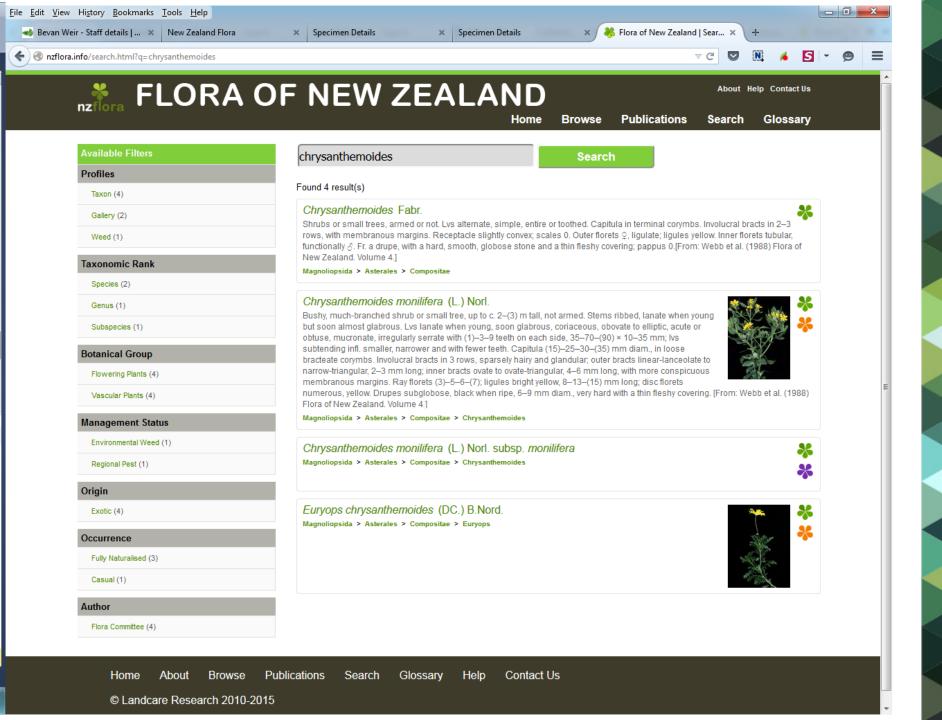


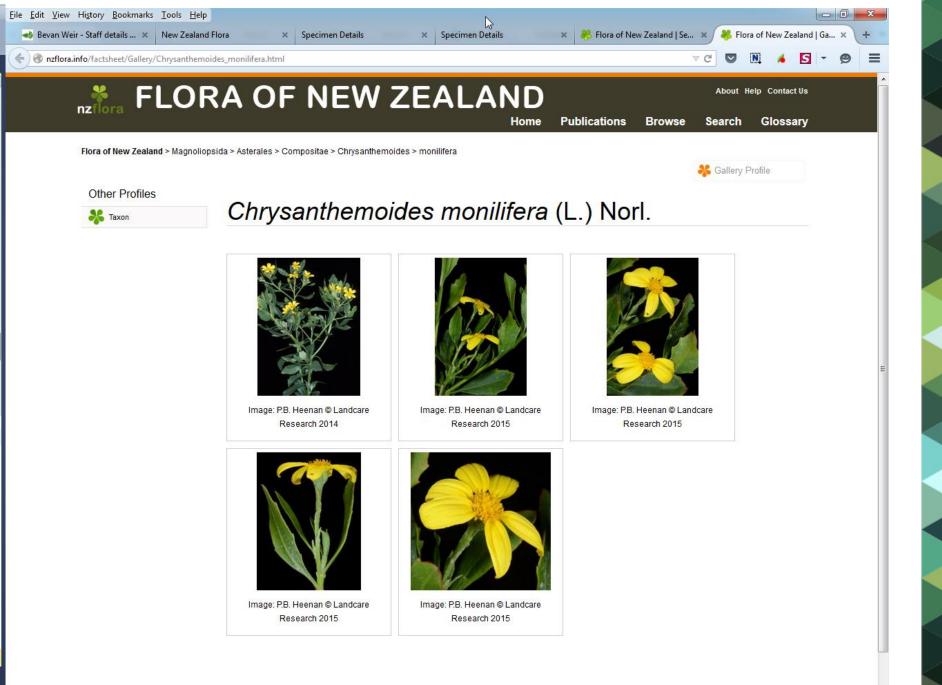


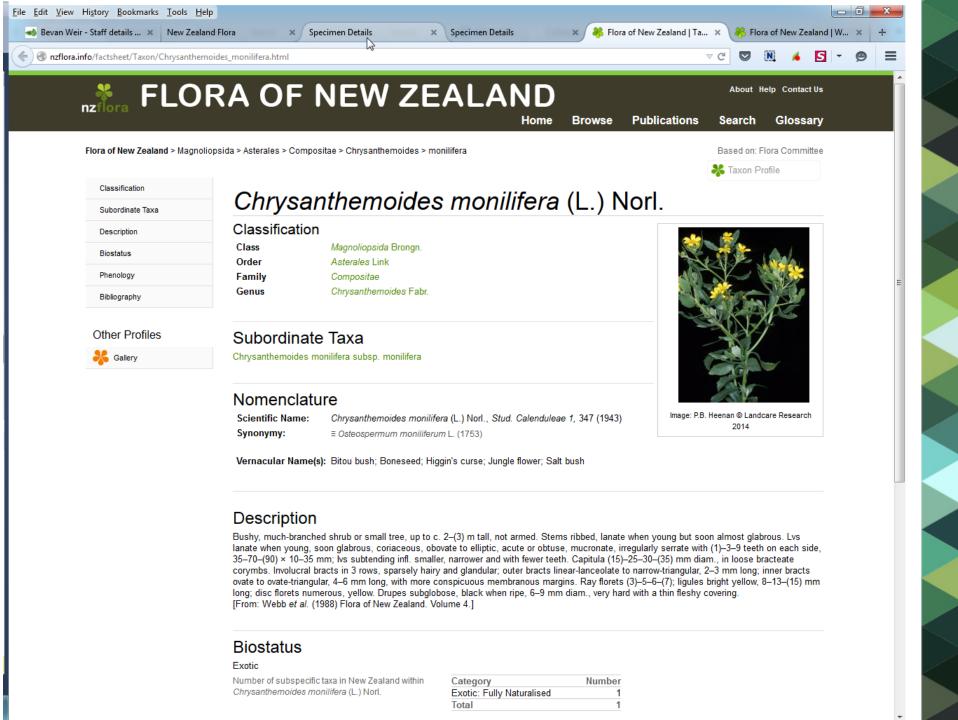


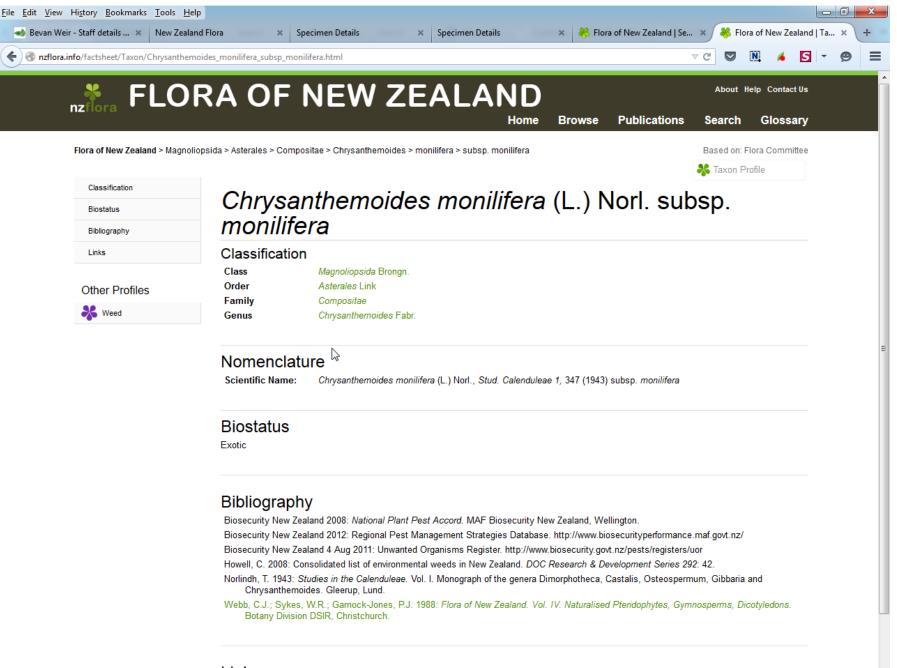
Our goal is to provide New Zealand with a dynamic, continually updated, electronically-based Flora.



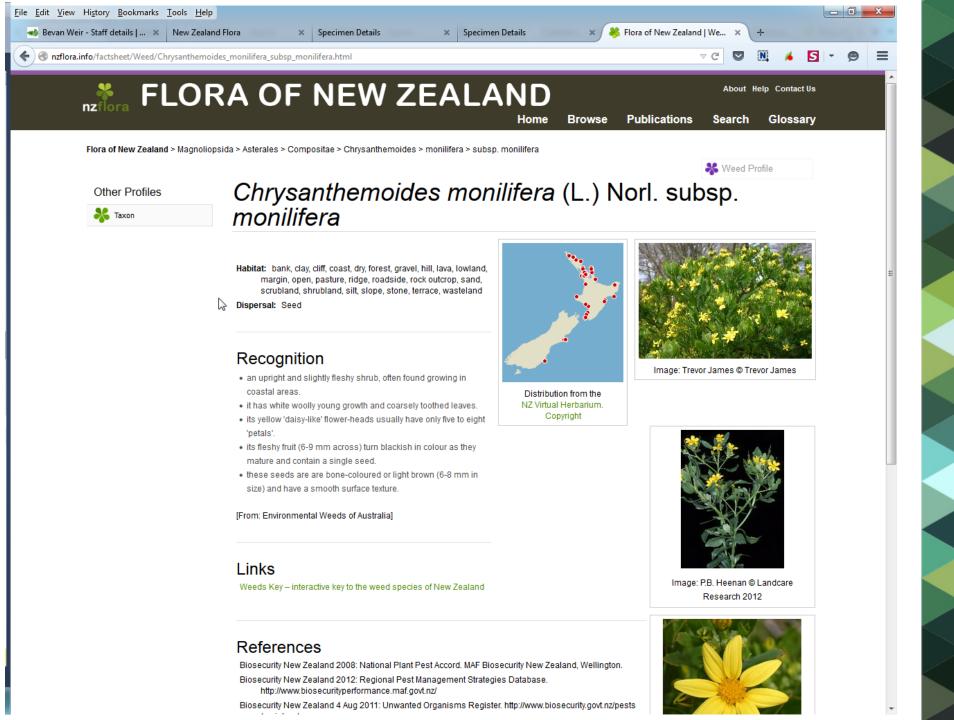






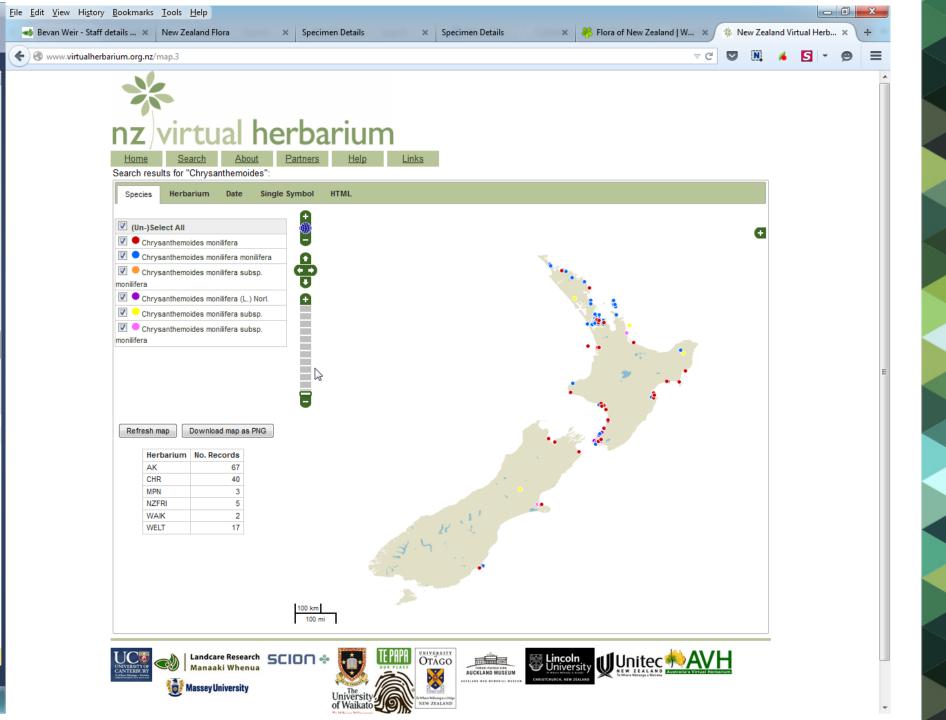


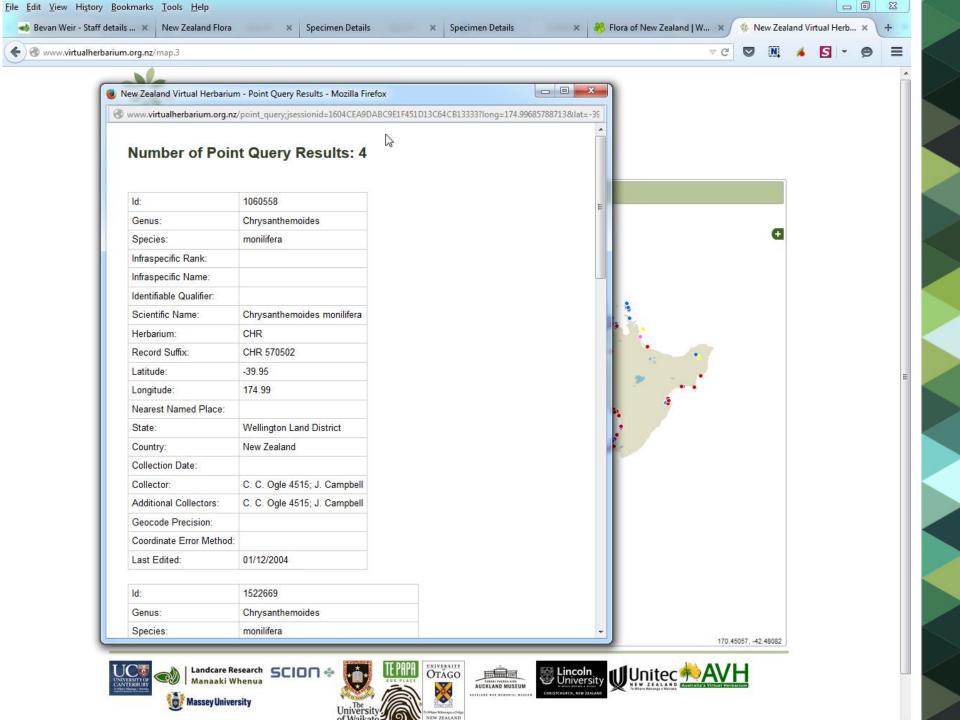
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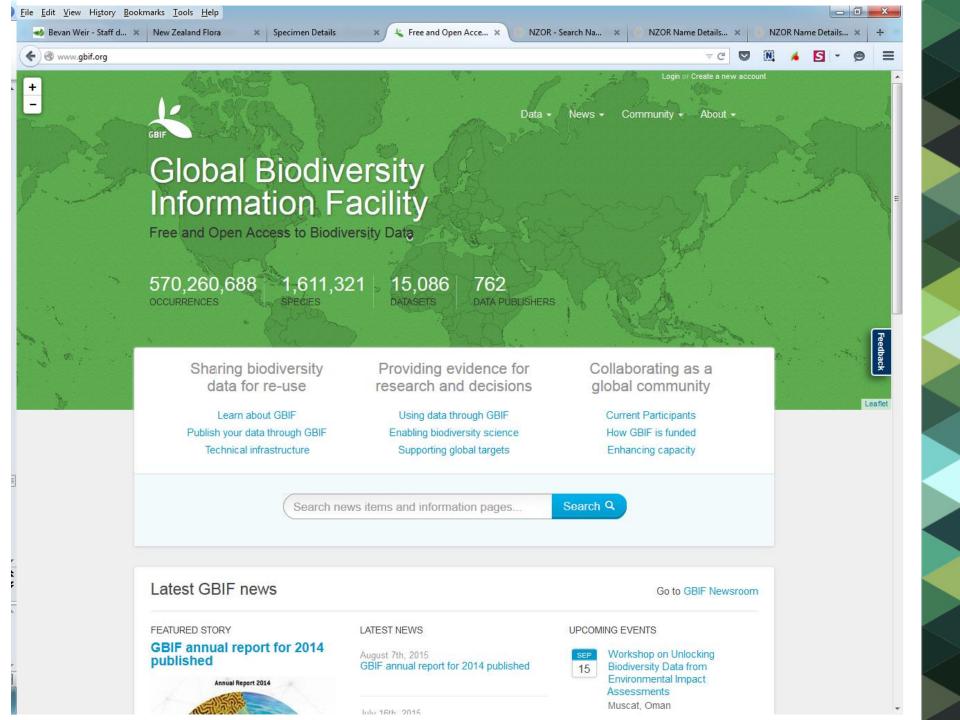












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7,465 results

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SCIENTIFIC NAME

Chrysanthemoides monilifera (L.) Norlindh 🗶

	LOCATION	BASIS OF RECORD	DATE
1084268409 · Cat. OPP560057-38 Chrysanthemoides monilifera subsp. monil Published in SA Flora (BDBSA)	Australia -34.97/138.69	Human Observation	1 / 2015
1084268251 · Cat. OPP560056-56 Chrysanthemoides monilifera subsp. monil Published in SA Flora (BDBSA)	Australia -34.89/138.73	Human Observation	1 / 2015
1065591010 · Cat. 1179601 Chrysanthemoides monilifera (L.) Norlind Published in iNaturalist research-grade observations	New Zealand -41.30/174.83	Human Observation	1 / 2015
1084271558 · Cat. OPP561218-40			

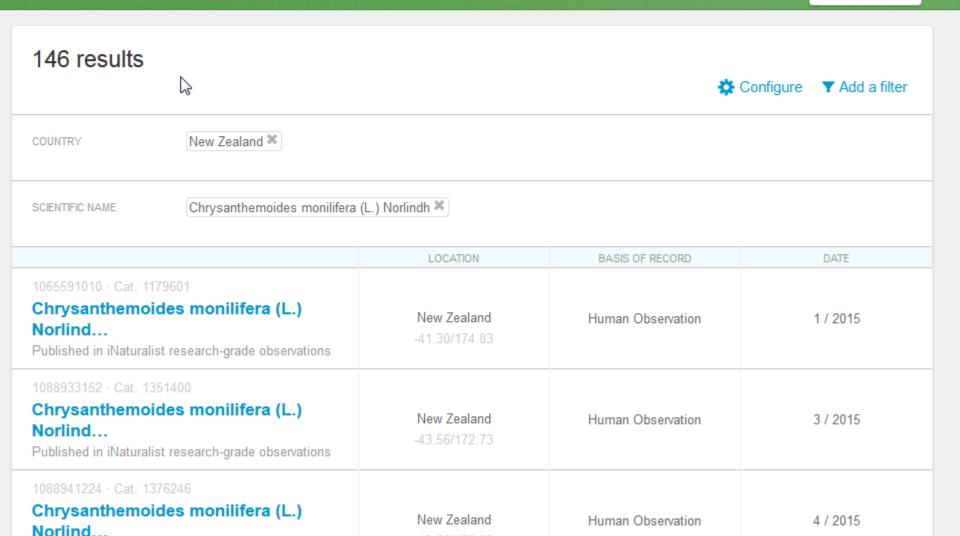
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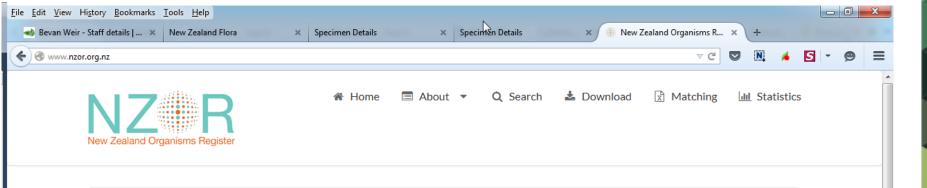
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146 Occurrences Download

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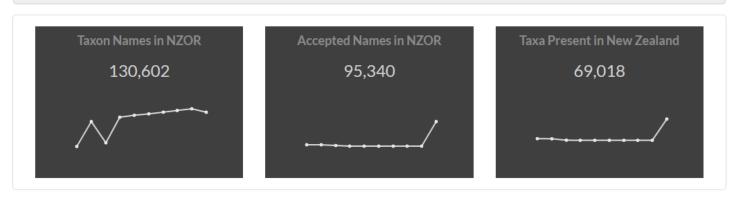


New Zealand Organisms Register

NZOR is an actively maintained compilation of all organism names relevant to New Zealand: indigenous, endemic or exotic species or species not present in New Zealand but of national interest. NZOR is digitally and automatically assembled on a regular basis from a number of taxonomic data providers. It provides a consensus opinion on the preferred name for an organism, any alternative scientific names (synonyms), common and Māori names, relevant literature, and the data provider's view on the documented presence/absence in New Zealand.

The NZOR information infrastructure is currently hosted by Landcare Research.

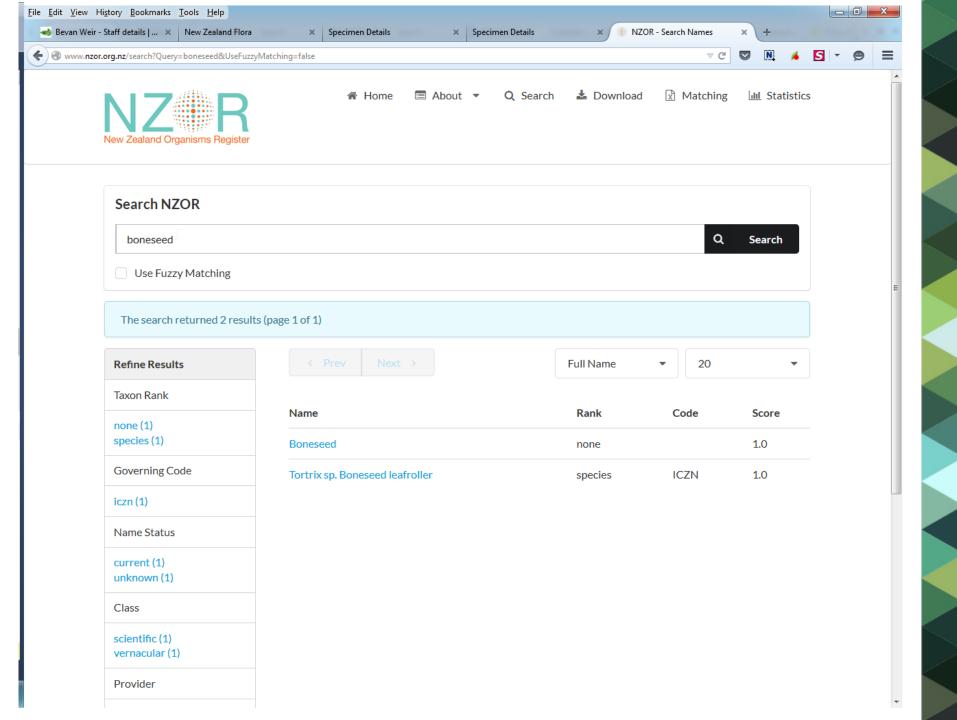
The development of the NZOR infrastructure was supported by the Terrestrial and Freshwater Biodiversity Information Systems Programme (TFBIS).

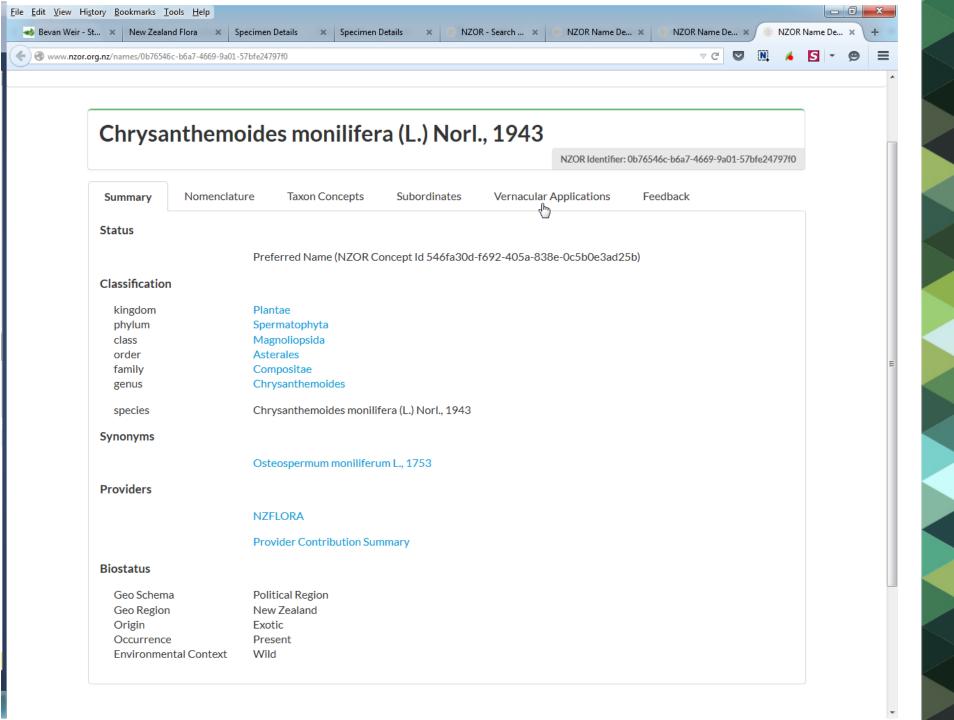


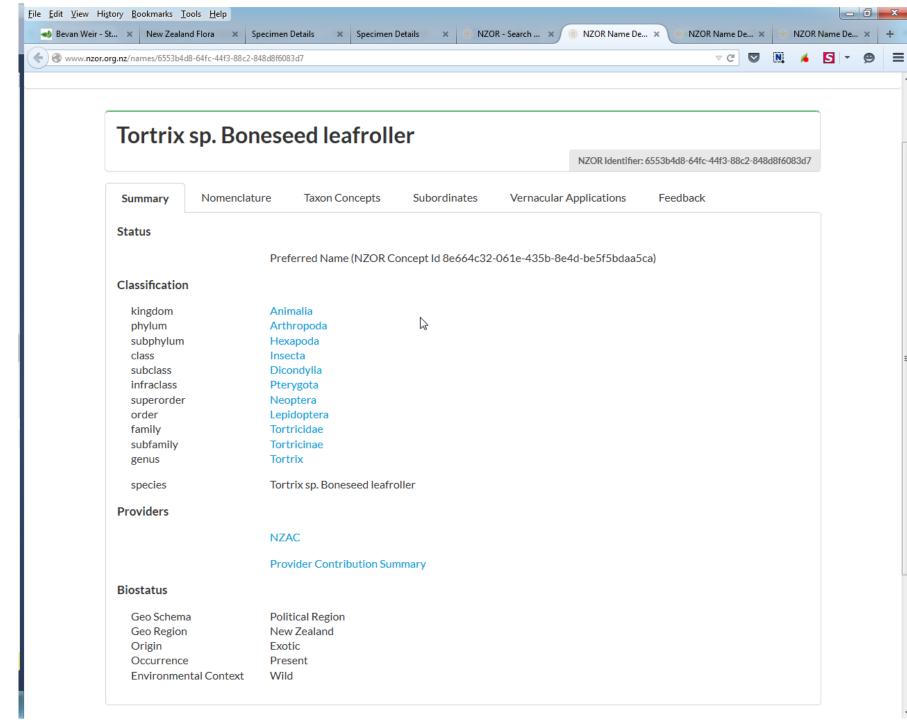
Background

All biodiversity information systems use the names of organisms as a fundamental identifier. Names provide the essential vocabulary by which we discover, index, manage, and share information relating to biodiversity. Access to an authoritative list of names and their relationships to species (taxa) is key to supporting information management and sharing across the conservation, biosecurity, and biotechnology sectors.

Until NZOR there was no currently no single, definitive, and maintained compilation of the over 100,000 organism names relevant to New Zealand. Because of this many agencies currently each maintain their own lists of taxonomic names in isolation from each other, in different formats, and at different levels of depth and quality. The absence of a definitive source of taxonomic names means that resources are wasted through duplication of offerty there is increased expressed expressed and users in boding to access multiple sources, and increased risk of confused decision making.







- Collection Data: http://scd.landcareresearch.co.nz
- NZFungi: http://nzfungi2.landcareresearch.co.nz
- NZFlora: http://nzflora.landcareresearch.co.nz
- NZInverts: http://nzinverts.landcareresearch.co.nz
- eFlora: <u>www.nzflora.info</u>

- NZOR: <u>www.nzor.org.nz</u>
- NZVH: http://www.virtualherbarium.org.nz
- GBIF: <u>www.gbif.org</u>



Research Context of Charcterising Land Biota portfolio

- Greater value
- Greater revenue
- Greater impact

Initiatives

Increasing access, reach and use

Building relevance & impact

Growing the revenue base

Future-proofing the NSCDs

Shift of an additional 10% into biosecurity project

Agreed user priorities of Characterising Land Biota portfolio

- Collections
- Capability
- eBiota
- Information delivery
- Demonstrate value and contribution of systematics to ecosystem services and biosecurity
- International context
- Maori engagement and participation
- Establish a collaborative schedule with some of the end-users (at that stage with DOC only)