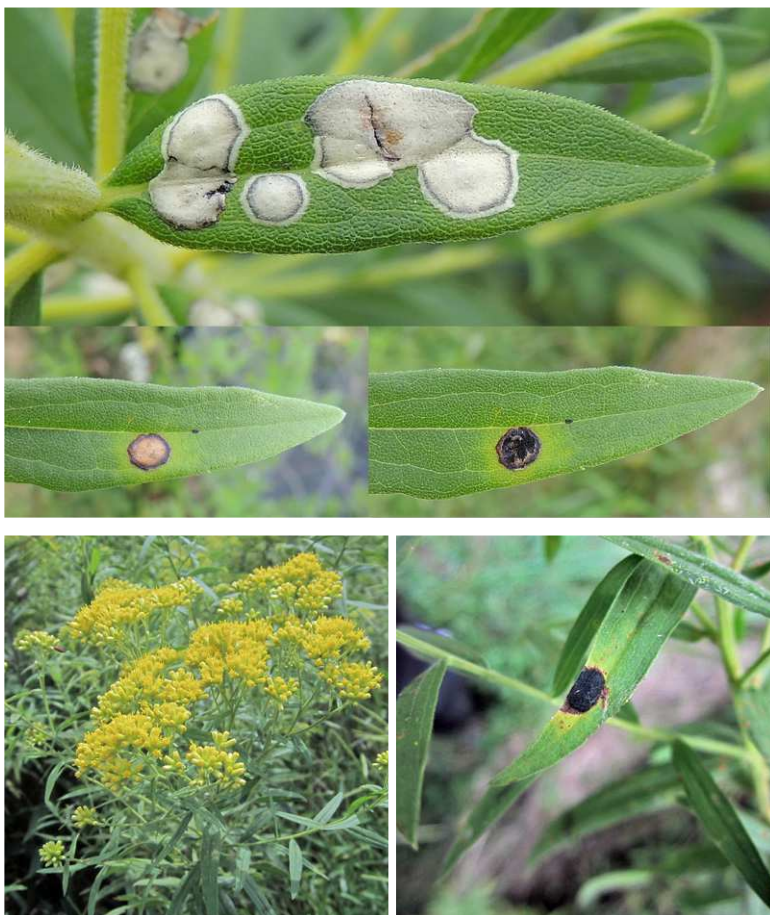


Goldenrod Leaf Gall

Botryosphaeria dothidea
(Mougeot ex Fries) Cesati & De Notaris



TOP OF LEAF: Western Regional Park, 9/1/2014, R. Orr.
BOTTOM OF LEAF: Western Regional Park, 9/1/2014, R. Orr. See
<https://www.flickr.com/photos/dragonflyhunter/14901187037/in/photolist-pm3ouh-oGLtKT-oqhvhq-opn875-pbmm2N-p6Su9S-oZKuSS-dhcAif-oEaPrZ-p5GM1y-dcBcCB-9RKej-5xQc21-5gwMZE-5pRak8-5mmXU4-5n3D8U-5coeBd/> for
Richard's photo and comments on Flickr.
HOST PLANT (*Solidago* sp): Hammond Village, 9/16/2017, J. Solem.
BOTTOM OF LEAF (*Solidago* sp): Hammond Village, 9/16/2017, J. Solem.

Goldenrod Leaf Gall

Botryosphaeria dothidea
Pucciniaceae

J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
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ID: White to black blisters on leaves of goldenrod .

Habitat: Goldenrod (*Solidago* spp.) in conjunction with midge fly (*Asteromyia carbonifera*). **Also causes the formation of cankers on a wide variety of tree and shrub species** (see second reference).

Fruiting Body: Circular white galls on upper and lower surfaces of leaves of goldenrod, which then develop a black ring (part of the fungus) near outer edge;.

Frequency: Occasional.

Locations: CENPK, HAMVL, HIRIP, MTPLT, NOLAP, OTHER, WSTRP.

Notes: Mycobank 183247. Female midge fly carries spores of the fungus and inoculates the plant when she inserts eggs into the leaf tissue. Documentation of fruiting body by Richard Orr.

References: <http://bygl.osu.edu/content/unusual-goldenrod-leaf-gall>.
<http://bygl.osu.edu/content/unusual-goldenrod-leaf-gall>.
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Botryosphaeria_dothidea.
https://mycocosm.jgi.doe.gov/Botdo1_1/Botdo1_1.home.html