



New Disease Reports – a journal for rapid reporting of new disease and nematode outbreaks

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New Disease Reports is an international, open-access online journal published by the British Society for Plant Pathology since 2000.

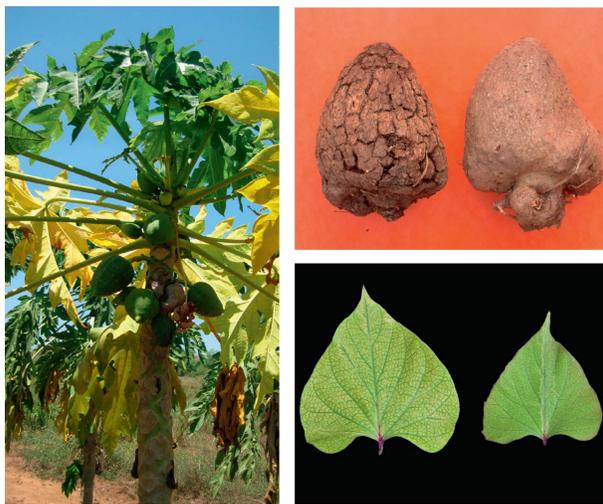
The journal's objective is to provide a medium for rapid online publication of new and significant plant disease outbreaks caused by bacteria, fungi, nematodes, phytoplasmas, viruses and viroids. *New Disease Reports* aims to provide a repository for such records to support the work of field advisers, diagnosticians, researchers and plant health policy makers.

New disease reports are intended to encourage early reporting of significant new and emerging plant diseases including:

- first records for a country of known plant pathogens. Reports from different geographical locations within the same country may be considered, provided that the report is significant in terms of its distribution or impact.
- new naturally-infected hosts for known plant pathogens.
- new races for known plant pathogens with an accepted race structure.
- new symptoms for known plant pathogens that are significantly different from those previously recorded. There should be evidence of the presence of an organism associated with the symptoms and where possible, these should be reproduced on reinoculation of healthy hosts using Koch's postulates.
- reports that provide information of phytosanitary or regulatory interest such as a newly identified reservoir of a pathogen where there is no immediate impact.



Aerial dieback of *Chamaecyparis pisifera* caused by *Phytophthora lateralis*. Schlenzig, A., Campbell, R., Eden, R. (2014). First report of *Phytophthora lateralis* on *Chamaecyparis pisifera*. *New Disease Reports* 29, 15.



Clockwise from left. Papaya plant from a commercial papaya field in Monaragala, Uva Province, showing yellowing of young leaves, tip necrosis, and drying in the upper leaves. Abeysinghe, S., Kumari, W.G.S.M., Arachchi, I.M.M., Dickinson, M. (2014). First report of the molecular identification of a phytoplasma associated with dieback disease of papaya in Sri Lanka. *New Disease Reports* 29, 13.

Yam (*Dioscorea rotundata*) tuber cracking symptoms caused by *Scutellonema bradys* (left) compared with uninfested tuber (right). Coyne, D., Claudius-Cole, A. (2009). *Scutellonema bradys*, the yam nematode, newly reported affecting Irish potato (*Solanum tuberosum*) in Nigeria. *New Disease Reports* 18, 47.

Sweet potato showing sweet potato virus disease symptoms of dwarfing, short internodes and distorted leaves. Prakash, S., Tam, Y., Zeidan, M., Abu-Ras, A., Gaba, V. (2013). First report of Sweet potato virus C infecting sweet potato in Israel. *New Disease Reports* 28, 4.

In addition to being original, new disease reports are intended to stand alone, rather than being interim reports prior to publication of a full paper. Authors should demonstrate "significance" in terms of pathological or regulatory impact. Factors that should be considered when defining significance include:

- the area of crop or number of plants affected; a finding on an individual plant would be deemed less significant than findings across a whole region.
- the degree of damage caused; the incidence and / or severity of the outbreak should be reported.
- the breadth of the pathogen's host range. For pathogens with very broad host ranges (e.g. *Alternaria alternata*, *Cucumber mosaic virus* and *Meloidogyne incognita*) there must be factors that make the finding significant, especially where the pathogen has already been recorded in a particular country but on a different host.
- the impact of the disease on the plant affected, e.g. economic impact. Findings on weed hosts must demonstrate significance, for example in the epidemiology of a disease.



Pineapple plants showing leaf reddening and tip dieback. Alvarez, R.A., Martin, R.R., Quito-Avila, D.F. (2015). First report of Pineapple mealybug wilt associated virus-1 in Ecuador. *New Disease Reports* 31, 15.

The journal does not include reports of pathogens intercepted on newly imported plants; reports which have the primary objective of publishing formal descriptions of new pathogens; or articles which solely report the sequence of minor variants of pathogens.

Submitted reports are considered initially by the Senior Editor to ensure they meet the scope of the journal before their content is reviewed by a specialist editor. Once accepted for publication reports are published online within a few weeks. The journal aims to have a global reach and in the last few years reports have been received from 40 countries.

Further information about the journal can be found at www.ndrs.org.uk



Symptoms of bacterial leaf spot developing on inoculated aquilegia leaflets. Roberts, S.J., Parkinson, N. (2014). A bacterial leaf spot of aquilegia caused by *Pseudomonas syringae*. *New Disease Reports* 29, 4.