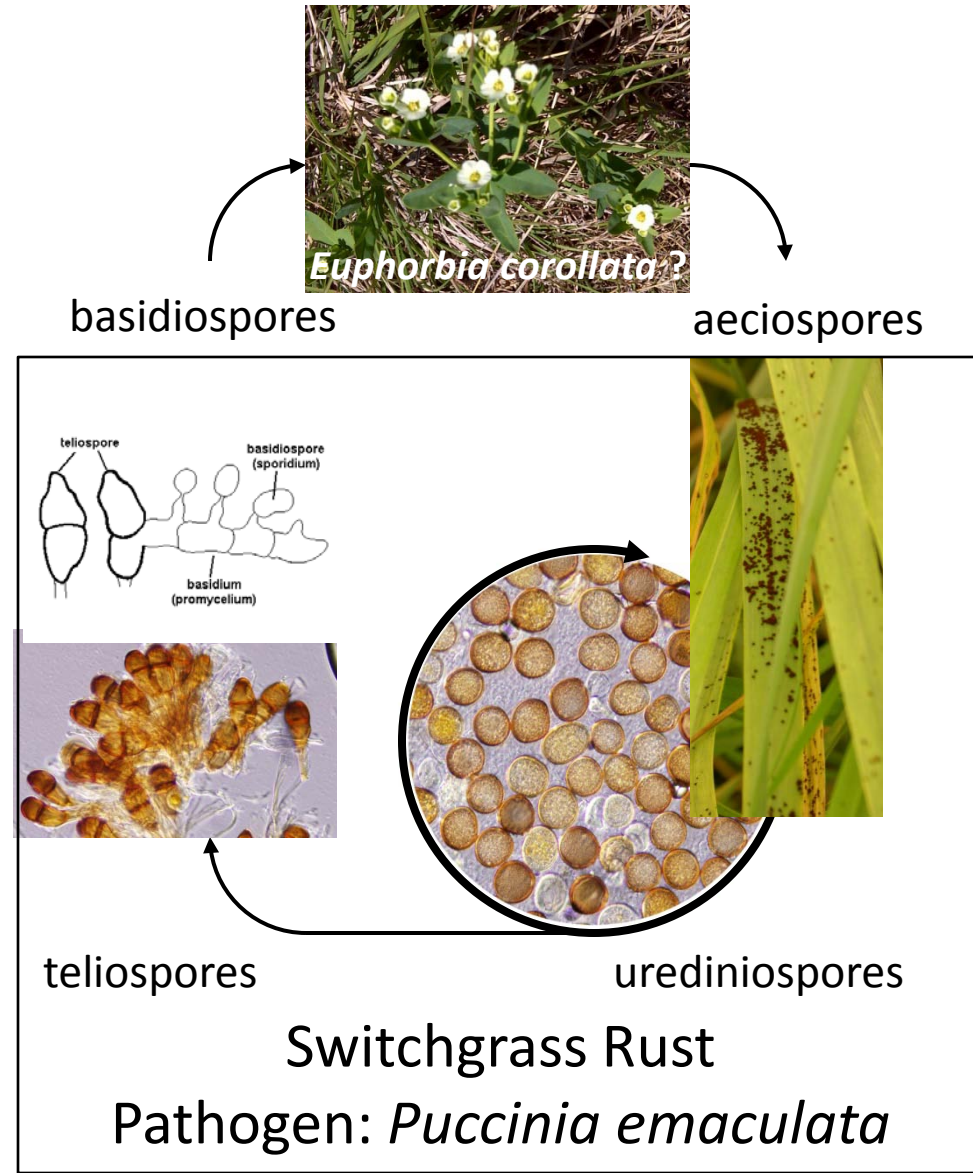


The Etiology of Switchgrass Rust in Oklahoma

Goals:

- Identify alternate aecial host(s)
 - *Euphorbia corollata* reported
 - Growth chamber grown plants will be inoculated with basidiospores from switchgrass
- Use ITS-rDNA sequences from aecia on dicot hosts
- Sequence additional loci and use as DNA barcode identifiers
 - Cytochrome b (cytb)
 - Beta-tubulin (btub)
 - Translation elongation factor-1 alpha (TEF1 or EF1 α)



The Etiology of Switchgrass Rust in Oklahoma

- Progress
 - Improved universal primers to amplify ITS-rDNA, bTub, cytb, and tef1 from *Puccinia emaculata*.
 - Have amplified DNA barcodes from potential hosts with aeciospores: *Erigeron strigosus*, *Conyza canadensis*, and *Verbena* sp.
 - None were *P. emaculata*, but all were novel compared to NCBI sequences
 - Currently monitoring several populations of *Euphorbia corollata*, *E. dentata*, and *E. spathulata* for aecia
- Grant submission:
 - Co-PI on USDA-AFRI Sustainable Bioenergy grant application to work on population biology of *P. emaculata*