Corymbia calophylla (marri) canker disease incidence at the temporal and landscape level

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Marri (*Corymbia calophylla*)

A keystone species in the southwest of Western Australia
Marri are suffering a severe decline in health caused by the endemic canker pathogen *Quambalaria coyrecup*.
Disease incidence and progression at three paired disturbed and forest sites

- 22.7% cankered at time of plot establishment
- By 2014 additional 10% cankered, 6.7% dead as direct result of canker
- Further 2.3% dead resulting from other causes (drought)
- Canker incidence significantly higher at disturbed sites (35.3% ↑ 47.0%) compared to forest sites (10% ↑ 14.7%)
Disturbance transects

100m x 3m transects at 17 sites across SWWA
• Worrying implications for future provision of ecological, economic and social values
• What is driving this relatively recent increase in disease incidence and severity?
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