

兰州大学, 草地农业科技学院

International Symposium on Forage Disease & Grassland
Management

Observations on the role of endophyte in field performance of ryegrass and tall fescue in New Zealand

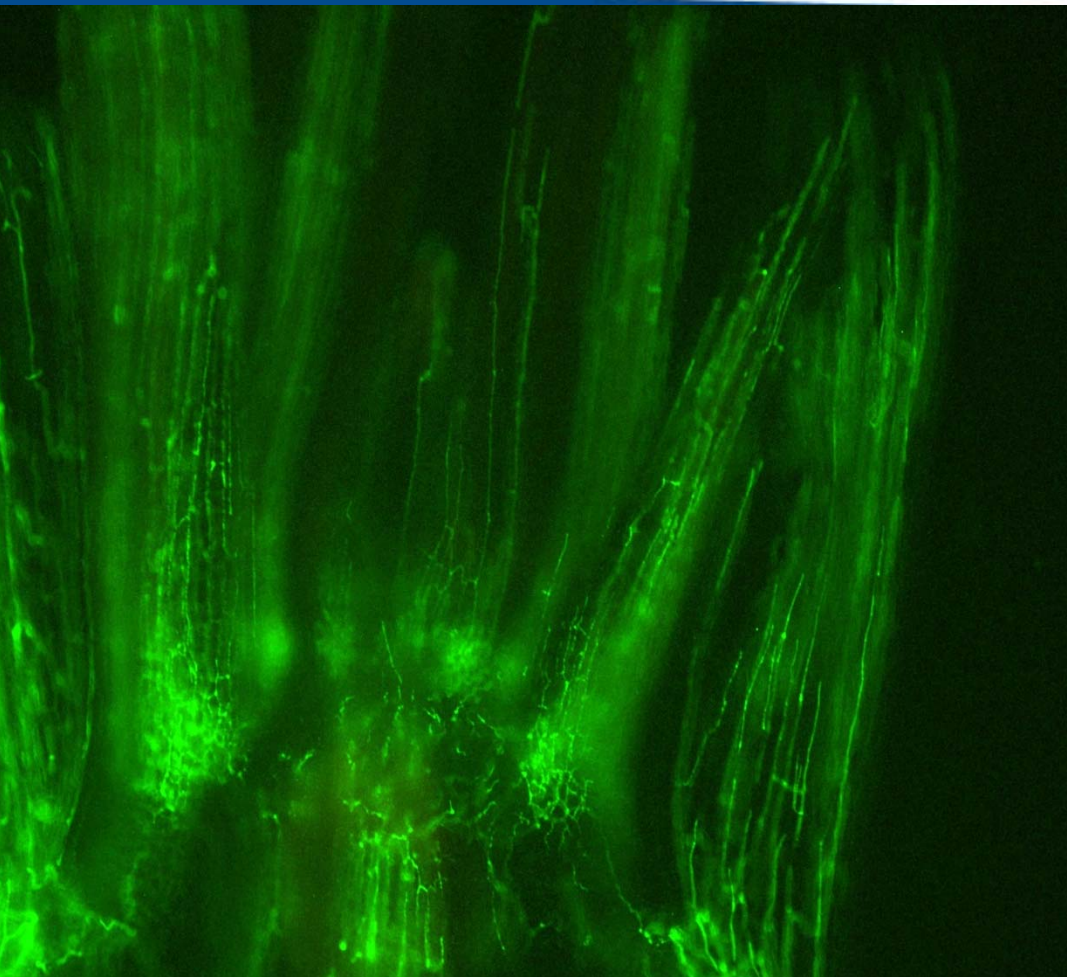
Cory Matthew

新西兰, 梅西大学

alk outline

New Zealand: Forest to farm;
Changing climate;
50 years ago with endophyte;
Animal health disorders;
Metabolic cost to the host;
Insect protection to the host;
Water balance benefits to the host;
Transmission;
What benefit to a farmer?

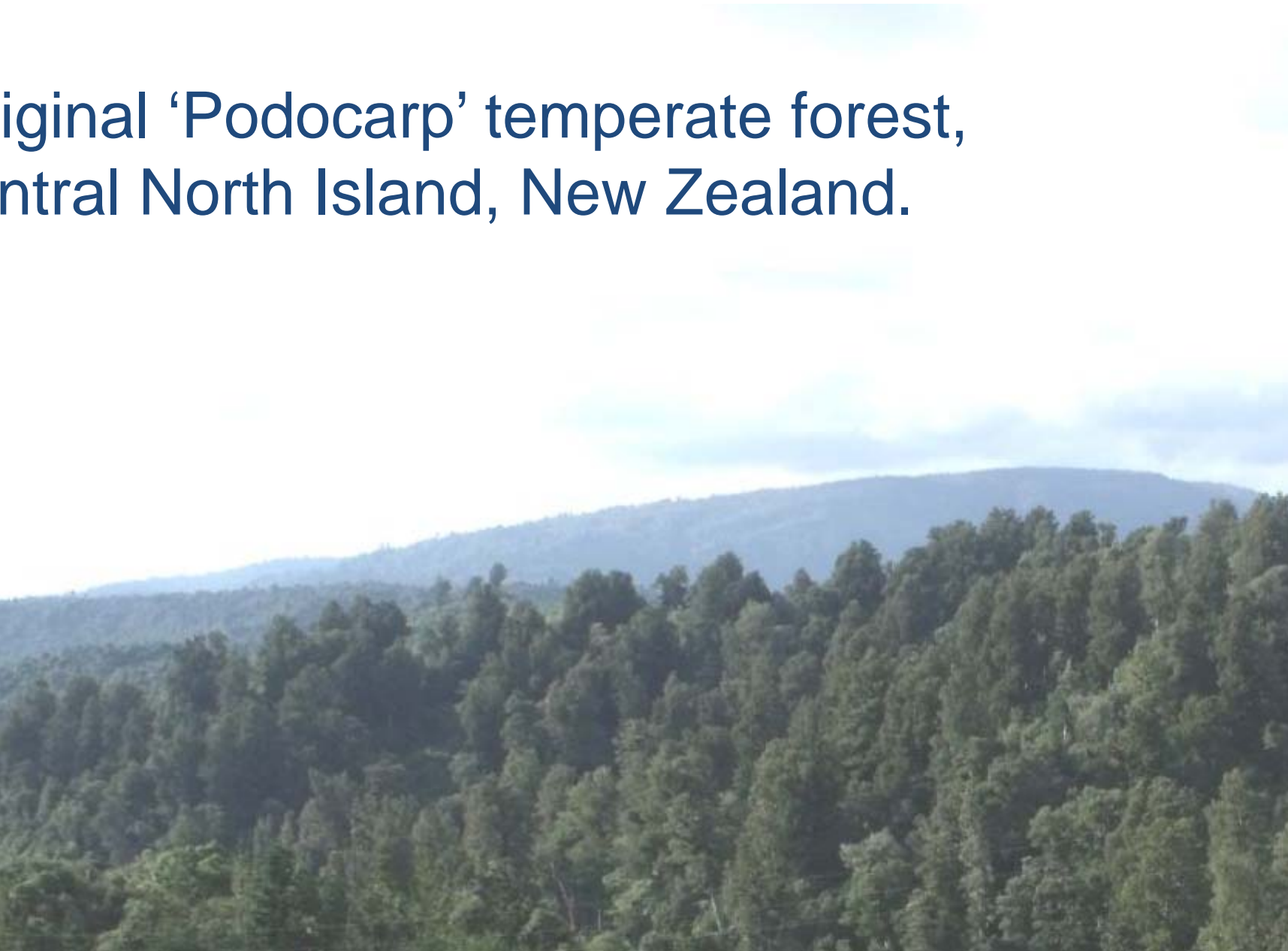
Endophyte distribution in the meristem



Confocal laser
microscope
image.

Photo courtesy
M Christensen,
AgResearch

Original 'Podocarp' temperate forest,
Central North Island, New Zealand.





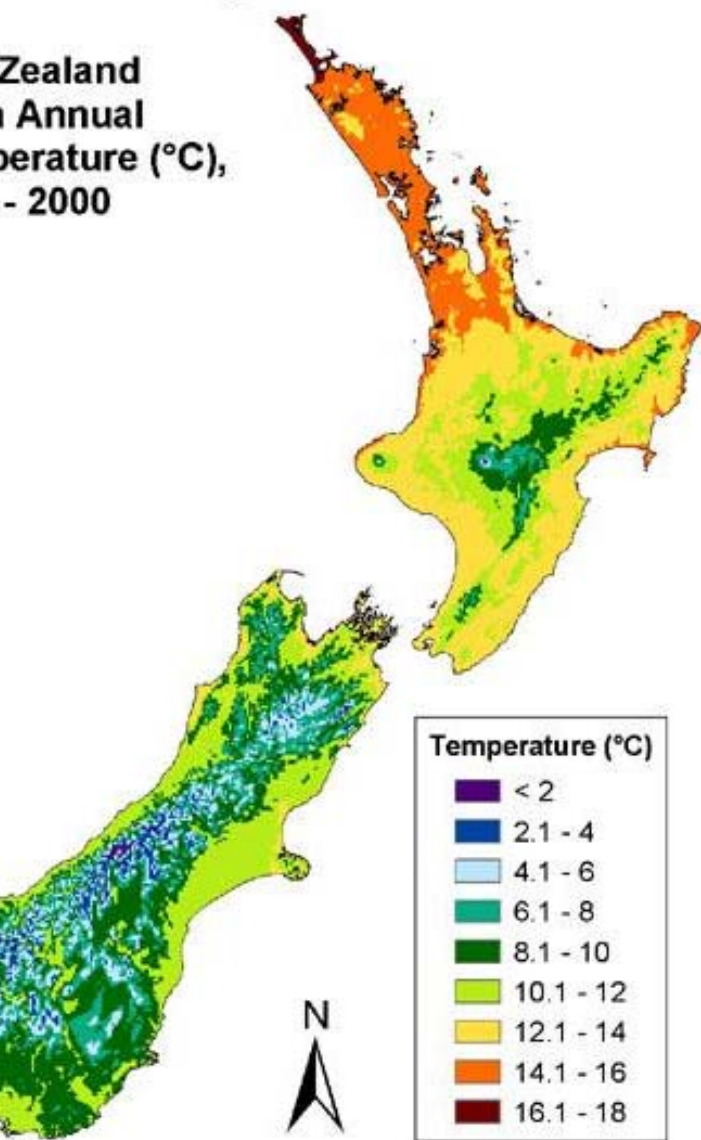
st clearing



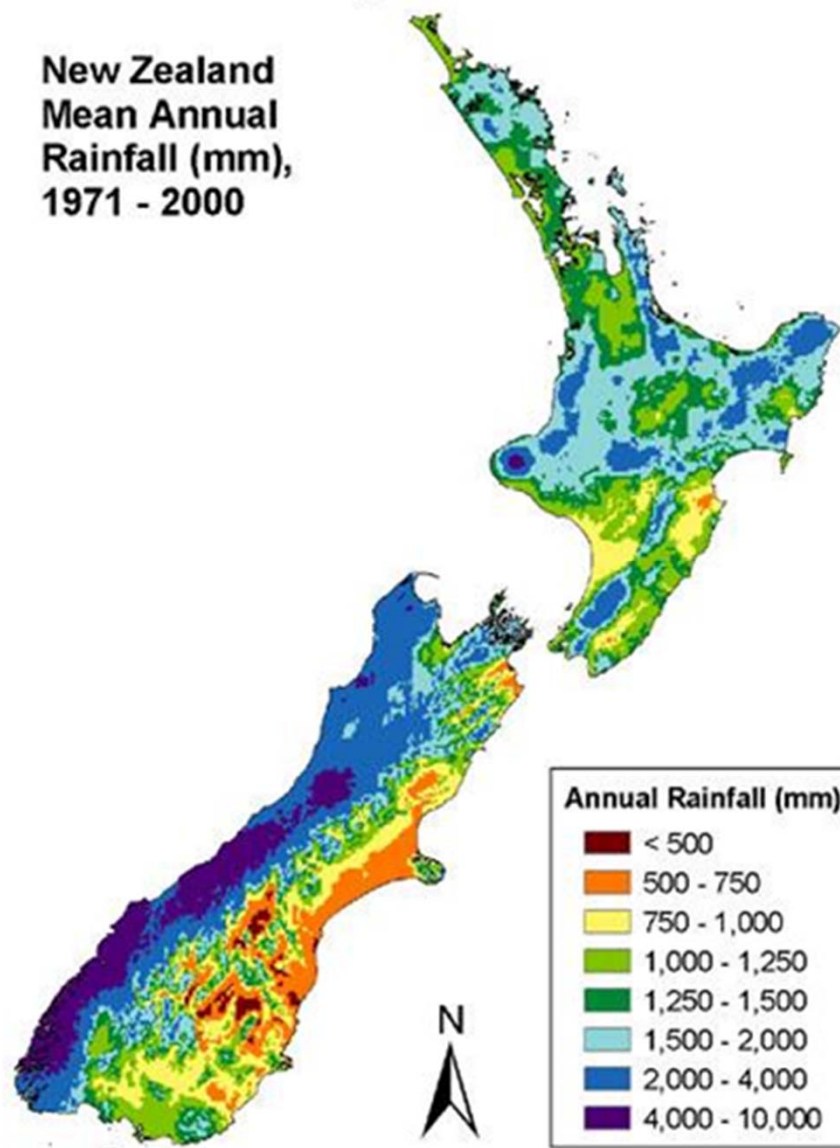


A dairy farm today

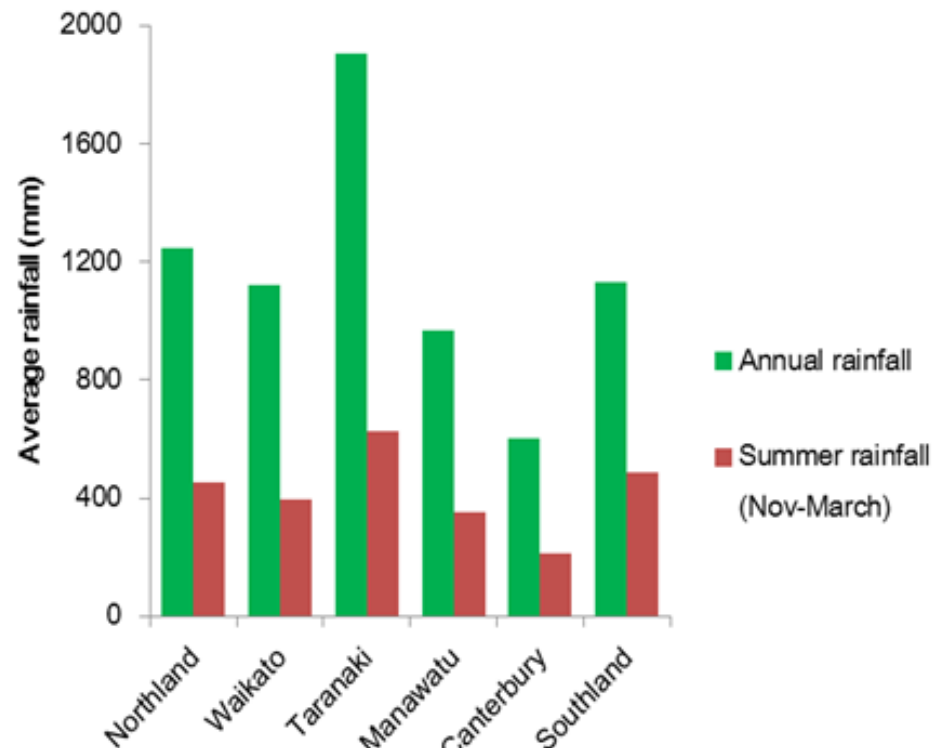
**New Zealand
Mean Annual
Temperature (°C),
1971 - 2000**

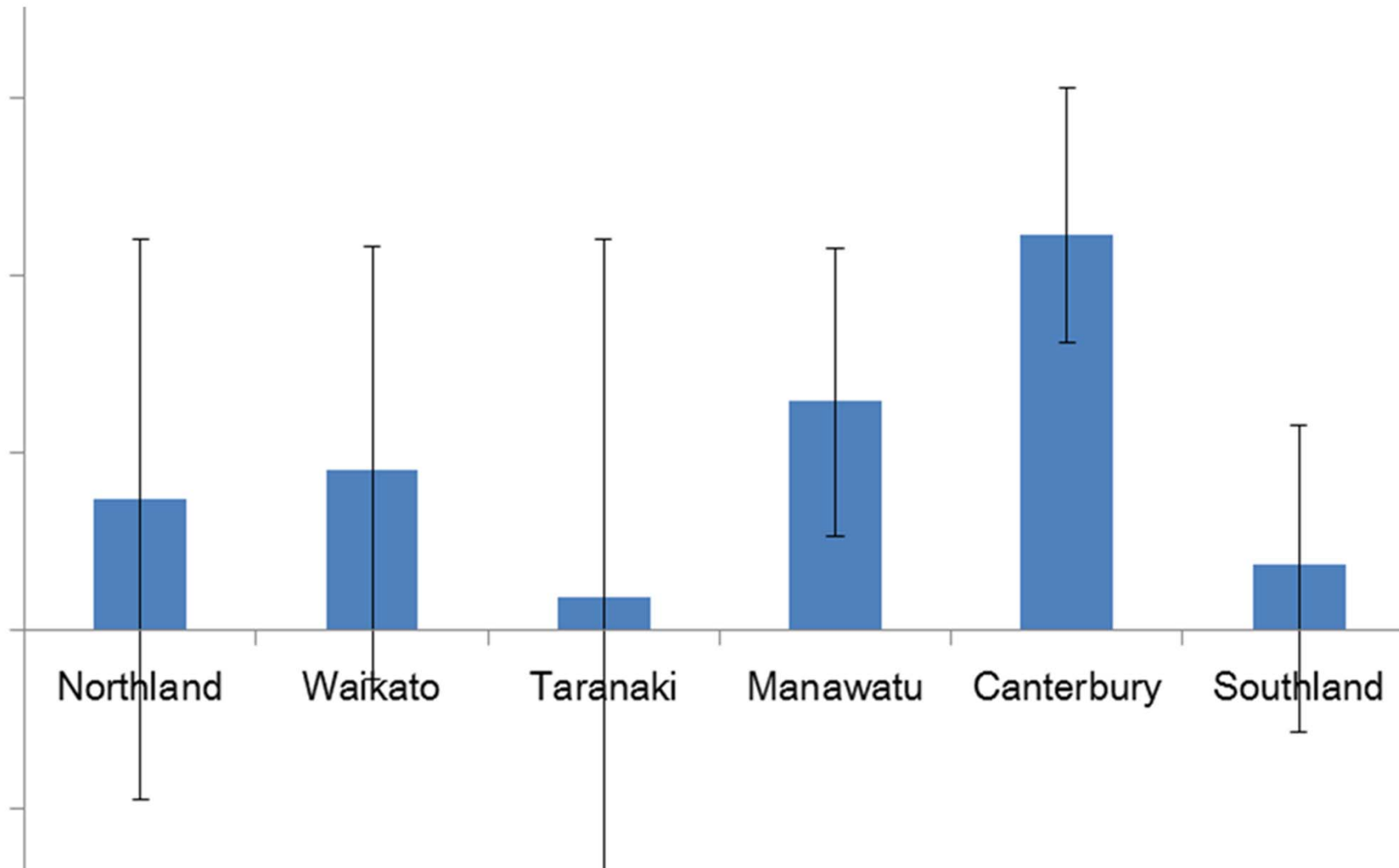


**New Zealand
Mean Annual
Rainfall (mm),
1971 - 2000**



Rainfall





NZ Drought March 2013



TOXICITY TO ANIMALS OF RYEGRASS
ENDOPHYTE AND OTHER ENDOPHYTIC FUNGI
OF NEW ZEALAND GRASSES

CUNNINGHAM, Animal Research Station, Department
of Agriculture, Wallaceville.

(Received for publication, 11 March 1958)

Summary

Experiments have been carried out on birds and animals
on ryegrass endophyte, tall-fescue endophyte, darnel endo-
phyte fungus that causes blind-seed disease of ryegrass. No
effect could be ascribed to any of these fungi were produced
in experiments.

Cunningham, IJ

Non-toxicity to animals of ryegrass endophyte and
other endophytic fungi of New Zealand grasses.

New Zealand Journal of Agricultural Research

Volume 1(1958):489–497

Abstract: It is reported from the Animal Research Station,
Wallaceville, that in feeding experiments on fowls,
parrots, rats, mice, and sheep rye-grass [*Lolium*]
infected by the blind seed fungus (*Gloeotinia temulenta*)
and perennial rye-grass, tall fescue [*Festuca arundinacea*]
and darnel [*L. temulentum*] carrying their endophytes were



Searching for the cause of ryegrass stagers (1978 – 1981)



"Farm hand" with Reg Keogh, DSIR Grasslands –
"ecology" approach – visit outbreaks, look for common
factors, etc.;

With other active scientists Rex Gallagher (chemist) and
Margaret di Menna - hypothesis: toxin produced by soil
Penicillium spp and translocated from roots to leaves,
candidate alkaloid verruculogen;

Best fungal isolates supplied by RG (intraperitoneal
injection to mice) to assess tremorigenic activity &
administer verruculogen to sheep;

Concluded verruculogen not ryegrass staggers causal
agent (metabolic half life too short – hours not days).

1983; Endophyte identified as
cause of ryegrass staggers



Identification of alkaloids;

Lolitrems Bad

Peramine Good

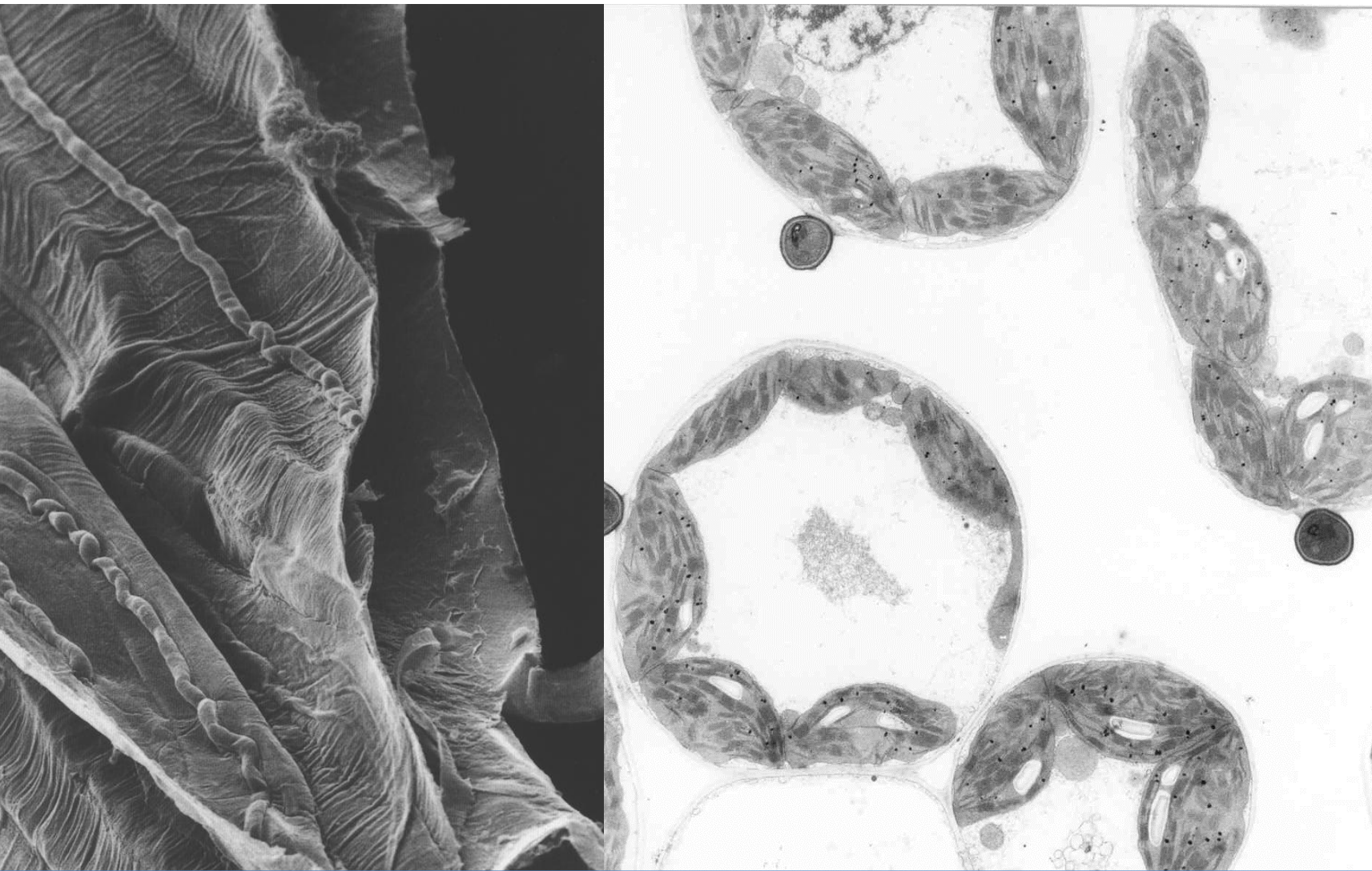
Ergovaline Vasoconstrictor + Insect deterrence

Lolines Good (Little in ryegrass)

Endophyte receives a Latin name;

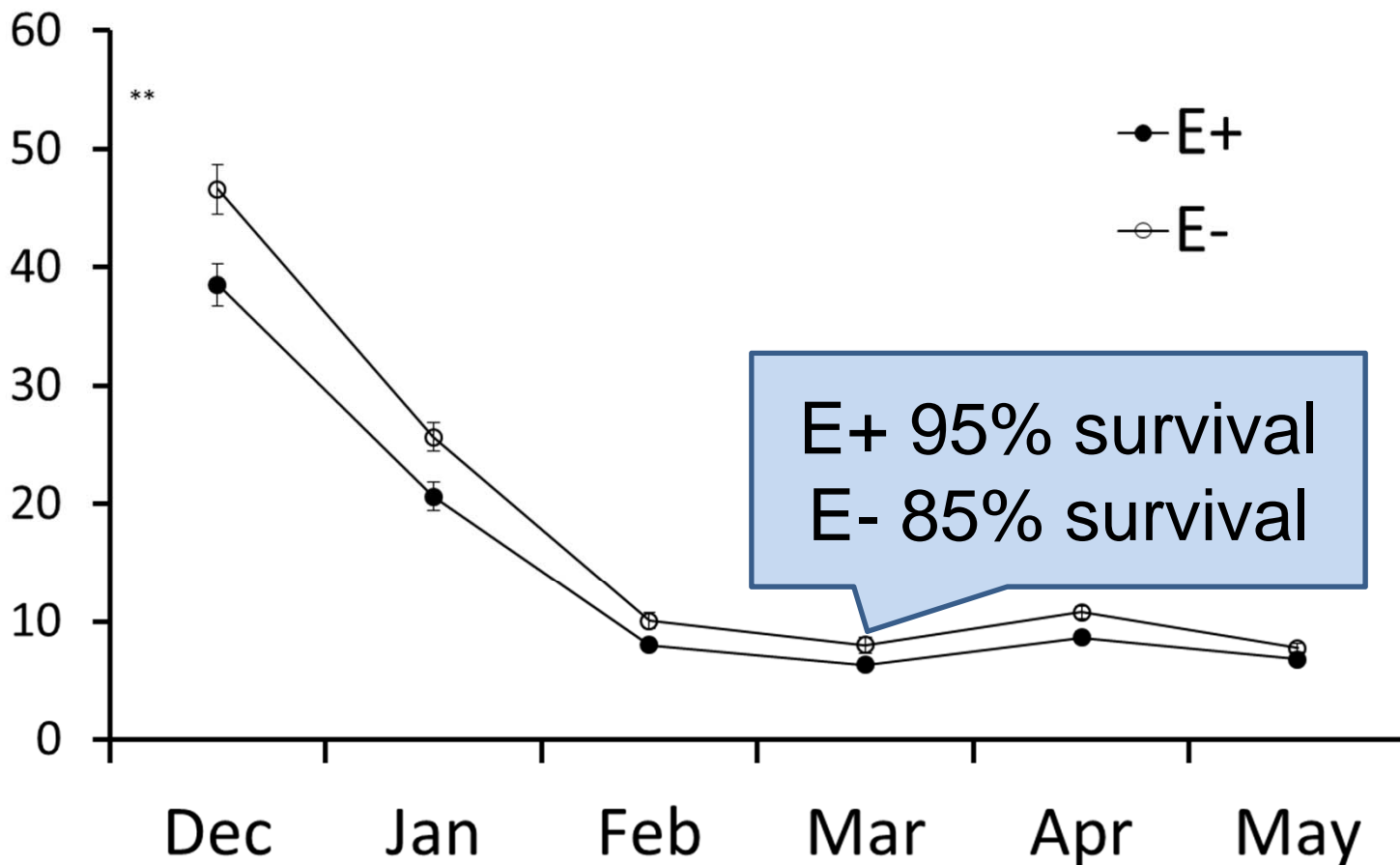
Characteristically strong (highly significant)

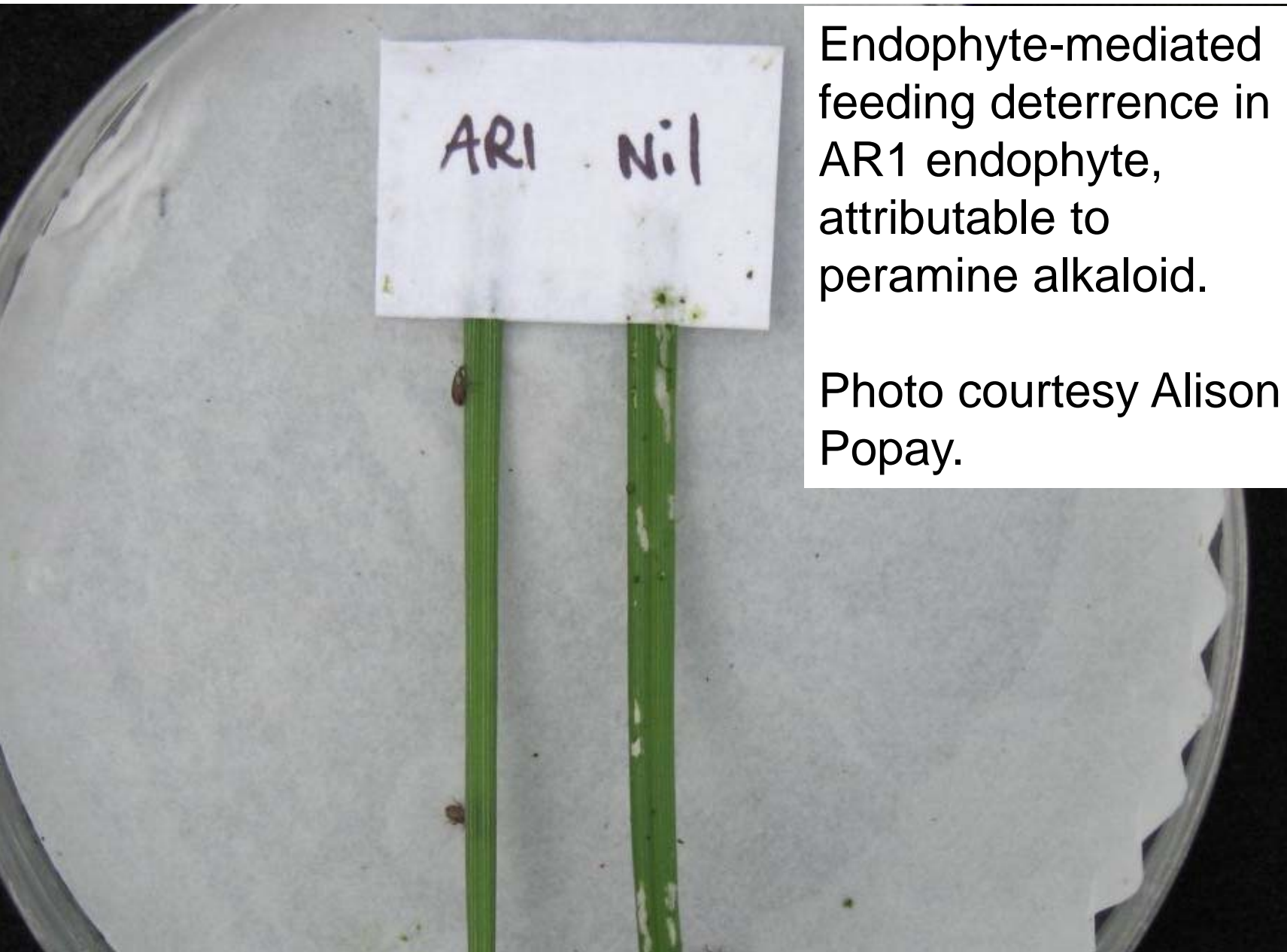
endophyte strain x plant genotype interactions



gy substrates for endophyte MUST come by
ion from plant cells

Metabolic cost to the host plant (?)



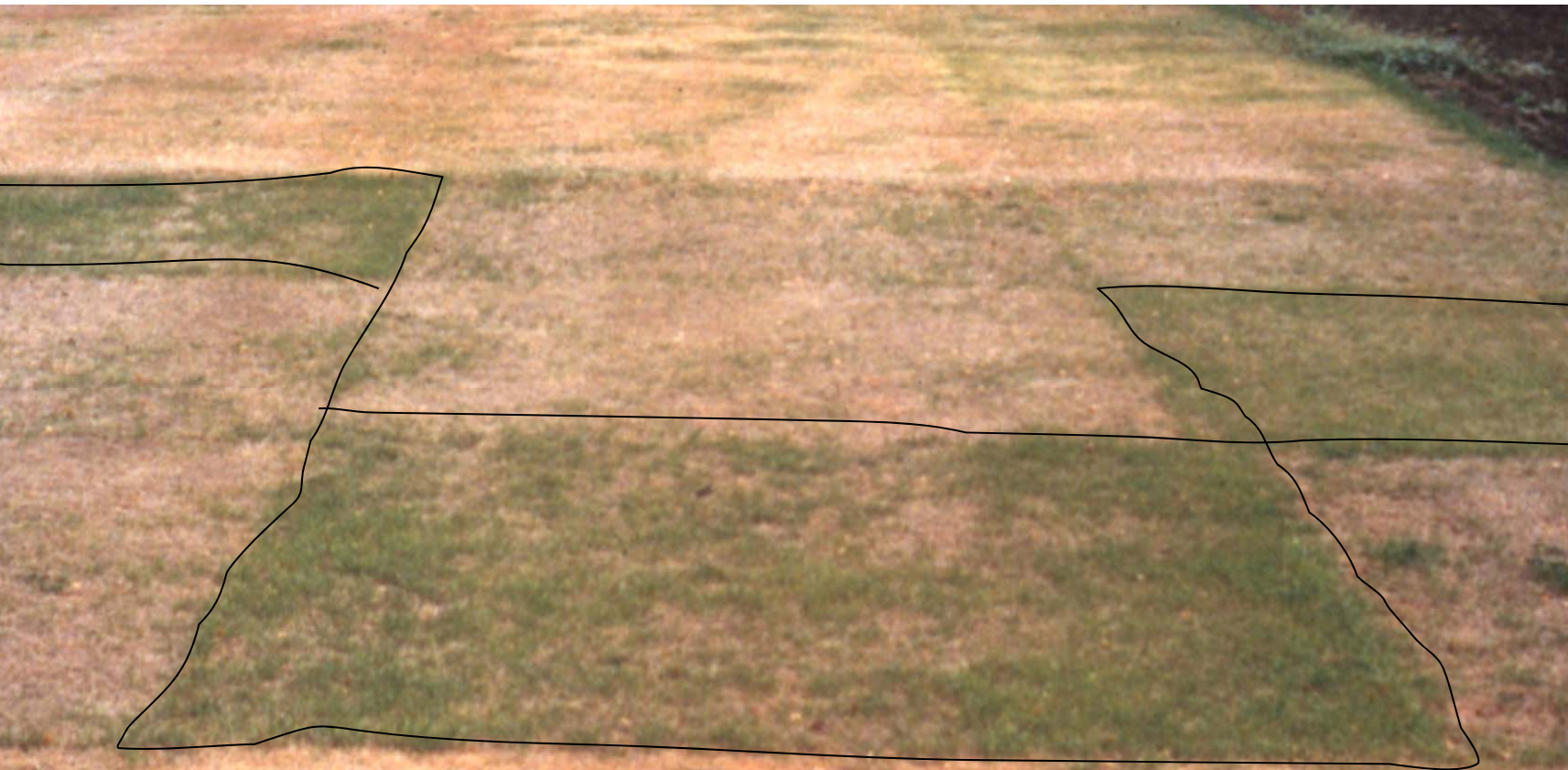


Endophyte-mediated feeding deterrence in AR1 endophyte, attributable to peramine alkaloid.

Photo courtesy Alison Popay.



-endophyte plants smaller



weaker effect in 3 plus-endophyte ryegrass
plots, not seen every summer.

Endophyte effects on water balance

Osmotic Potential (Mpa)			
Well watered		Stressed	
	E+	E-	E+
5	-0.45	-1.29	-0.85



- Anecdotal widely agreed that endophyte enhances drought resistance;
- He (2013, NZGA in press) obtained $P < 0.10$ for endophyte x water interaction for LWP (MPa) (similar result for RWC):

Other points

Transmission consistency in seed production a significant concern in some commercial strains;
Adds \$NZ 2.00 to market value of seed;

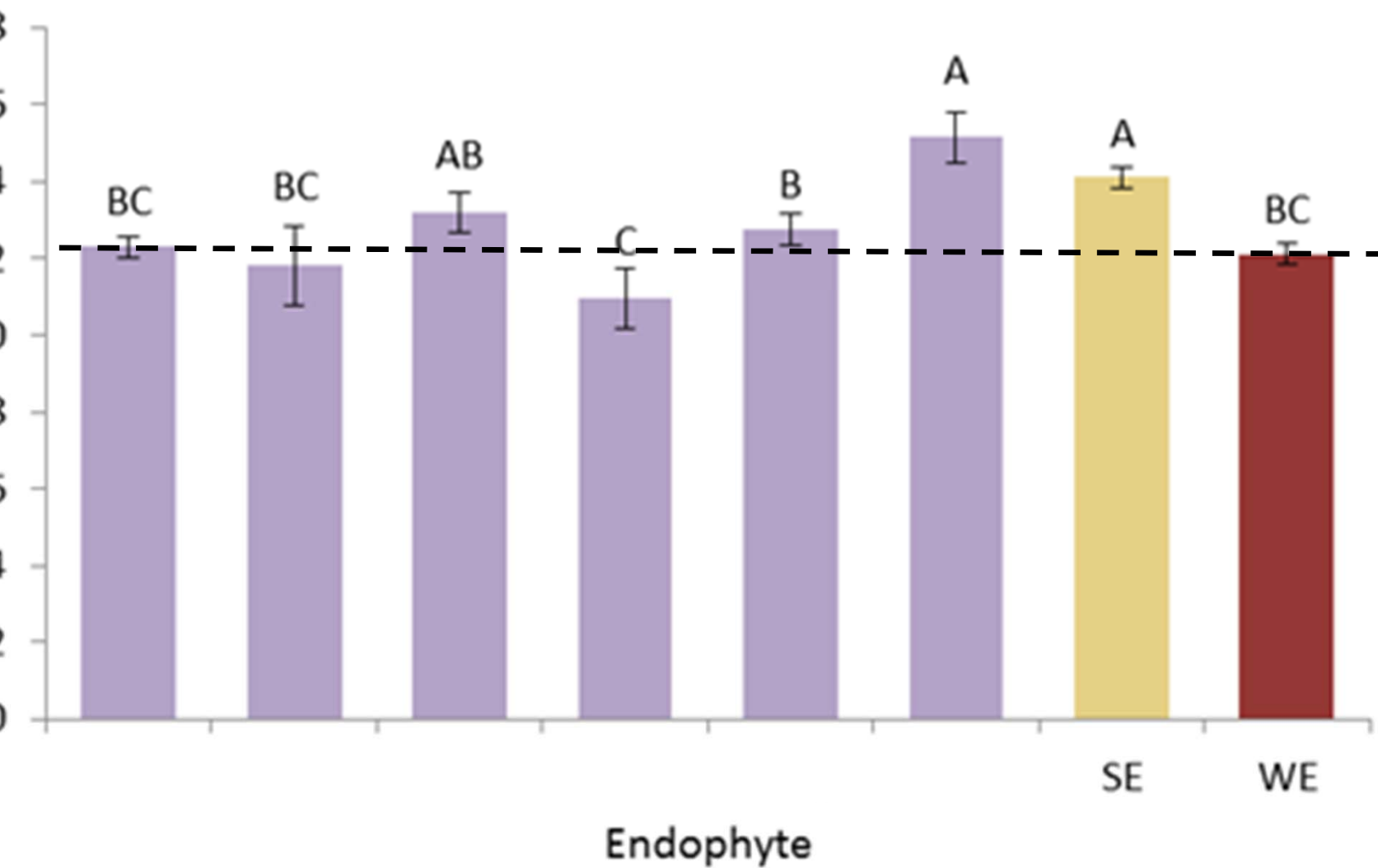
GRASS
PHYTE



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Avanex

Wednesday, September 28, 2011



Concluding Remarks

A 75 year technology development journey since first described in NZ by Neall (1939);

Likely will be major future developments (new secondary metabolites with antibiotic activity or development of drought resistance activity);

Commercial opportunities derive from endophyte technology;

Estimated 90% adoption by farmers in NZ (less needed in regions with cool moist summers)