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SSR analysis of herbarium specimens of *Puccinia graminis* f. sp. *tritici* in South Africa

B. Visser, L. Herselman and Z.A. Pretorius

Department of Plant Sciences, University of the Free State, PO Box 339, Bloemfontein 9300, South Africa

E-mail: visserb@ufs.ac.za

The South African *Puccinia graminis* f. sp. *tritici* (*Pgt*) population is divided into two groups. The first consists of four members of the Ug99 race group, namely TTKSF, TTKSF+, TTKSP and PTKST, some of which are thought to have entered South Africa as exotic introductions. The second group is assumed to have developed, through step-wise acquisitions of virulence from older Stakman races 34 and 21 described in 1922 and 1929, respectively. Even though the evolution of South African *Pgt* races is reasonably well documented through phenotypic data, genetic studies of the older races are limited by the non-availability of DNA. To partially address this problem, 24 herbarium specimens labelled as *Pgt* were obtained from the South African National Collection of Fungi (PREM) housed by the ARC Plant Protection Research Institute in Pretoria. The collection dates ranged from 1906 to 1945, with 17 collections being from South Africa, three from Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) and one each from Zambia, Mozambique, Tanganyika (Tanzania) and Uganda. SSR analysis is being used to align these isolates with current South African races including the four members of the Ug99 race group.
Variation among *Puccinia graminis* f. sp. *tritici* isolates from wheat in South Africa, 2011 and 2012

T.G. Terefe¹ and Z.A. Pretorius²

¹Agricultural Research Council-Small Grain Institute, Private Bag X29, Bethlehem 9700, South Africa; ²Department of Plant Sciences, University of the Free State, PO Box 339, Bloemfontein 9300, South Africa

E-mail: terefet@arc.agric.za

Stem rust is commonly found on bread wheat in South Africa, sometimes reaching epidemic levels in the milder winter-rainfall regions. Monitoring the stem rust pathogen population helps in intercepting new races which can subsequently be used in risk assessment and resistance breeding. Surveys were conducted in 2011 and 2012 to obtain pathogenicity profiles of *Pgt* in South Africa. Isolates collected from infected wheat and triticale were tested on the North American differential set and additional tester lines. Four races were identified from 132 isolates pathotyped during the two seasons. Races TTKSF (79% frequency) and BPGSC+Sr27,Kw,Satu (16%) were most frequently found. These two races were also predominant during the preceding seasons. BPGSC+Sr27,Kw,Satu was detected mostly on triticale cultivars in the Western Cape. Race TTKSF (a member of the Ug99 race group) has dominated the *Pgt* race population in South Africa during the past 12 years. In addition to TTKSF, Ug99 variants collected in South Africa include TTKSF+, TTKSP and PTKST. These three races were not found in 2011 and 2012. Seedling susceptibility of advanced breeding lines to the dominant TTKSF race varied from 23 to 89%, indicating different approaches in selecting for or against all-stage resistance by different breeding companies. Field tests with PTKST showed higher levels of resistance in winter wheats than in spring types during the study period.
The rusts of *Secale africanum* in South Africa

C.M. Bender, B. Visser and Z.A. Pretorius

Department of Plant Sciences, University of the Free State, PO Box 339, Bloemfontein 9300, South Africa

E-mail: pretorza@ufs.ac.za

*Secale africanum* (syn. *S. strictum* subsp. *africanum*), a self-fertile and perennial wild rye species, is endemic to the Roggeveld Mountains of the south-western Karoo, South Africa. Despite an historical abundance along river beds and moist areas, *S. africanum* is currently threatened by extinction. Many reasons have been given for its decline, including susceptibility to rusts. Leaves with stem and stripe rust pustules were sampled from a cultivated *S. africanum* field, and leaves with leaf rust pustules were taken from wild rye growing on a river bank during December 2012 and February 2013. Greenhouse tests showed that isolates from the samples were avirulent on McNair 701 and Morocco wheat seedlings (infection type [IT] 0;), but were virulent on *S. cereale* cv. Pan 233. The stripe rust sample was virulent on bread wheat (IT 4) and identified as *Pst* race 6E16A-. Using ITS sequencing and GenBank BLAST analysis, the wild rye leaf rust isolate was confirmed as *P. recondita* f. sp. *secalis* (*Prs*) and the stripe rust isolate as *Pst*. Sequencing of two randomly selected stem rust pustules unexpectedly identified the pathogen as *Pgt* and not *P. graminis* f. sp. *secalis*. Inoculation of 2-month-old wild rye plants with *Pgt* races PTKST and BPGSC confirmed its susceptibility to wheat stem rust. Current evidence indicates that *S. africanum* is a host for both the rye and wheat stem rust forms, rye leaf rust and wheat stripe rust.
Wheat rusts: Distribution and virulence analysis of stem rust in the major wheat growing regions of Ethiopia in 2012 and 2013

G. Woldeab\(^1\), E. Hailu\(^1\), B. Hundie\(^2\), W. Denbet\(^3\), A. Badebo\(^4\), B. Kassa\(^5\), T. Abebe\(^6\), A. Mekonen\(^7\), B. Bitew\(^8\), T. Taye\(^9\), F. Hondoro\(^10\), D. Hodson\(^11\), T. Hussein\(^12\), W. Zegeye\(^13\), G. Girma\(^14\), T. Gebrekidan\(^15\) and B. Girma\(^3\)

\(^1\)Plant Protection Research Center, PO Box 37, Ambo, Ethiopia; \(^2\)Sinana Agricultural Research Center, PO Box 208, Robe, Ethiopia; \(^3\)Kulumsa Agricultural Research Center, PO Box 489, Assela, Ethiopia; \(^4\)Debre Zeit Agricultural Research Center, PO Box 32, Debre Zeit, Ethiopia; \(^5\)Holetta Agricultural Research Center, PO Box 2003, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; \(^6\)Alamata Agricultural Research Center, PO Box 56, Alamata, Ethiopia; \(^7\)Sirinka Agricultural Research Center, PO Box 74, Bahir Dar, Ethiopia; \(^8\)Debre Birhan Agricultural Research Center, PO Box 112, Debre Birhan, Ethiopia; \(^9\)Yabello Agricultural Research Center, PO Box 56, Yabello, Ethiopia; \(^10\)Awassa Agricultural Research Center, PO Box 6, Awassa, Ethiopia; \(^11\)CIMMYT, PO Box, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; \(^12\)Haromaya University, PO Box 138, Dire Dawa, Ethiopia; \(^13\)Adet Agricultural Research Center, PO Box 8, Bahir Dar, Ethiopia; \(^14\)Bako Agricultural Research Center, PO Box 3, Bako, Ethiopia; \(^15\)Mekele Agricultural Research Center, PO Box 492, Mekele, Ethiopia

E-mail: getanehwoleab@gmail.com

The distribution of wheat rusts and virulence analysis of stem rust were studied in four regions of Ethiopia in the 2012 and 2013 crop seasons. In the main season, 795, and in the off-season, 54 wheat fields were assessed for rust presence. The overall occurrences of stem rust, leaf rust and stripe (yellow) rust in the main season were 24.3, 33.1 and 46%, respectively. In the off-season, stem rust was observed in 61% of fields, leaf rust in 42.6%, and no stripe rust was found. The mean incidences of stem rust for the surveyed zones ranged from zero in south Tigray to 62.2% in Bale zone, Oromiya region. The lowest and highest mean incidences of leaf rust were recorded in south and north Tigray, respectively. Stripe rust incidence was lowest in east Shewa and highest in north Tigray. Similarly, severities of stem rust did not exceed 10%, leaf rust 24% and stripe rust 29%. The highest stem rust scores (40MSS-60S) were recorded on cultivars Digelu, Danda’a and Meda Wolabu in Bale zone. Leaf rust was high (40MSS) on cultivars ET 13 A2 and Local in Wello zone of Amhara region. Cultivars Kubsa and Local were severely affected by yellow rust in Tigray region. However, cultivar Digelu was the least affected by rusts in many zones. Virulence analyses of 67 stem rust samples collected during the two seasons from the Oromiya, Tigray and SNNP regions yielded race TTKSK, which was isolated from improved cultivars Meda Wolabu, Tusie, Kubsa and Dure, as well as from Morocco.
Occurrence of wheat rusts in Algeria and strategies to reduce crop losses

A. Benbelkacem\textsuperscript{1} and H.-J. Braun\textsuperscript{2}

\textsuperscript{1}National Agronomic Research Institute of Algeria, INRAA/URC Station ITGC BP35, Elkhroub, 25100, Algeria; \textsuperscript{2}CIMMYT, Apdo Postal 6-641, 06600 Mexico D.F., Mexico

E-mail: benbelkacem@mail.com

Stripe (yellow) rust and leaf rust are common diseases in Algeria. Stem rust is seldom found, but Septoria tritici blotch is important in some wheat-growing areas. Epidemics of stripe rust continue to cause occasional severe losses as in many other parts of the world where it threatens food security and livelihoods of resource-poor farmers and their communities. The most recent threat has come from the breakdown of \textit{Yr27}. Aggressive new strains of \textit{Pst} in Algeria have decimated wheat crops (80\% losses in 2005) of the most widely grown bread wheat variety (Hidhab) in both the high rainfall and semi arid regions with losses of 20 to 80\% being recorded almost annually. Most other varieties grown by farmers are also susceptible (Cham 8, Inquilab 91, Attila, Veery, Bobwhite and Kauz). Recent strategies to reduce the threat of wheat rusts (stripe and leaf) include intensified surveillance across all parts of northern Algeria and neighboring countries (Tunisia and Morocco), increased effort on breeding for rust resistance, diversified cropping (reduced planting of mega-varieties across large areas), and rapid multiplication and promotion of new stripe rust resistant varieties such as Tiddis, Boumerzoug, Akhamokh, Massine, and also Yacine which is resistant to \textit{Pgt} race \textit{Ug99} (\textit{Sr2}, \textit{Sr25}).
The rusts on winter wheat in southeastern Kazakhstan

Y. Dutbayev¹, M. Ibraimova¹, Sh. Suyessinova¹, G.A. Kampitova¹, N.Zh. Sultanova² and R. Eleshev¹

¹Kazakh National Agrarian University, Faculty of Plant Growing Technology, Department of Horticulture, Vegetable Growing, Chemistry and Plant Protection, Abay Av. 8, Almaty 050010, Kazakhstan; ²Kazakh Scientific Research Institute for Plant Protection, Department of Protection of Cereal Crops, 040924 Rakhat, Karasay District, Almaty Oblast, Kazakhstan

E-mail: edutbaev@mail.ru

Winter wheat is grown on 1.0-1.3 m² ha⁻¹ in southern and southeastern Kazakhstan. Our investigation was conducted in 2009-2012 in the mountain zone of southeastern Kazakhstan. We studied foliar diseases on commercial wheat varieties and lines. Yellow rust and leaf rust were present at low to moderate levels. Leaf rust was more frequent and appeared earlier in the south and somewhat later and less severely in the southeast. The potential productivities of winter wheat cv. Steklovidnaya 24 and Almaly with fungicide protection were 3.7 and 4.5 t/ha, respectively. In epiphytotic conditions of yellow rust and spot blotches yield levels of susceptible varieties can be reduced by 15-40% compared to fungicide-protected controls. Losses in varieties with moderate disease responses are 7-10%. Evaluation of yellow rust and leaf rust responses of commercial winter wheat varieties from Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan in 2011 indicated that Steklovidnaya 24, Eritropermy 350, Zhetisy, Karlygash, Bogarnaya 56, Progress, OPAX, Intensivnaya, Kiual, Kzyl Dan, Tilek, and Adyr were susceptible to both diseases, whereas Nelli, Jup, Ak Dan, Almaly, Egemen, and Tyngysh showed resistance. Cultivation of these varieties is being promoted and breeders are encouraged to use them as parents in crosses. Dry weather conditions in 2012 were not favorable to foliar wheat diseases, which appeared late and were of no consequence. We are evaluating winter wheat lines from CIMMYT and ICARDA in inoculated quarantine nurseries.
Wheat stem rust research in Georgia

Z. Sikharulidze, K. Natsarishvili, L. Mgeladze and R. Dumbadze

Institute of Phytopathology, Batumi Shota Rustaveli State University, Kobuleti, Georgia

E-mail: zsikharulidze@ymail.com

In Georgia, stem rust is one of the major threats to wheat production. Its importance from area to area depends on the weather conditions and degree of cultivar resistance. Mainly bread wheat cultivars are grown, with the Russian variety Bezostaya 1 occupying the majority of sowings. Since 2004, the Institute of Phytopathology has collaborated with CIMMYT, ICARDA, and BGRI. Cereal rust surveys undertaken in different agroecological zones during 2009-2012 indicated that wheat stem rust occurred in nearly all regions. Incidence and severity ranged from 1 to 100% depending on observation date, place and cultivar. In previous years stem rust was less distributed than in 2011 and 2012. Stem rust incidence was higher than leaf rust and less than stripe rust, but in 2012 only stem rust was present in wheat fields. High incidences of stem rust occur nearly every year in the Akhaltsikhe and Khashuri regions where barberry is common. Seventy five single pustule isolates were analyzed on the North American differential set of 20 genotypes. Twenty five Pgt races were identified in 2011; these included LCFHC (14.7%), LCFGC (12%), PCFCC (10.7%), PCFHC and LCFCC (9.3%) as the most prevalent. Races LDFHC, LFFHC, MCFHC and NCFHC each made up 4% of isolates, and the remaining races were represented by 1 or 2 isolates. The prevalent races carried 6-9 virulence factors.
Winter wheat is the most important crop in southern Russia. The crop is affected by a pathogen complex with leaf rust, stripe rust and stem rust being regular threats in the region. Grain shortages in years favorable for the rusts can be substantial. Seedling stage tests with three local pathogen isolates showed that the majority of seedling resistance genes are ineffective. However, \( \text{Lr}9, \text{Lr}29, \text{Lr}41, \text{Lr}42, \text{Lr}43+24, \) and \( \text{Lr}47 \) continue to confer complete protection. Genes effective against stripe rust include \( \text{Yr}3b+4b+\text{H}46, \text{3c+Min, 5, 8+19, 24, 25+32, 26, 27, 32, SP, Tr}1+\text{Tr}2, \text{Tye, 2+3a+4a+Yam, 3a+4a+D+Dru+Dru2, Exp}1+\text{Exp}2, \text{Pa}1+\text{Pa}2+\text{Pa}3, \text{Pr}1+\text{Pr}2, \text{SD}+25 \) and those effective against current \( \text{Pgt} \) races include \( \text{Sr}9e, \text{Sr}30, \text{Sr}31, \) and \( \text{SrWLD}. \) These various genes can be used in breeding for resistance.
Phenotypic and genotypic analyses of Turkish Pgt samples collected in 2012

M. Newcomb¹, Z. Mert², B. Akin³, A. Morgounov³, M. Carter⁴, J. Johnson¹, D. Luster⁴, L.J. Szabo¹ and Y. Jin¹

¹USDA-ARS, Cereal Disease Laboratory, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN 55108, USA; ²The Central Research Institute for Field Crops, Sehit Cem Ersever Cd., No. 9-11, Yenimahalle, Ankara, Turkey; ³CIMMYT, P.K. 39 Emek 06511, Ankara, Turkey; ⁴USDA-ARS, Foreign Disease-Weed Science Research Unit, 1301 Ditto Ave., Ft. Detrick, MD 21702, USA

E-mail: Yue.Jin@ars.usda.gov

Stem rust is a threat to wheat production in many parts of the world. The severity of the threat is in part due to the pathogen’s potential for changes in virulence toward deployed host resistance genes and rapid alterations in the diversity structure. Disease management is dependent on our knowledge and understanding of the diversity and factors that influence it. Z. Mert and others (Turk J Agric For 36 (2012) 107-120) reported on races of Puccinia graminis f. sp. tritici (Pgt) isolated from wheat stem rust samples collected in 2007 and 2008. In this study we evaluated single-pustule isolates derived from seven samples collected from the Aegean (Izmir), East Mediterranean (Adana), and Trace (Edirne) Research Institutes collected in 2012. Preliminary results indicated no new virulence relative to previously reported surveys in 2007-8. While phenotypic characterization of race types provides information with immediate application for disease management, it is known that genotypic diversity in pathogen isolates is not always captured by phenotypic characterization. For example, a single race type may harbor different genotypes. To obtain knowledge of genotypic diversity, these isolates are being genotyped using molecular markers. Combined phenotypic and genotypic information on Pgt will benefit our understanding of the complexity and origin of pathogen diversity.
Epidemics and adult-plant responses of Iranian wheat genotypes to the Yr27-virulent Pst race in 2013

F. Afshari1, M. Aghaee1, K. Nazari2, M. Esmaeilzadeh1, G. Najafian1, A. Yazdansepas1, M. Vahabzadeh1, S. Mahfouzi1, G.A. Ayneh1, N. Tabatabaei1, M. Khodarahmei1, A. Amini1, A.R. Mohammadi1, M.R. Jalal Kamali3, M. Patpour1, R. Rohparvar1, A. Maliihipour1 and M. Hashamei1

1Seed and Plant Improvement Institute (SPII), PO Box 31585-4119, Karaj, Iran; 2ICARDA, Sehit Cem Ersever Caddesi No: 9-11, Tarla Bitkileri Merkez Arastirma Enstitusu Icinde, Yenimahalle, 06170, Ankara, Turkey; 3CIMMYT, Seed and Plant Improvement Institute Campus, PO Box 31585-1119, Karaj, Iran

E-mail: fafshari2003@yahoo.com

In the winter and spring of 2013 there was widespread occurrence of wheat stripe rust in southwestern and western parts of Iran. More than 100,000 ha were sprayed. Crop losses in untreated susceptible cultivars were estimated to be around 60%. Race analysis at SPII confirmed the presence of Yr27-virulence. This race was found in southwestern Iran in 2003 and subsequently in different parts of the country over the last ten years. After the first detection of Yr27 virulence, breeding for resistance was adopted as the first priority of the national wheat breeding program. The objective of the present study was to evaluate adult-plant responses of the current wheat germplasm to the Yr27-virulent race. Adult-plant tests were conducted at Ahvaz Research Station under natural infection by that race. Twenty six (56.5%) of 46 commercial wheats were resistant at the adult plant stage. Among 54 advanced lines, 39 (72%) were resistant. Overall 65% of genotypes were resistant in the field. There has been significant recent progress in development of resistance to the Yr27-virulent race in the Iranian breeding germplasm. Further study is required to genetically characterise the seedling and adult-plant resistances of genotypes resistant to the Yr27-virulent race.
Puccinia striiformis f. sp. tritici races and their distribution in Syria during 2008 and 2009

S. Kharouf¹, F. Azmeh¹ and A. Yahyaoui²

¹Ministry of Higher Education, National Commission for Biotechnology, PO Box 31902, Damascus, Syria; ²Global Wheat Program, CIMMYT, Km. 45, Carretera México-Veracruz, El Batan, Texcoco, Estado de México CP 56130, Mexico

E-mail: shoula_kharouf@yahoo.com; Ah.Yahyaoui@cgiar.org

Stripe (yellow) rust is an important disease on bread wheat in relatively cool and humid wheat growing seasons/areas. It is usually present in all wheat-growing areas of central and northern Syria. This work was aimed at race identification, distribution and severity of stripe rust during the 2008 and 2009 seasons. The survey covered 141 fields in 2008 and 163 in 2009. Diseased leaf samples were collected and urediniospores isolated from individual pustules of each sample. Race nomenclature followed Johnson et al. (Trans Brit Mycol Soc 58:475-480, 1972). Thirty three races were identified from 161 Pst isolates from the first season; 27 were found only once and 6 races were in more than one sample. Thirty seven races were identified from 171 isolates from 2009 collections; the number of races exceeded the previous season as more fields were surveyed. Twenty nine races were identified only once and 8 came from more than one site. This study revealed the presence of 14 new races in Syria: 126 E150, 134 E44, 68 E130, 14 E6, 255 E112, 24 E0, 214 E16, 4 E134, 114 E16, 78 E30, 230 E222, 108 E14, 198 E4 and 16 E150. Although virulence for Yr27 was first reported before 2002 (Yahaoui et al. Plant Dis 68:499-506) the important Yr27-virulent race 230 E150 was not recorded in 2008 and 2009.
Physiologic specialization of *Puccinia triticina* on durum wheat in Syria in 2010

M. Kassem\textsuperscript{1,2} and M. Nachit\textsuperscript{2}

\textsuperscript{1}ICARDA; \textsuperscript{2}Faculty of Agriculture, Aleppo University, Aleppo, Syria

E-mail: m.kassem@cgiar.org

Leaf rust is one of the major diseases of wheat in Syria. Surveys of wheat fields were carried out in all wheat-growing regions in Syria during April and May, 2010. A total of 122 samples were collected. Single pustules from each isolate were multiplied on susceptible bread wheat line Morocco. The percentage of wheat leaf rust-infected fields was 85\%, the highest level ever recorded in the current decade in Syria. Pathotype analyses identified 21 physiological races when the North American system of nomenclature was used. Based on the Unified System 8 groups of races were identified. Races varied in frequency. The correlation coefficient between frequency and virulence for races was negative (-0.472); races with a narrow virulence range were more frequent than those with a wider virulence range. Five races (HGJP, LBBT, RMRR, SCBK, and TBRM) were recorded for the first time. The most widely virulent races in this study were TBRT, found in Lebanon in 2008, followed by PBPT, but the most frequent were BBBB, BBDL, BBBL and BBCL. Some old races such as CBRT were found in most areas. This race was first found in 2005 when it occupied only few fields near Lattakia in Western Syria.
Virulence spectra of wheat rusts in Pakistan during 2012-13

A.R. Rattu¹, M. Fayyaz¹, A. Munir¹, J.I. Mirza¹, K.A. Khanzada¹, M. Imtiaz², Y. Rauf³, M.Y. Mujahid³, I. Ahmad⁴, S. Masood⁴, R. Ward², I.A. Shah⁵, F. Muhammad⁶, S.A. Khan⁷ and K. Nazari⁸

¹Crop Diseases Research Institute, PARC, Park Road, Islamabad, Pakistan; ²CIMMYT International, NARC, Park Road, Islamabad, Pakistan; ³National Wheat Coordination Program, NARC, Park Road, Islamabad, Pakistan; ⁴Pakistan Agricultural Research Council, G-5, Islamabad, Pakistan; ⁵Cereal Crop Research Institute, Pirsabak, Pakistan; ⁶Ayub Agriculture Research Institute, Jhang Road, Faisalabad, Pakistan; ⁷Regional Agricultural research Institute, Bahawalpur, Pakistan; ⁸ICARDA, Yenimahalle 06170, Ankara, Turkey

E-mail: anjums41@yahoo.com

Wheat is the staple food crop in Pakistan and in 2013 was harvested by most of the country’s six million farmers from over 8.5 million hectares. The Crop Disease Research Institute monitors the rust pathogens in different agro-ecological zones by means of trap nurseries comprising isogenic lines. In 2012-13 trap nurseries were planted at 14 locations considered hot spots for rust development. Stripe (yellow) rust was observed in almost all wheat growing areas in the country. Most of the yellow rust testers were susceptible except lines with Yr5, Yr10, Yr15 and Yrsp. Southern parts of the country are prone to stem rust. The 7th and 8th Stem Rust Trap Nurseries were also planted at Karachi and Kunri. Lines with Sr5, Sr6, Sr7a, Sr8b, Sr9a, Sr9d, Sr9g, Sr9e, Sr10, Sr11, Sr12, Sr17, Sr18, Sr19, Sr20, Sr21, SrMcN, Sr28, Sr29, Sr35, Sr36, Sr37 and SrTmp were susceptible, and those with Sr7b, Sr8a, Sr24, Sr25, Sr26, Sr30, Sr31, Sr32, Sr33, Sr34, Sr39 and Sr40 showed resistance. Lr9 and Lr28 were the only leaf rust resistance genes that conferred immunity; the others were scored as leaf rust susceptible. Our poster will present the virulence spectra of the wheat rust pathogens in Pakistan in 2013. No changes relative to the previous year were evident.
Current status of Pgt virulence in Pakistan


1Crop Diseases Research Institute, Park Road, PARC, Islamabad, Pakistan; 2CIMMYT International, NARC, Park Road, Islamabad, Pakistan; 3National Wheat Coordination Program, NARC, Park Road, Islamabad, Pakistan; 4Pakistan Agricultural Research Council, G-5, Islamabad, Pakistan; 5Arid Zone Research Institute, Brewery Road, Quetta, Pakistan; 6Cereal Crop Research Institute, Pirsaabak, Nowshehra, Pakistan; 7Ayub Agriculture Research Institute, Jhag Road, Faisalabad, Pakistan; 8Regional Agricultural Research Institute, Bahawalpur, Pakistan; 9ICARDA, Yenimahalle, 06170, Ankara, Turkey

E-mail: anjums41@yahoo.com

Pgt race RRTTF has continuously affected wheat grown in coastal areas of Pakistan since 2006. Due to a conducive environment, it spread to many locations in southern Punjab in 2008. In the 2012-13 cropping season stem rust was observed in Tando Jam, Thatta, Gharo, Burle Shah Karim, Moro, Sakrand, Hala, Kunri, Sanghar, and Jhok Sharif in Sindh; Jampur and Bahawalpur in southern Punjab; Killa Saifullah and Lorali in Baluchistan; and Pirsaabak in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Data from the 7th and 8th SRTN nurseries planted at Kunri (Sindh) and Karachi indicated absence of virulence for stem rust resistance genes Sr9e, 24, 25 and 31 whereas virulence for Sr8a was observed only at Kunri. Virulence for Sr36 was present at both locations. Field data showed moderately susceptible to susceptible reactions on cultivars Faisalabad 08, Kiran, Sarsabz, TJ-83 and NIA Sunder. Disease samples from Sarsabz, Faisalabad 08, Sher 06, TD1, Kiran 95, TJ83 were received from stem rust affected areas. Preliminary analysis of samples from Karachi, Thatta, and Kunri confirmed the presence of RRTTF. This indicates the potential of RRTTF to spread to wheat cultivation areas in other provinces. Analysis of disease samples from other locations is being conducted at CDRI, Murree.
Status of stripe rust and virulence patterns of *Pst* in Pakistan

J.I. Mirza\(^1\), A.R. Rattu\(^1\), M. Fayyaz\(^1\), K.A. Khanzada\(^1\), A. Munir\(^1\), M. Imtiaz\(^2\), Y. Rauf\(^2\), M.Y. Mujahid\(^3\), I. Ahmad\(^4\), S. Masood\(^4\), R. Ward\(^2\), X. Chen\(^5\), K. Nazari\(^9\), I.A. Shah\(^6\), N. Ahmad\(^6\), Ihtramullah\(^6\), F. Muhammad\(^7\), S.A. Khan\(^8\), M.A. Hussain\(^8\), M. Hussain\(^7\) and N. Ahmad\(^7\)

\(^1\)Crop Diseases Research Institute, PARC, Park Road, Islamabad, Pakistan; \(^2\)CIMMYT International, NARC, Park Road, Islamabad, Pakistan; \(^3\)National Wheat Coordination Program, NARC, Park Road, Islamabad, Pakistan; \(^4\)Pakistan Agricultural Research Council, G-5, Islamabad, Pakistan; \(^5\)USDA-ARS, and Washington State University, Pullman, WA 99164, USA; \(^6\)Cereal Crop Research Institute, Pirsabak, Nowshera, Pakistan; \(^7\)Ayub Agriculture Research Institute, Jhang Road, Faisalabad, Pakistan; \(^8\)Regional Agricultural Research Institute, Bahawalpur, Pakistan; \(^9\)ICARDA, Yenimahalle, 06170, Ankara, Turkey

E-mail: anjums41@yahoo.com

During the 2012-13 season, stripe (yellow) rust occurred on wheat cultivars in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, Sindh and Baluchistan. Moderate susceptibility was observed at many locations in these provinces. Cultivars Wattan, Bhakkar, Meraj, Inqilab, AAR II, Shafaq, Meraj, NIA Sunder, Raskoh, Millat, and KT2000 were infected. Virulence to genes *Yr2*, 6, 7, 8, 9, 17, 18 and 27 was common at Bahawalpur, Faisalabad, Sialkot, Chakwal, Islamabad, Fatehjang, Nowshera, and Peshawar. Virulence to *Yr32* (*YrCV*) was observed at Faisalabad, Nowshera and Peshawar. Pathotype analysis of samples collected within Pakistan during 2011-12 identified 14 races among 17 isolates, thereby revealing high diversity in the of Pakistani *Puccinia striiformis* population. Virulence analysis of samples from the 2012-13 crop is being conducted at CDRI Murree, and preliminary results for six samples from southern Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa showed the presence of at least three races virulent to genes *Yr1*, 6, 7, 8, 9, 17, 27, 43, 44, *Trl*, *Exp2*, 25, 28, 31, and 43. Virulence to *Yr5*, 10, 15, 32, *SP* and *Tye* was absent among the isolates analyzed to date. Analysis of further samples is being conducted at CDRI Murree, and in parallel analysis at USDA-ARS, Pullman, WA, USA.
Surveillance of wheat rusts in Bangladesh

P.K. Malaker¹, N.C.D. Barma², M.M.A. Reza¹, M.S. Hossain¹, M.A. Hakim¹, K. Mustarin¹, M.M. Hossain², M.F. Amin², F. Ahmed³, M.R. Islam³, M. Asaduzzaman⁴, M. Mokhlesur Rahman⁴, M. Mahbubur Rahman⁵, M.J. Islam⁵, Y. Abida⁵ and M.J. Uddin¹

¹Wheat Research Center, BARI, Dinajpur-5200, Bangladesh; ²Regional Wheat Research Center, BARI, Gazipur-1701, Bangladesh; ³Regional Agricultural Research Station, BARI, Jessore-7400, Bangladesh; ⁴Regional Agricultural Research Station, BARI, Jamalpur-2000, Bangladesh; ⁵Regional Wheat Research Center, BARI, Rajshahi-6212, Bangladesh

E-mail: pkmalakerwrc@gmail.com

Farm fields and trial sites in major wheat-growing areas of Bangladesh were surveyed for presence of wheat rusts during 2012-13. The survey followed BGRI protocols. Percentages of infected plants were recorded and severities of infection estimated using the modified Cobb scale. Stem rust and stripe (yellow) rust were not found, but leaf rust occurred at varying levels of severity depending on field location, sowing time and cultivar. About 41% of 250 fields investigated had leaf rust with the majority of infected fields showing low (<20%) to moderate (20-40%) levels of disease. Timely (15-30 November) planted crops largely escaped or had less disease compared to those planted late in the season. North-western areas were affected more than other parts of the country. The predominant cultivar inspected was Prodip and it showed low to high (>40%) disease levels with MS-S type reactions, whereas BARI Gom-25 and BARI Gom-26 displayed only low disease severities with MRMS-MSS responses. Five varieties, viz. Shatabdi, Sourav, Bijoy, BARI Gom-27 and BARI Gom-28, were leaf rust free.
Prevalence and distribution of wheat stripe rust in Jammu and determination of sources of resistance

V. Gupta, R.A. Ahanger, V.K. Razdan, B.C. Sharma and M.K. Pandey

Faculty of Agriculture, Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology of Jammu, Chatha 180 009, Jammu, India

E-mail: vishal94gupta@rediffmail.com

To assess the prevalence, distribution and severity of stripe rust a survey of randomly selected wheat fields in Jammu province of Jammu and Kashmir province was conducted in consecutive seasons of 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12. All areas under study were affected with maximum and minimum AURDPC values of 2956.05 and 355.72 estimated for fields in the Jammu and Doda districts, respectively. The highest disease prevalence was in 2010-11, probably due to favorable environmental conditions. Among twenty wheat lines screened for disease response, Agra local and PBW-343 were susceptible, RSP-561 was moderately resistant and all other lines were moderately susceptible.
Stripe rust of wheat: An Indian puzzle

S.C. Bhardwaj¹, O.P. Gangwar¹, P. Prasad¹, H. Khan¹ and I. Sharma²

¹Directorate of Wheat Research, Flowerdale, Shimla, H.P. 171002, India; ²Directorate of Wheat Research, Karnal, Haryana 132001, India

E-mail: scbfdl@hotmail.com

Stripe rust is a major threat to wheat produced on 10 M ha in northern India. Current evidence indicates that alternate hosts like Berberis spp. do not play a role in the epidemiology of wheat stripe rust in India. Pathotype 46S119, virulent to Yr9 and identified in 1996, was present in the majority of samples from Gurdaspur (Punjab) and the foothills of Himachal Pradesh, but was not found in the hills. Likewise pathotype 78S84, virulent to PBW343 (Yr3, 9, 27) and found at Batala (Punjab) in 2002, was not encountered anywhere else until 2005 when it was recorded in 8 samples from Punjab. In 2006 it occurred in northern India, and was observed in the hills in 2007. Every year the first report of stripe rust is from Punjab and subsequently from the foothills of Himachal Pradesh and Uttrakhand. We do not have virulence on Clement (Yr9+), or Yr11/3*Avocet and Wembley (Yr14) both of which are susceptible in western Asia (Yahyaoui et al. 2002, Plant Dis. 86:499-504) and South Africa (Boshoff et al. 2002, Plant Dis. 86:485-492), respectively. Studies on avirulence/virulence structure indicate that evolution occurs locally in northern India or adjoining Pakistan. Further studies on the roles of alternate and collateral hosts in the epidemiology of wheat stripe rust in northern India are underway. Meanwhile a well-conceptualized management strategy based on diverse adult plant and slow rusting resistances is in place to tackle the stripe rust menace.
Virulence analysis of *Pst* isolates collected from western Canada

H.S. Randhawa, Brent Puchalski, Byron Puchalski, A. Laroche, R. Graf and D. Gaudet

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Lethbridge Research Centre, Lethbridge, AB T1J 4B1, Canada

E-mail: Harpinder.Randhawa@AGR.GC.CA

Wheat stripe rust has become a serious problem in western Canada. Southern Alberta is a hotspot for stripe rust because of its close proximity to the Pacific Northwestern United States where the pathogen overwinters on a regular basis. However, epidemics in 2006 and 2011 were attributed to the pathogen overwintering in southern Alberta. Avirulence/virulence analyses were conducted on stripe rust samples collected in 2011 and 2012 in southern Alberta or near Creston, British Columbia. These comprised infected leaf tissue or vacuumed urediniospores. Single pustule isolates were made from Avocet seedlings that had been inoculated with the samples. Once sufficient quantities of urediniospores were generated, the Avocet NILs were inoculated at the 3 leaf stage to evaluate avirulence/virulence. These Avocet NILs with *Yr1*, *Yr5*, *Yr6*, *Yr7*, *Yr8*, *Yr9*, *Yr10*, *Yr11*, *Yr12*, *Yr15*, *Yr17*, *Yr18*, *Yr23*, *Yr24*, *Yr26*, *Yr27*, *YrA*, and *YrSp*. The latency period for sporulation of the isolates at 15°C ranged from 10-18 days. Leaves were rated for the presence of pustules and hypersensitivity on a 1-9 scale. The avirulence/virulence characteristics of isolates collected in southern Alberta shared similarity to *Pst* types from both central Alberta and Washington.
Physiological specialization of *Puccinia triticina* on wheat in Argentina in 2011

P. Campos

National Institute of Agricultural Technology, EEA Bordenave CC44 CP 8187, Bordenave, Buenos Aires, Argentina

**E-mail:** pcampos@bordenave.inta.gov.ar

Leaf rust is the most important wheat disease in Argentina; 3.6 M ha of wheat were grown in 2012. The objective of the study was to identify virulence phenotypes of the *Pr* population in leaf rusted samples collected in the wheat areas during 2011. Single uredinial isolates were taken from samples and tested for infection type on Thatcher near-isogenic lines and some local varieties. The genes included *Lr1, Lr2a, Lr2c, Lr3, Lr9, Lr16, Lr24, Lr3ka, Lr11, Lr17, Lr30, Lr10, Lr14a, Lr19, Lr20, Lr21, Lr23, Lr25, Lr26, Lr27+31, Lr29, Lr36, Lr39/41, Lr42, “Lr43”, Lr44 and Lr47*. Race designations was based on the first three sets of four genotypes proposed by Long and Kolmer and the gene designations *Lr10* and/or *Lr20* are appended to indicate virulence on lines with those genes. Two hundred and sixteen single uredinial isolates were assessed. Fifteen races were identified. Race MDP, second most frequent in 2010, was the most frequent; accounting for 30.1% of isolates. Race MFP was second, with 23.1% frequency (first in 2010). Both were isolated for the first time in 2005. Only one new race, MDP 10, was found. Seven new races identified in 2010 also were isolated in 2011. Virulence was not found for genes *Lr19, Lr21, Lr25, Lr29, Lr36, “Lr43”, Lr44 or Lr47*. Ninety-nine percent of isolates were virulent to *Lr24*. 
Upgrading knowledge of Chilean hexaploid wheat yield losses caused by stripe rust and leaf rust

R. Madariaga and I. Matus

Wheat Breeding Program, Instituto de Investigaciones Agropecuarias (INIA), Chillán, Chile

E-mail: rmadaria@inia.cl

During the 2012-13 crop season, nine stripe rust and leaf rust chemical control experiments were conducted at INIA Chile to assess the impact of these diseases on yield of moderately susceptible cultivars. The hypothesis was that genetic resistance is only significant when there is no response to chemical sprays. If a cultivar is effectively resistant to the pathogen population but does not express this feature in production, resistance is meaningless. Experiments were arranged in a randomized block design with 5 to 10 treatments, four replicates, and experimental units of six parallel rows with 0.2 m row spacing. A total of 303 experimental units were studied and 77 treatments of old and new chemicals were tested at two locations. Experiments were conducted under natural infection in the breeding program fields where susceptible spreader rows were included to ensure disease presence. It was concluded that 1) stripe rust and leaf rust can significantly reduce grain production and harvested grain quality of moderately susceptible and susceptible varieties in Chile; 2) moderately susceptible varieties can provide adequate grain production for farmers without using chemicals; and 3) new recently developed fungicides combining strobilurins, carboxamides, and morpholines provide new tools to reduce the impact of rusts.