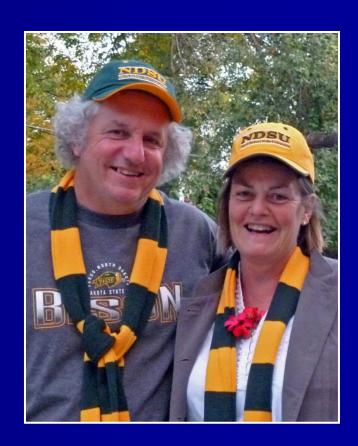
Resistance to *Phomopsis* Stem Canker in Cultivated Sunflower – 2011 Field Trials

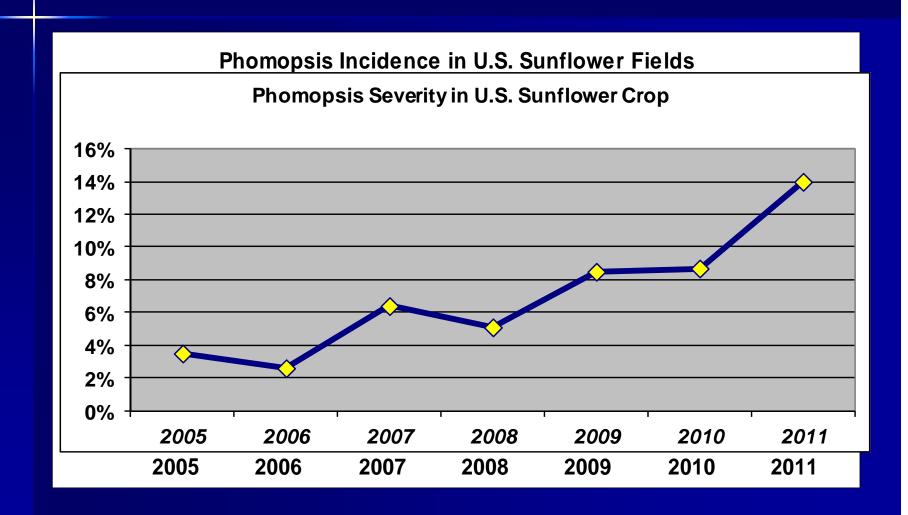
Tom Gulya, Sue Thompson and Mal Ryley USDA-ARS, Fargo ND DEEDI, Toowoomba, AU



Acknowledgements -

- NSA funding
- Seed companies (CHS, Croplan, Mycogen and Seeds2000) for plot land and maintenance
- Seed companies participating in hybrid evaluations
- USDA technicians

Phomopsis Increasing in U.S.



Objectives

- Search for resistance in cross-section of USDA Plant Introduction collection
- Data to be used in association mapping project
- Evaluate U.S. commercial hybrids & compare with *Phomopsis* resistant hybrids from Novi Sad program (Serbia)

Methodology

- Test sites located in Red River Valley (Crookston, Grandin, Rothsay) and one in north-central SD.
- All four locations relying on natural infection and dryland conditions
- In total 8 single rows replications of Pls. Hybrids planted at 3 locations, 4 reps each.

Methodology

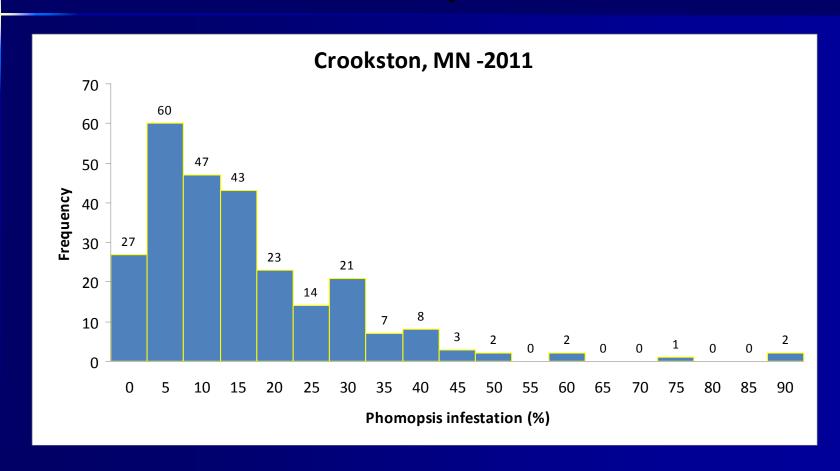
- Plant stands counted once, at maturity
- Phomopsis infected plants rated once, in late September (any # of lesions)
- Disease severity expressed as % infected plants.
- Three pathologists rated all three trials.

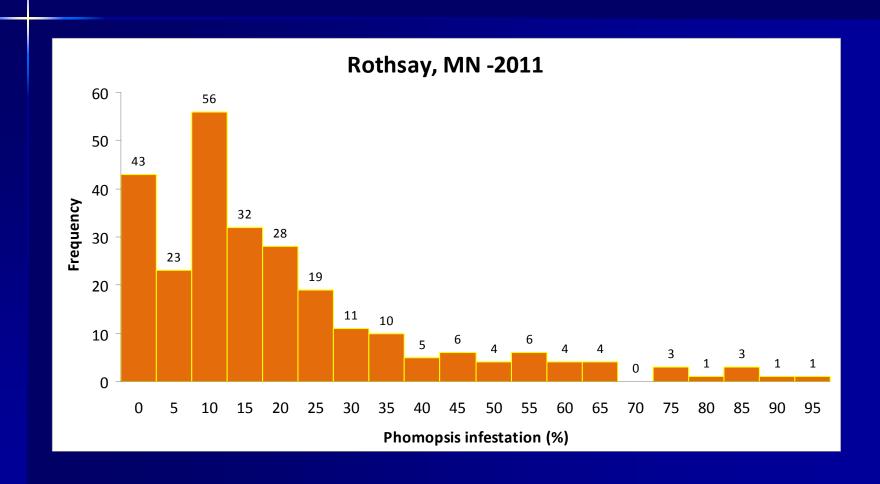


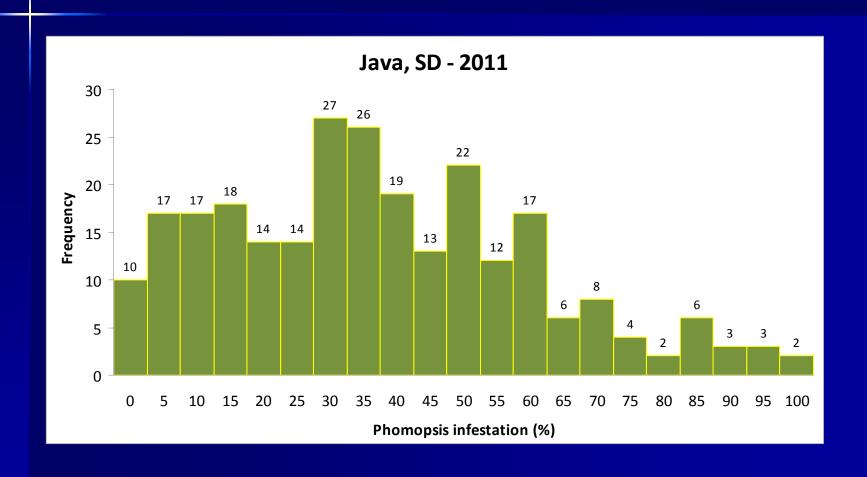


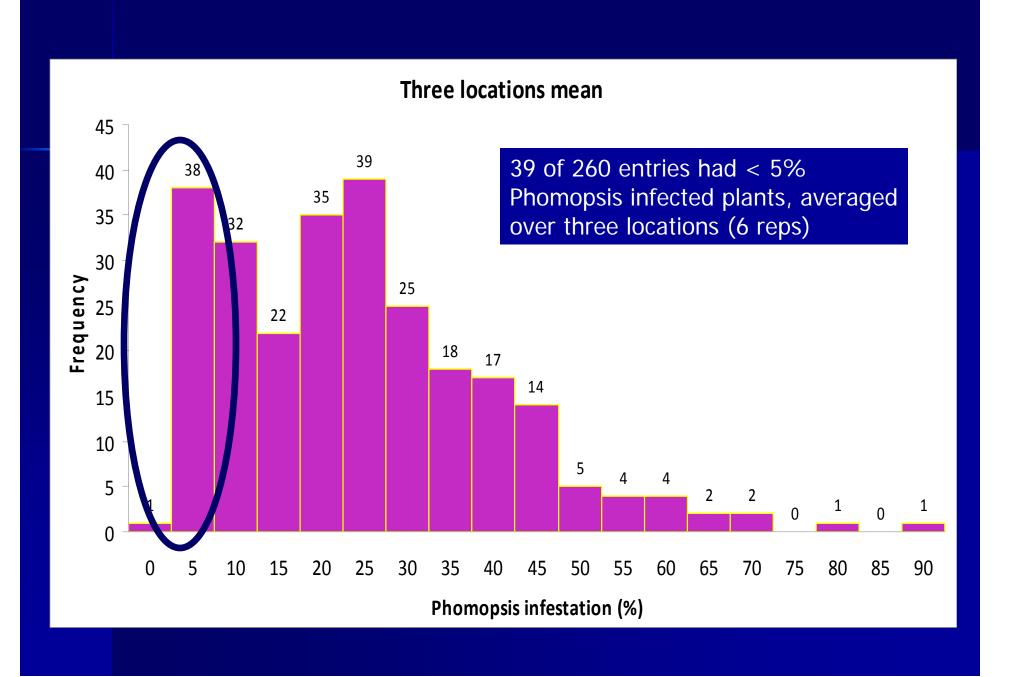


Histograms of PI Ratings at three 2011 test plots









Most Resistant Cultivated Plant Introductions -



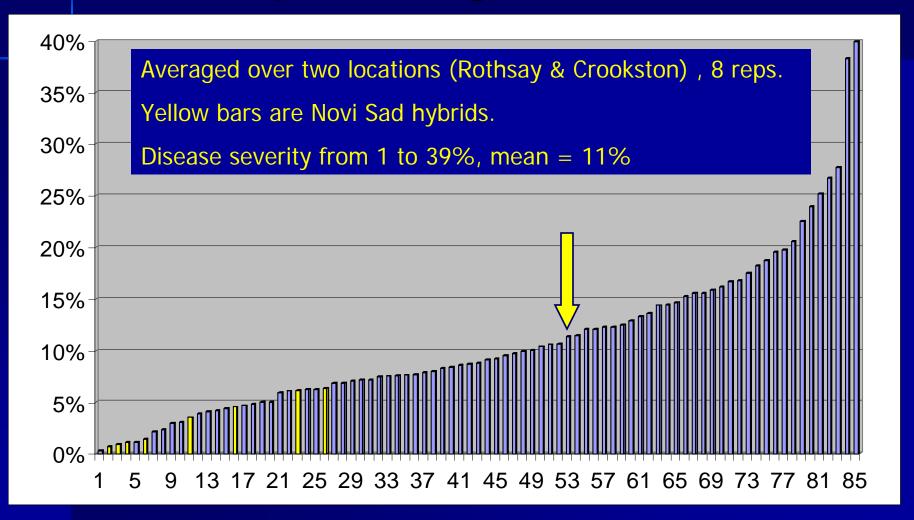
Examples of stem lesions observed



Commercial hybrids

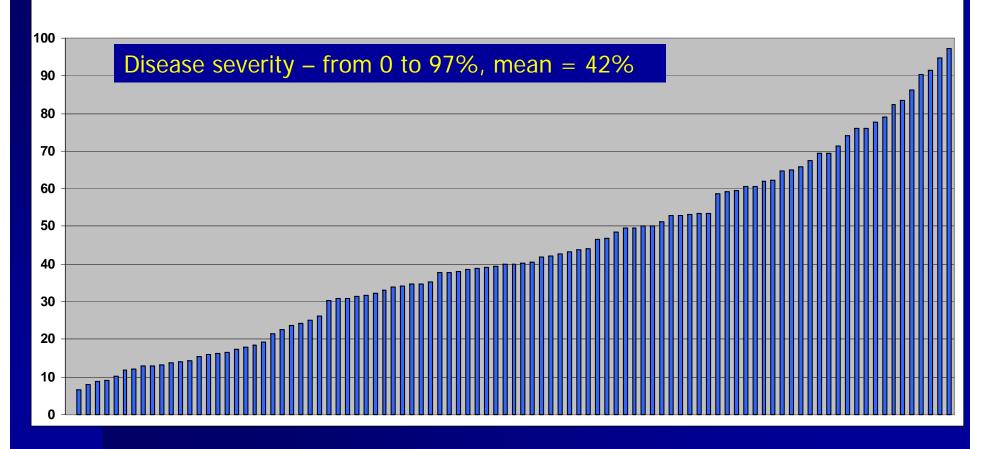
- Seven companies submit entries, for a total of 72 entries + 10 hybrids from Novi Sad, Serbia.
- Each company requested to have 2 released hybrids, along with experimentals.
- Oilseed and confection hybrids included.

Commercial Hybrids – Phomopsis ratings - 2011



Commercial Hybrids – Phomopsis ratings – 2010

2010 Ada MN Phomopsis Severity on 100 Sunflower Hybrids



Hybrids most resistant to Phomopsis stem canker -

- Five NS-hybrids in top ten.
- Entries from Seeds2000, CHS,
 Mycogen, Triumph and Croplan with <
 5% infection.

Phomopsis species present -

- Based on morphological and DNA sequence analysis, all three locations predominantly had *Phomopsis helianthi*.
- Ms. Febina Mathew, NDSU PhD student funded by NSA, is continuing her analysis of *Phomopsis* isolates from across the U.S. production area to determine which other *Phomopsis* species may be present in the U.S.

Conclusions

- In 2011, we succeeded in having natural infection at 3 of 4 locations, all of which had the same *Phomopsis* species.
- Disease severity was less than observed in 2010, primarily due to drier weather.
- Entries with high levels of resistance were observed both within USDA public germplasm and commercial hybrids.

Conclusions – 2

- An effective *Phomopsis* field screening program would benefit from artificial inoculation.
- Association mapping & SNPS on the 260 USDA entries will lead to marker-assisted selection for *Phomopsis* resistance.
- Phomopsis helianthi was present at all three 2011 locations. We do not know whether these 'resistant' entries would also be resistant to the other *Phomopsis* species recently identified in Australia as sunflower stem pathogens (see Thompson poster).