

Developing a strategy to identify a newly-introduced pest: The case of bacterial heart rot of pineapple in Hawaii



Anne Alvarez¹, Wendy Kaneshiro¹, Asoka de Silva¹, Maren Burger¹, Glorimar Marrero¹, Susan Garner¹, Benjamin Vine¹, and John Berestecky²



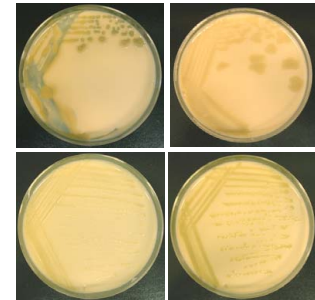
¹ University of Hawaii, Dept. of Plant and Environmental Protection Sciences, Honolulu, HI 96822

² Kapiolani Community College, Department of Mathematics and Sciences, Honolulu, HI 96816

The Scenario:

- The first case in Hawaii of bacterial heart rot of pineapple occurred on a newly introduced pineapple variety
- The pathogen, *Erwinia chrysanthemi*, existed in the state at the time but was not known to infect local pineapple
- To determine an appropriate regulatory response, our goal was to establish whether *E. chrysanthemi* strains infecting the new pineapple plants were:
 - Distinct from local strains and introduced on infected planting stock, or
 - Local populations infecting a susceptible new pineapple variety

Step 1: Pathogen IDENTIFICATION using established tests

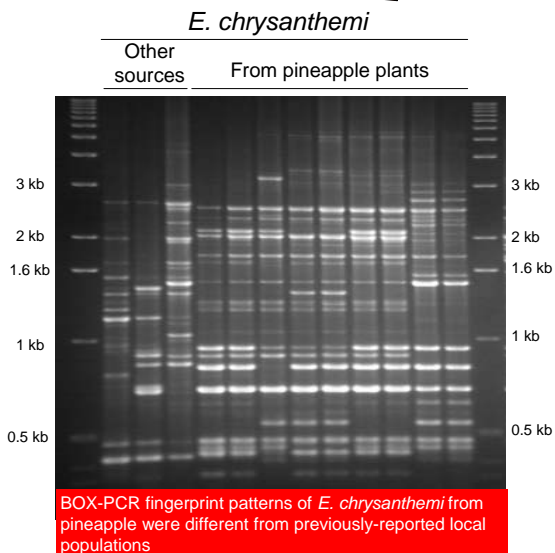


Various bacterial colony types were associated with symptomatic tissues

Strains isolated from diseased plants:

Presumptive ID	# strains	Gram	O/F	Pectolytic	Indole	Indigoidine	Pathogenicity
<i>E. chrysanthemi</i>	22	-	Fermentative	+	+	+	+
<i>E. carotovora</i>	6	-	Fermentative	+	-	-	-
Non- <i>Erwinia</i> species	15	+ or -	Oxidative or Fermentative	+ or -	+ or -	-	-

Step 2: Pathogen DIFFERENTIATION by rep-PCR



Step 3: Generation of antibodies for DETECTION and MONITORING

- Produced monoclonal antibodies that rapidly detect and identify the pineapple pathogen
- Future field surveys to understand the epidemiology of the new population in the field



The Outcomes:

Current: New rapid response capability for pathogen EXCLUSION

Future: Additional UNDERSTANDING of the potential impact of pests introduced to Hawaii agricultural lands