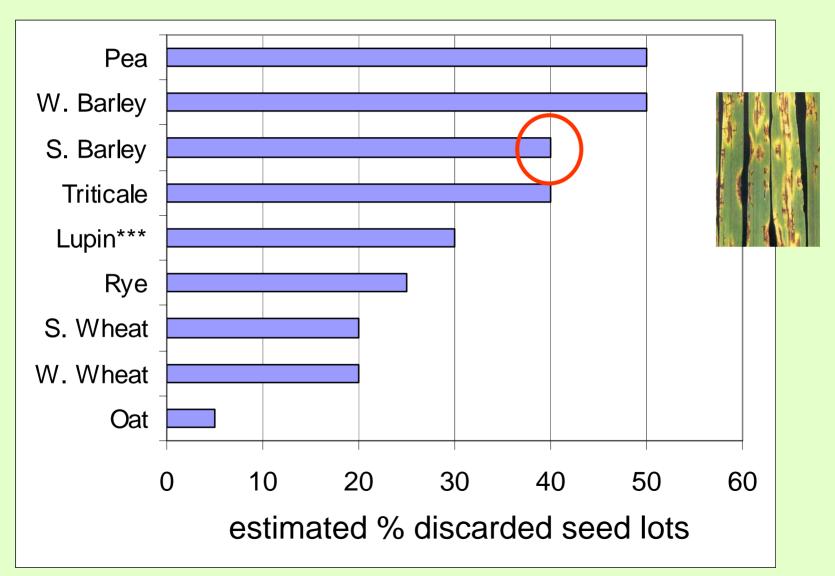


Quantitative relationships in the infection cycle of seed-borne net blotch

Hans O. Pinnschmidt ¹⁾, Bent J. Nielsen ¹⁾ & Henrik J. Hansen ²⁾

¹⁾ Danish Institute for Agricultural Sciences, Plant Protection Division; ²⁾ Danish Plant Directorate, Microbiological Laboratory Estimated discarding of organic seed due to seed-borne diseases Based on seed analysis at organic seed producers 1999/2000 (Bertelsen, 2002)



Barley net blotch (Drechslera [Pyrenophora] teres)

seed-borne primary infection

net type symptoms

spot type symptoms

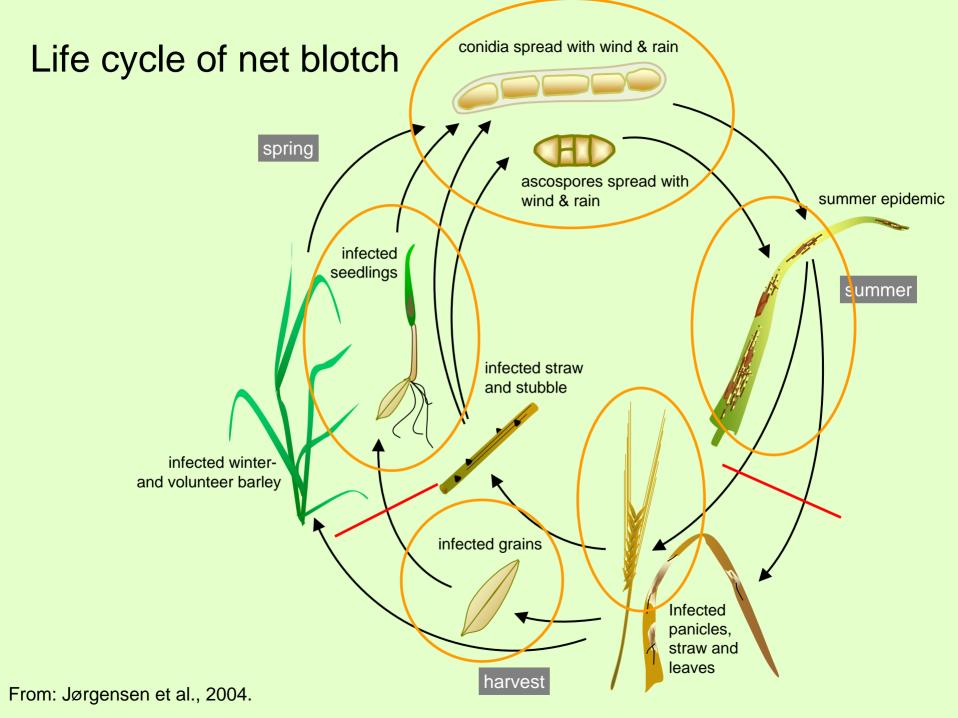


Seed infection threshold for barley net blotch (Denmark):

15% infected seeds

→ organic seed supply threatened in some years! The ORGSEED project (DARCOF II 2001 – 2005): Healthy seed for organic production of cereals and legumes:

- Revision of seed infection thresholds
- Development of disease propagation models
- ... other tasks & objectives ...

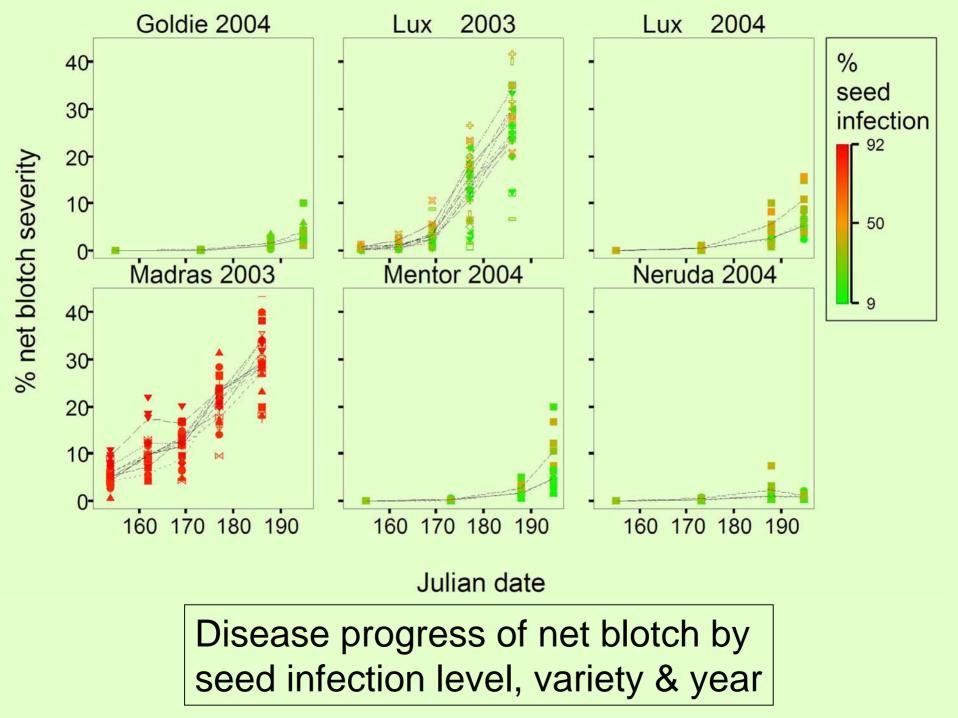


Objective:

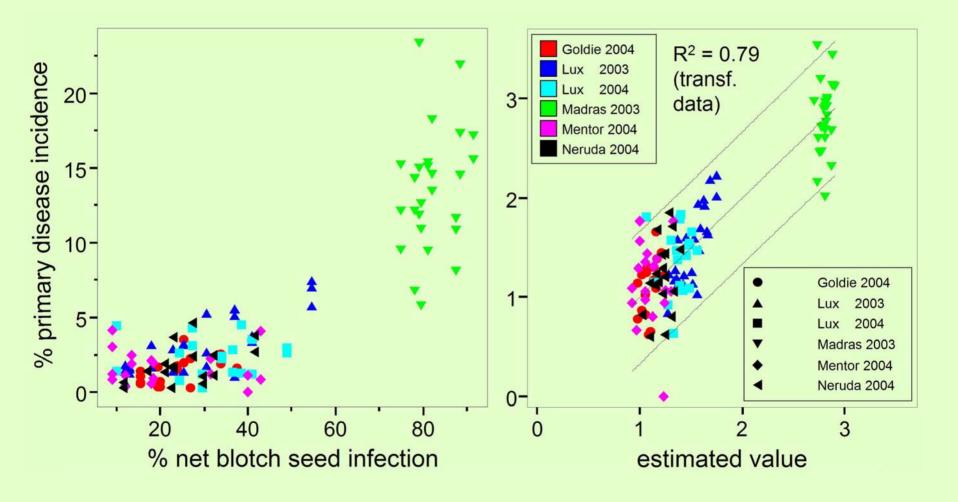
Quantify the links between relevant life cycle- and damage aspects of seed-borne net blotch to provide a data basis for developing decision tools for net blotch management in organic barley (seed) production.

Methods:

- Field trials with various varieties & seed infection levels
 - Field emergence, primary infection, disease development, yield parameters determined
 - Infection levels of seeds & harvested grains determined by blotter method Data analysis using GLM with covariates and year and replication as random effects

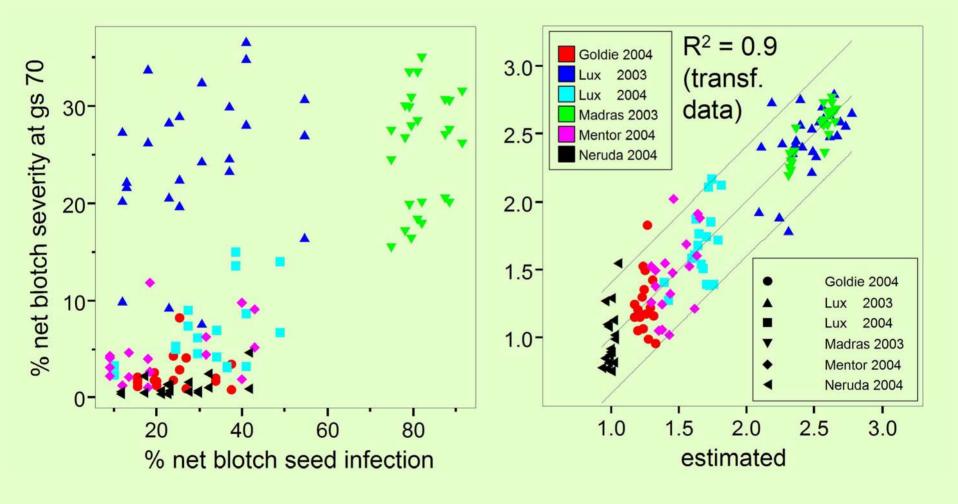


Net blotch seed infection vs primary net blotch incidence by variety & year



Significant effects: variety x seed infection level ***

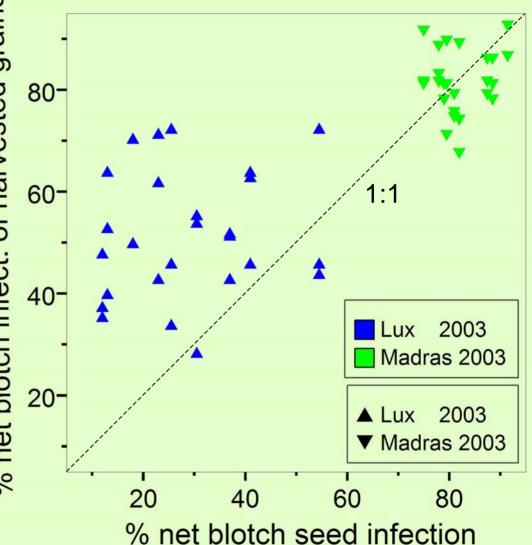
Net blotch seed infection vs net blotch severity at early grain filling (gs 70) by variety & year



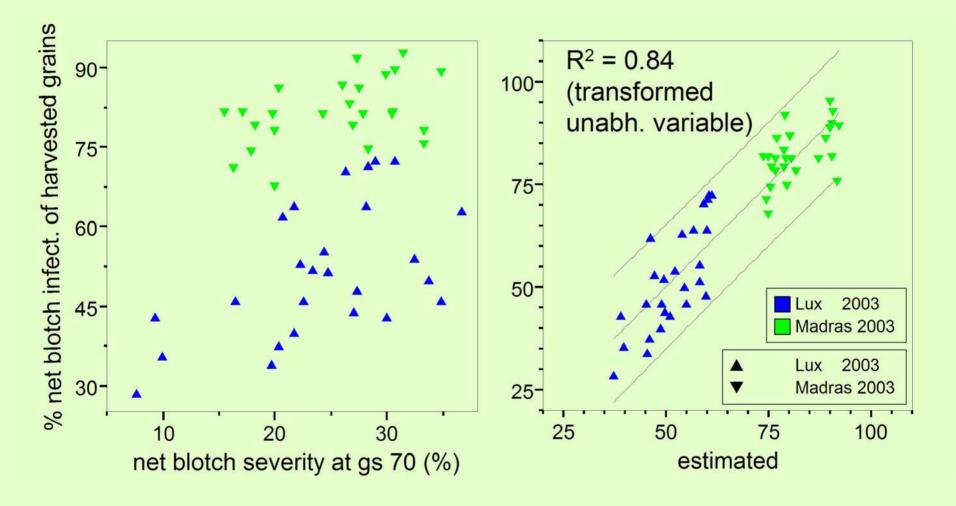
Significant effects: year x rep ***; variety x seed infection level ***

Net blotch seed infection vs net blotch infection of harvested grains for cvs Lux & Madras in 2003.



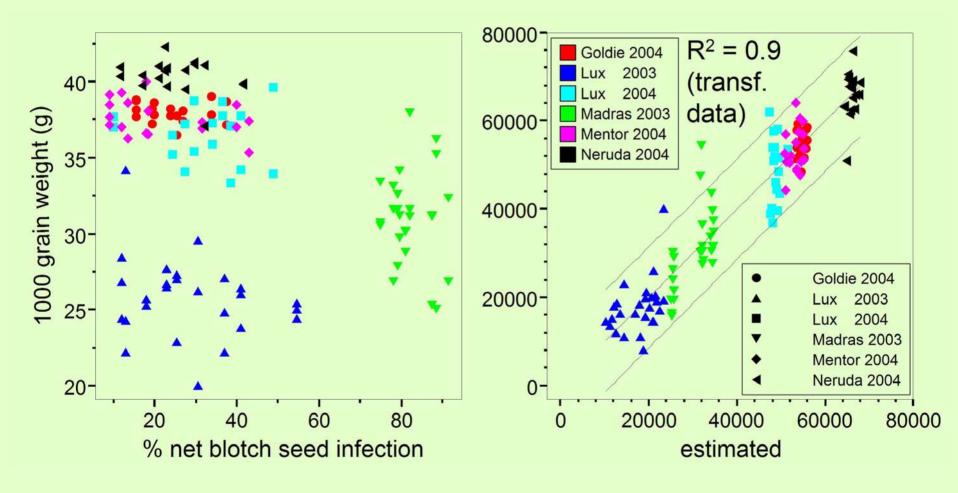


Net blotch severity at early grain filling (gs 70) vs net blotch infection of harvested grains



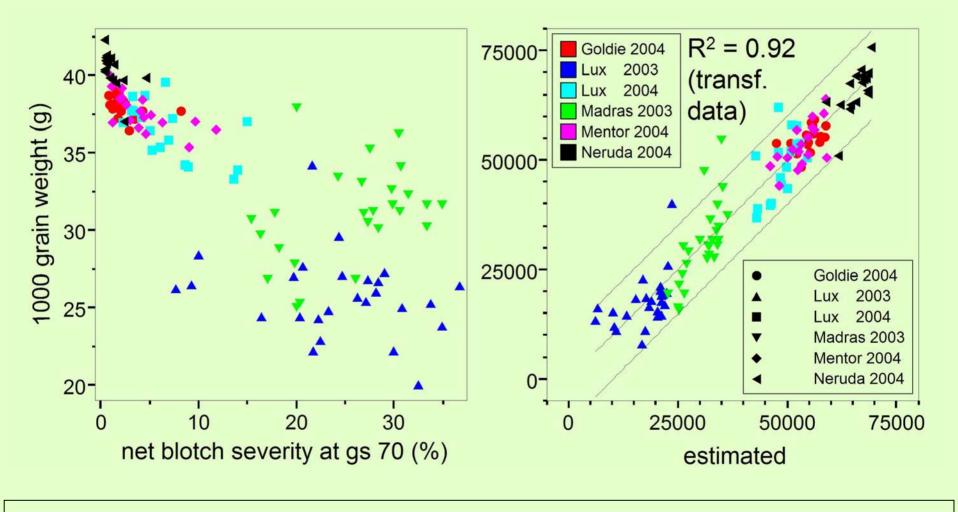
Signif. effects: rep ***; variety ***; net blotch severity at gs 70 **

Net blotch seed infection vs thousand-grain weight by variety & year



Signif. effects: year ***; rep(year) ***; variety ***; seed infection *

Net blotch severity at early grain filling (gs 70) vs thousand-grain weight by variety & year



Signif. effects: year **; rep(year) ***; variety ***; seed infection ***

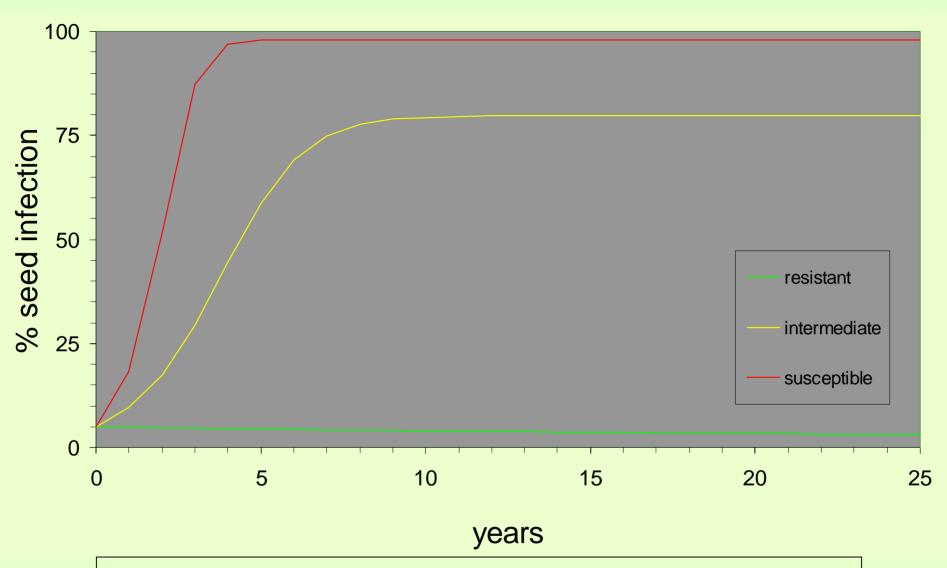
Summary & conclusions

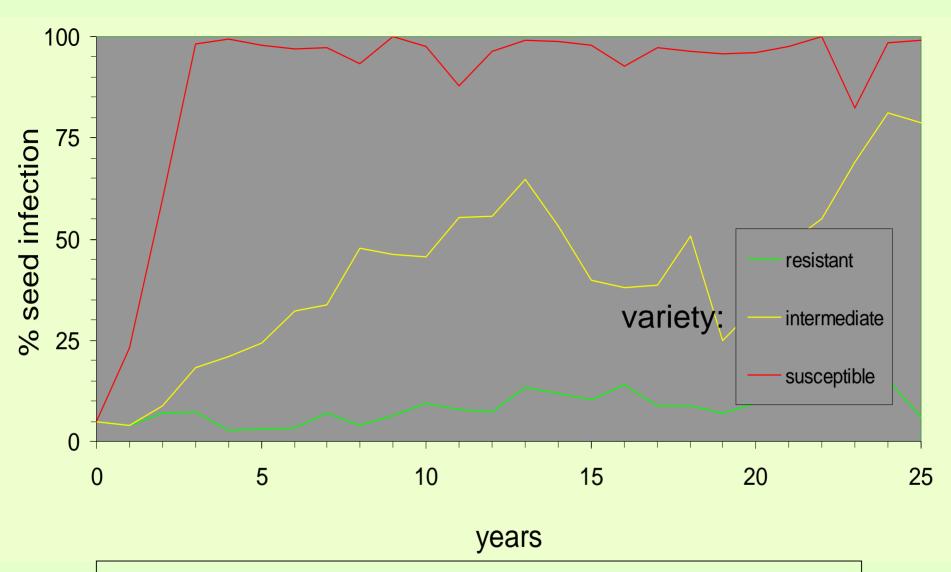
Life cycle- & damage relations of seed-borne net blotch can be quantified!

- Seed infection level (Y_s) is highly correlated with important life cycle- and yield variables.
- Epidemic severity level at gs 70 (Y_{gs70}) is particularly well correlated with infection level of harvested grains (Y_q) & yield parameters (Y_y).
- $Y_g; Y_y = f(Y_{gs70}); Y_{gs70} = f(Y_s); Y_s = f(Y_{gs70})_{t-1}...$
- Variability/specificity related to variety, environment & other effects needs to be considered.

Future work: parameterisation of life cycle- & damage relation models that consider varietal & stochastic effects

- → projections of disease propagation & diseaseinduced damage to judge risks associated with seed-borne net blotch
- \rightarrow recommendations for:
 - flexible seed infection thresholds (tactical level)
 - research & management priority setting (strategic level)





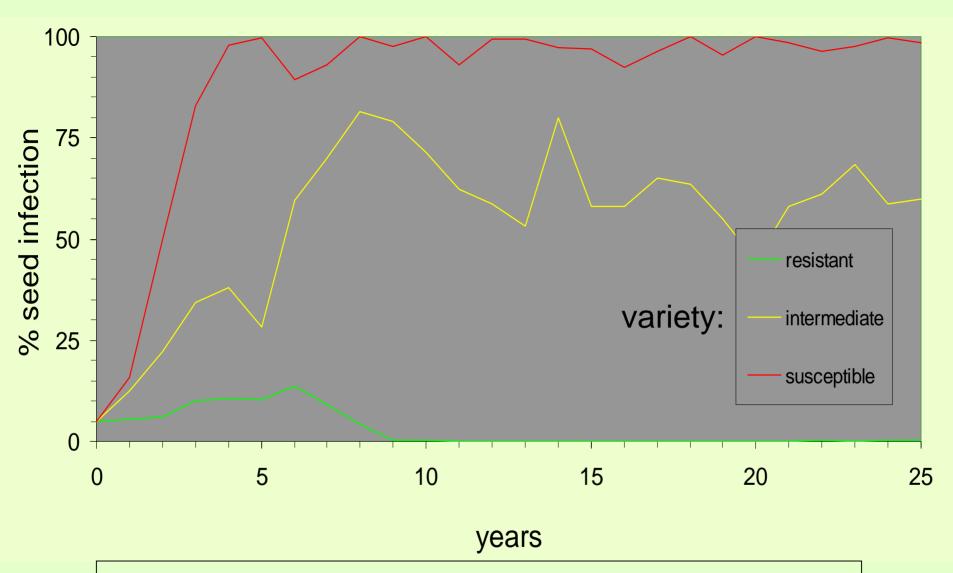




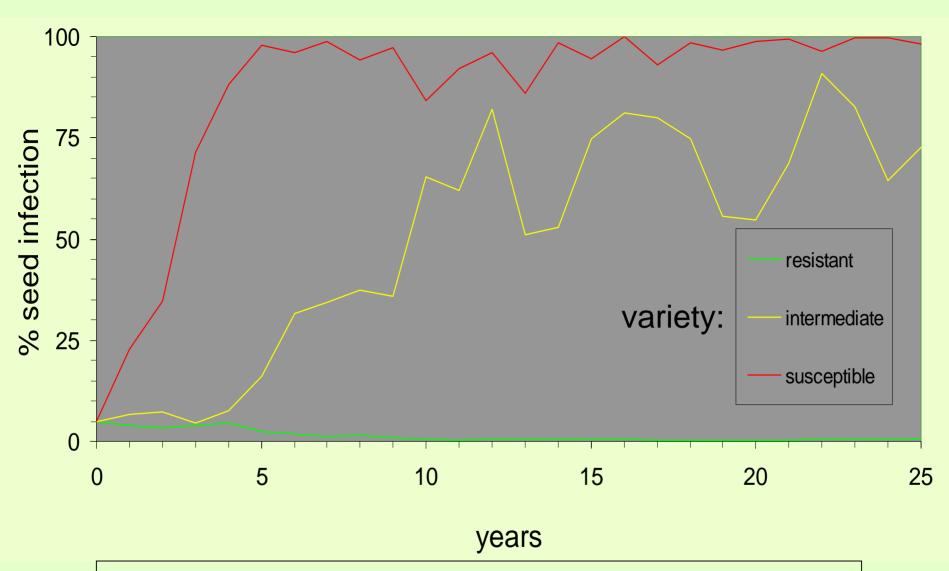


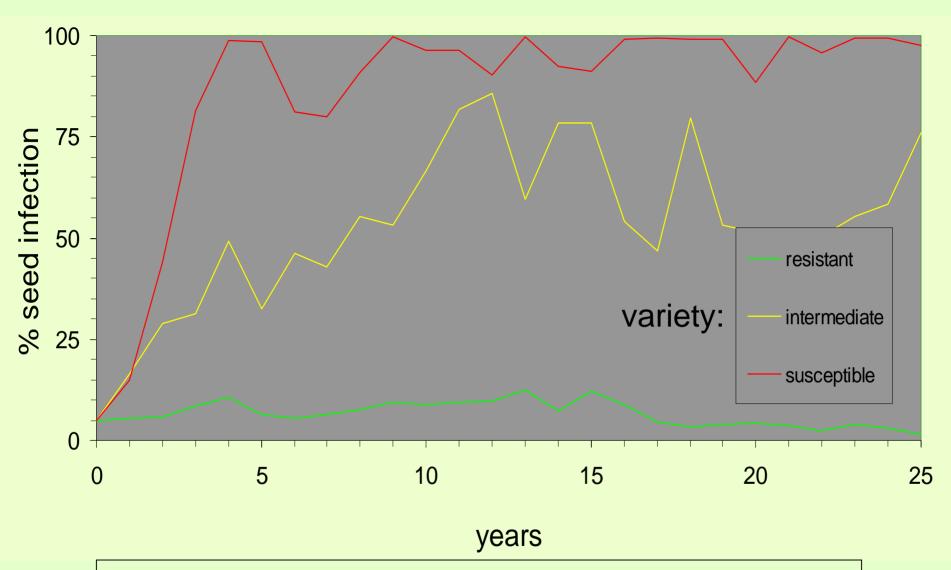


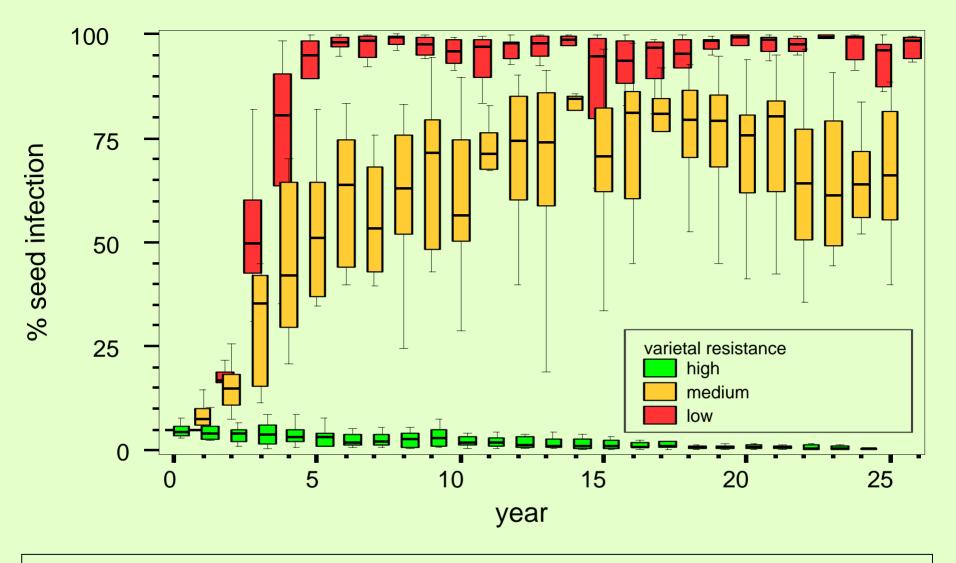




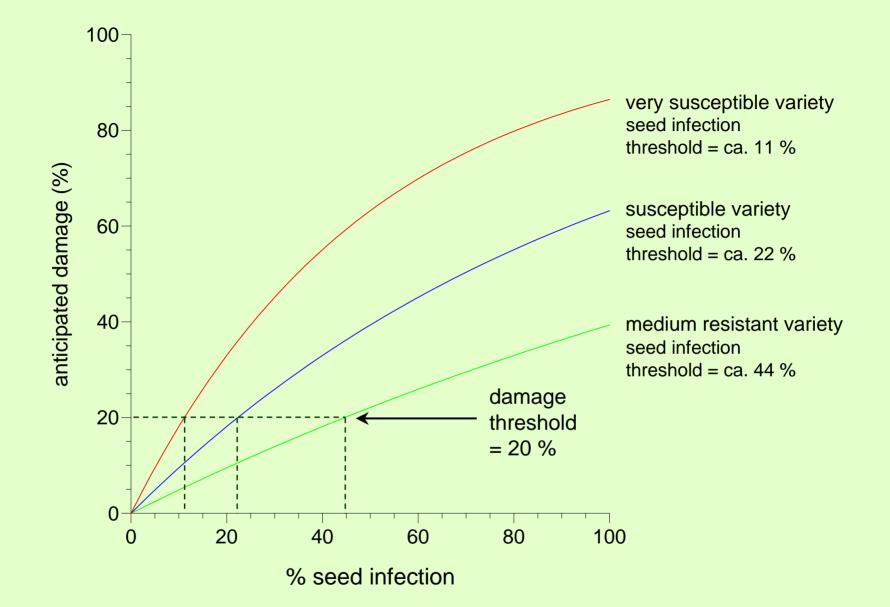








Seed infection levels over production cycles projected by a stochastic model considering variety-specific resistance (boxplots summarising 10 model runs).



Example of variety-specific seed infection thresholds assuming a damage threshold of 20%.