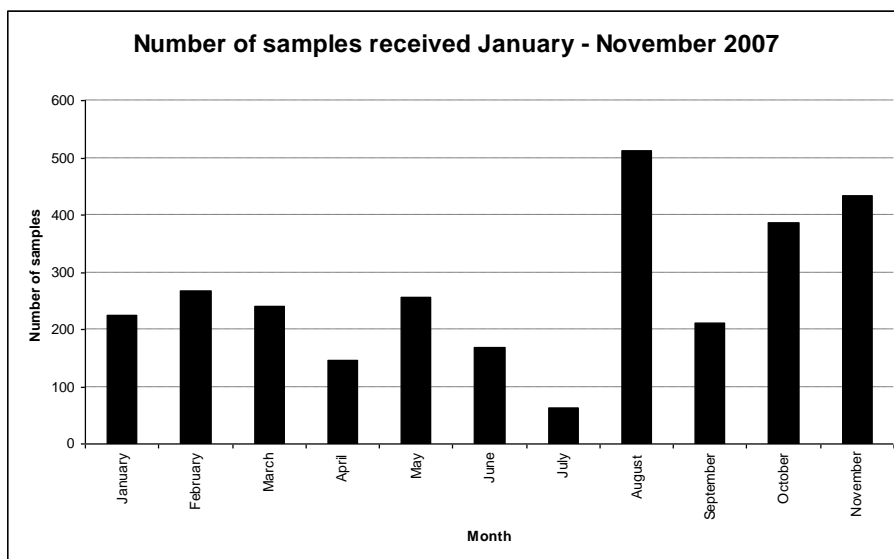
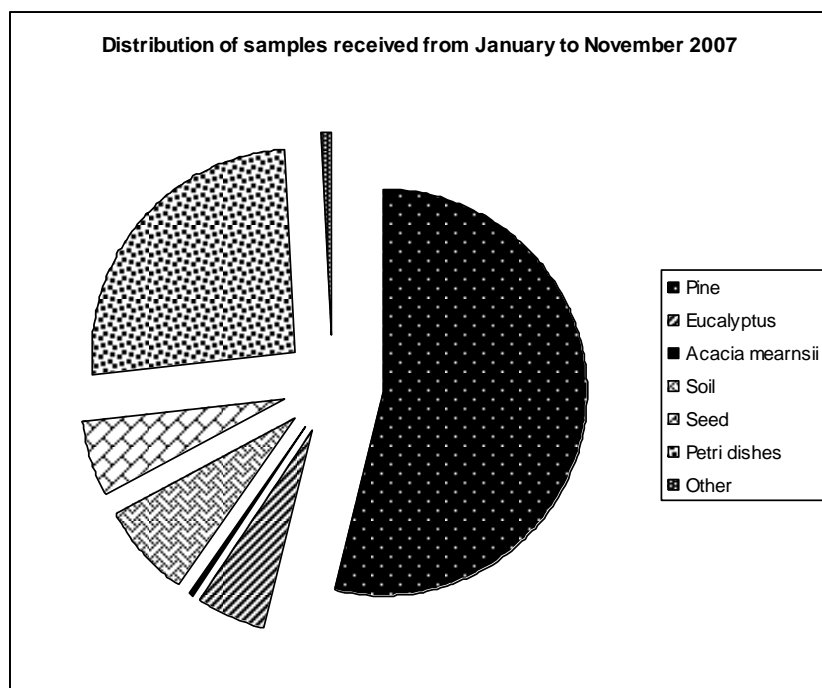


CTHB/TPCP Diagnostic Clinic 2007

This past year has been another record year for the clinic, with more samples being received than ever before.



A total number of 2913 samples from January until the end of November, with almost 800 of the samples were received during October and November alone. Soil, seed and Petri dish samples for *Fusarium* screening comprised most of the 800 samples received. No samples were received in December.



Pine samples comprised 54 % of the total number of samples received, with the majority of these samples received for *Fusarium* screening. *Eucalyptus* samples

made up 5 % and *Acacia mearnsii* (Wattle) samples only comprised about 0.5 % of the total amount of samples. The amount of soil samples received during this period necessitated the move to a new category, with soil samples comprising 7.4 % of all samples received. Seed samples, received for *Fusarium* screening comprised 6.1 %, while Petri dish samples, for the confirmation of *Fusarium circinatum*, made up 26 % of the total samples. Samples from non-forestry and indigenous trees as well as water samples are categorized under “other” and these comprised 1 % of received samples.

Each year new student members are drafted into the clinic as part of the training they receive during their respective degrees.



New members for 2008 are f.i.t.r. Donald Chungu, a MSc student from Zambia, Didier Begoude, a PhD student from Cameroon, Guillermo Perez, a PhD student from Uruguay and. Shuaifei Chen, a PhD student from China,

In March we went on a fieldtrip as part of disease clinic training, to show members diseases in field as well as expose them to forestry operations in South Africa. This year's trip was to the Mpumalanga province specifically the Sabie area. Part of the trip included an indoor information session on how to identify pests and/or disease infestations with York Timbers. Although the main focus was on pests and diseased on forestry trees, diseases on native trees were also

covered. Although many of the sites were lost to the serious fire, we still managed to see the extensive damage caused by baboons, *Armillaria* infections as well as various other diseases and pests, including Cossid moth infestations at Lothair.



Prepared by Izette Greyling