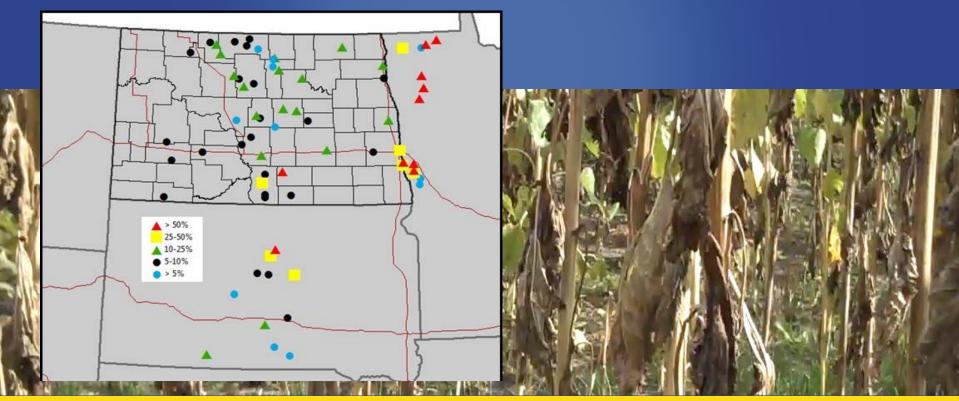
# A diagnostic assay to detect the Phomopsis stem canker pathogens



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#### Impact of Phomopsis stem canker

- In 2010, Phomopsis stem canker epidemic occurred in the Northern Great Plains.
  - Isolated fields had disease incidence of >50% and yield losses up to 40% (Mathew et al. 2015).



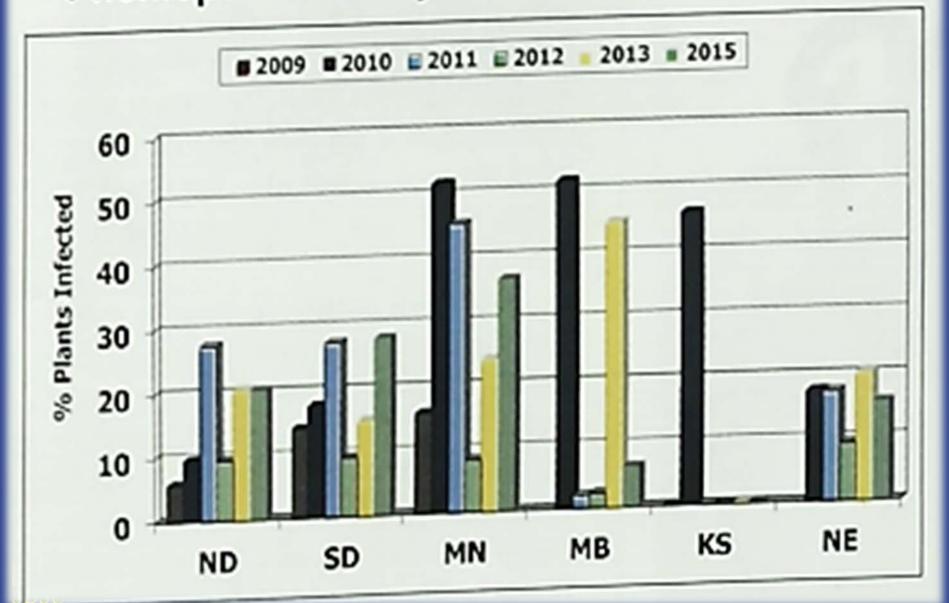
#### Phomopsis stem canker in 2015

- Phomopsis stem canker was among the top three diseases in 2015.
  - Found in 61% of surveyed fields
  - Incidence ranged from 40% in Texas to 100% in MN and Manitoba (Canada)



H. Kandel and T. Gulya, NSA survey in 'The Sunflower,' January 2016

### Phomopsis Severity in Sunflower, 2009-2015



#### Symptoms - Phomopsis stem canker



Light brown/tan lesion



Pith degradation



Lodging



Wilting



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#### Research objectives

- Develop and validate a diagnostic assay to detect Phomopsis stem canker pathogens.
- Screen germplasm for resistance to *D. helianthi* and *D. gulyae* using diagnostic assay



#### **Diagnostic Assay**

- Quantitative Polymerase Chain Reaction (qPCR)
- Identifies causal agent of Phomopsis stem canker
- Similar to DNA profiling



#### Screening for resistance

- 288 Plant Introduction lines screened in a preliminary field trial (Feng et al. 2015).
- 54 lines chosen for greenhouse screening.
- Diaporthe helianthi and Diaporthe gulyae isolates from SD were used.
- A completely randomized design was adopted
  - Six replications est. for each accession.
  - Stem wound method (Mathew et al. 2015)
  - Disease assessed after 14 days
  - Experiment replicated three times







#### **Disease Rating**



0: No discoloration



1: low level discoloration



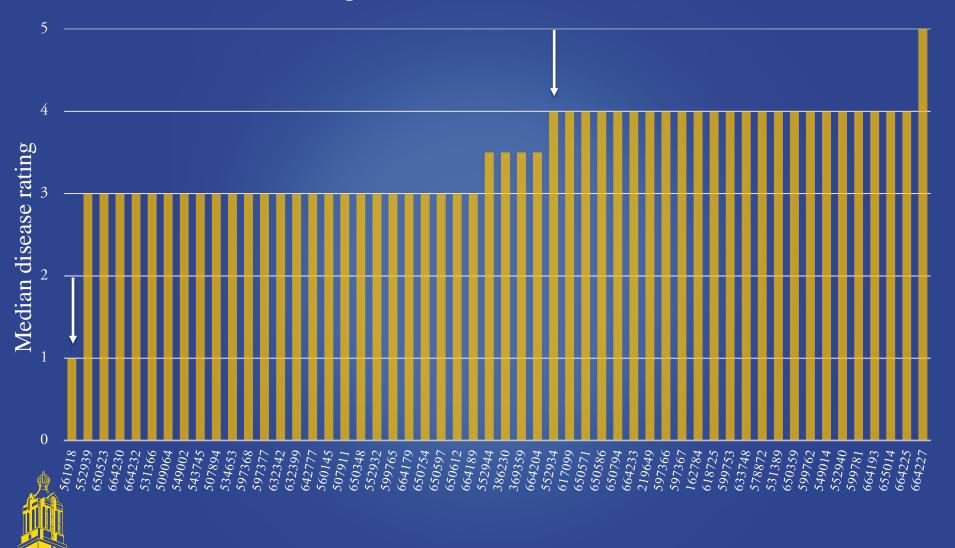
3: necrotic lesions 2–5 mm, leaf wilting and twisting



5: very severe necrosis and lesions, or plant death



## Phomopsis stem canker ratings of sunflower PI lines



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### **Summary**

- HA 378 (PI 561918) showed resistance to *Diaporthe gulyae* and *Diaporthe helianthi*.
- Resistance will be confirmed using diagnostic assay



#### **Future work**

- Diagnostic assay will be used to
  - Identify the causal pathogen from the sunflower field samples
  - evaluate fungicide efficacy



#### Acknowledgement



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