Teak Rust - *Olivea tectonae*

*Olivea tectonae* is the only rust known to occur on teak, an important tropical tree grown for its beautiful wood. Although historically known throughout Asia, this rust has recently been discovered in the Caribbean, Central America and Australia on cultivated teak trees (Perez et al. 2008).

*Olivea tectonae* (T.S. Ramakr. & K. Ramakr.) R.L. Mulder

Spermatogonia and aecia unknown.

**Uredinia** hypophyllous, subependimal, erumpent, bright yellowish orange, sparse, minute, yellow, 0.2-0.5 mm; paraphyses cylindrical, swollen at apex, incurved, wall 2.5 µm thick, peripheral; paraphysate.

**Urediniospores** subglobose, obovoid to ellipsoid, yellowish orange, echinulate, 18-28 × 14-22 µm, walls hyaline, about 2 µm thick, germ pores not seen. Paraphyses incurved, 30-45 × 10-14 µm, walls thick, hyaline to pale brown, smooth.

**Telia** mixed with uredinia, orange, waxy, subependimal, early erumpent through epidermis; paraphyses as in uredinia.

See Mulder & Gibson (1973) and Ramakrishnan & Ramakrishnan (1949) for more detailed descriptions.

**Host range:** Uredinial and telial states reported on *Tectona grandis* and *Tectona spp.* (Lamiaceae)

**Geographic distribution:** Known throughout Asia including Bangladesh; Burma; China: Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan; India: Bihar, Tamil Nadu; Indonesia, Java; Pakistan; Philippines; Sri Lanka; Taiwan; Thailand; Viet Nam. Recently discovered in Australia and the Caribbean and Central America: Cuba; Costa Rica and Panama.

**Notes:** *Chaconia tectonae* T.S. Ramakr. & K. Ramakr. 1949 (as *Olivea tectonae* 1949) is valid as an anamorph combination. Minnis et al. (2008) discussed the problem with the nomenclature of this species and proposed to conserve the name *Olivea tectonae* (T.S. Ramakr. & K. Ramakr.) R.L. Mulder.

**References:**


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Uredinia of *Olivea tectonae* (x6)

Urediniospore of *Olivea tectonae* (x40)