

Table 1. Pine stem rusts: distribution, alternate hosts, and host susceptibility

Pine stem rust	Distribution	Alternate host(s)	Host and susceptibility^a
Western gall rust (DSG) <i>Endocronartium harknessii</i>	throughout B.C.	None	PI ^b – high Py – moderate
Stalactiform blister rust (DSS) <i>Cronartium coleosporioides</i>	throughout B.C.	Indian paint-brush (<i>Castilleja</i> spp.) and other Scrophulareacea spp.	PI – high Py – moderate
Comandra blister rust (DSC) <i>Cronartium comandrae</i>	throughout B.C.	bastard toad-flax (<i>Geocaulon lividum</i>)	PI – high Py – high
Sweet fern blister rust (DSF) <i>Cronartium comptoniae</i>	throughout B.C. ^c	sweet gale (<i>Myrica gale</i>)	PI – high
White pine blister rust (DSB) <i>Cronartium ribicola</i>	throughout the range of soft pines in B.C. ^d	gooseberries and currants (<i>Ribes</i> spp.)	Pw – high ^e

^a All other conifers and deciduous species are immune.

^b Refers to genus and species symbols for trees found in the Minimum Standards for Establishment and Remeasurement of Permanent Sample Plots in British Columbia, September 1993.

^c Sweet fern blister rust occurs in close proximity to wetlands containing sweet gale.

^d White pine blister rust occurs on alternate hosts outside of the natural host range due to long range spread of aeciospores from the pine host.

^e Limber pine and white bark pine are also highly susceptible but are not considered commercial species in British Columbia.