



Department of
Primary Industries

Sclerotinia stem rot

What has been done and where are we going....?

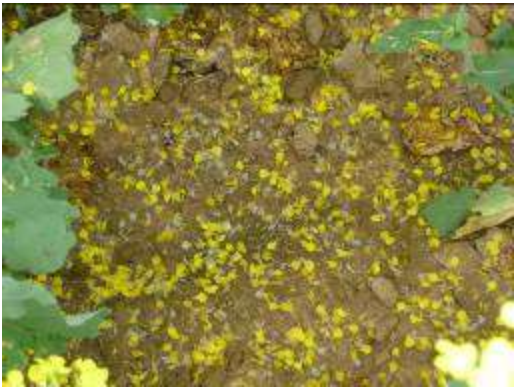
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Ravjit Khangura – Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia

Sclerotinia stem rot of canola

- **Sporadic disease of canola in Australia**
 - Levels of infection can vary from year to year and between districts
- **The causal pathogen - *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum***
 - Wide host range approx. 400 broadleaf species
 - Difficult to control with crop rotation
 - Produces sclerotia
- **Difficult to accurately predict epidemics of disease**
 - Will my crop develop disease..??
 - Do I need to apply a fungicide..??



What has been done...

- Surveys for disease incidence
 - Petal infection and stem rot development
 - Southern NSW and Victoria
- Survival of sclerotia under field conditions
 - Impact of fire on survival
- Screening assay
 - Identification of resistance – cotyledons

What has been done...

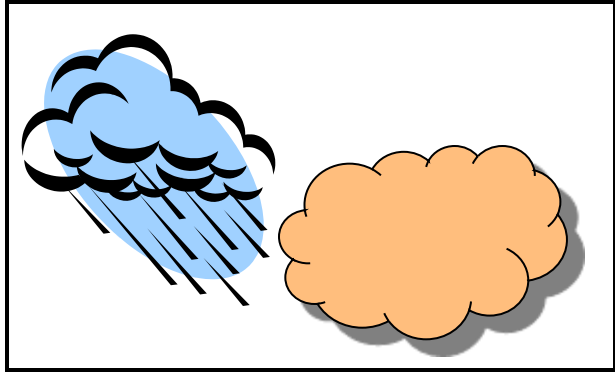
- *S. sclerotiorum* population studies
 - Genetic variability within pathogen populations
 - Comparisons of the genetic makeup of isolates at petal infection and stem rot development
 - Genes involved in the infection process
 - Comparisons of isolate morphology and pathogenicity



PATHOGEN



DISEASE



ENVIRONMENT



HOST

Where are we heading...

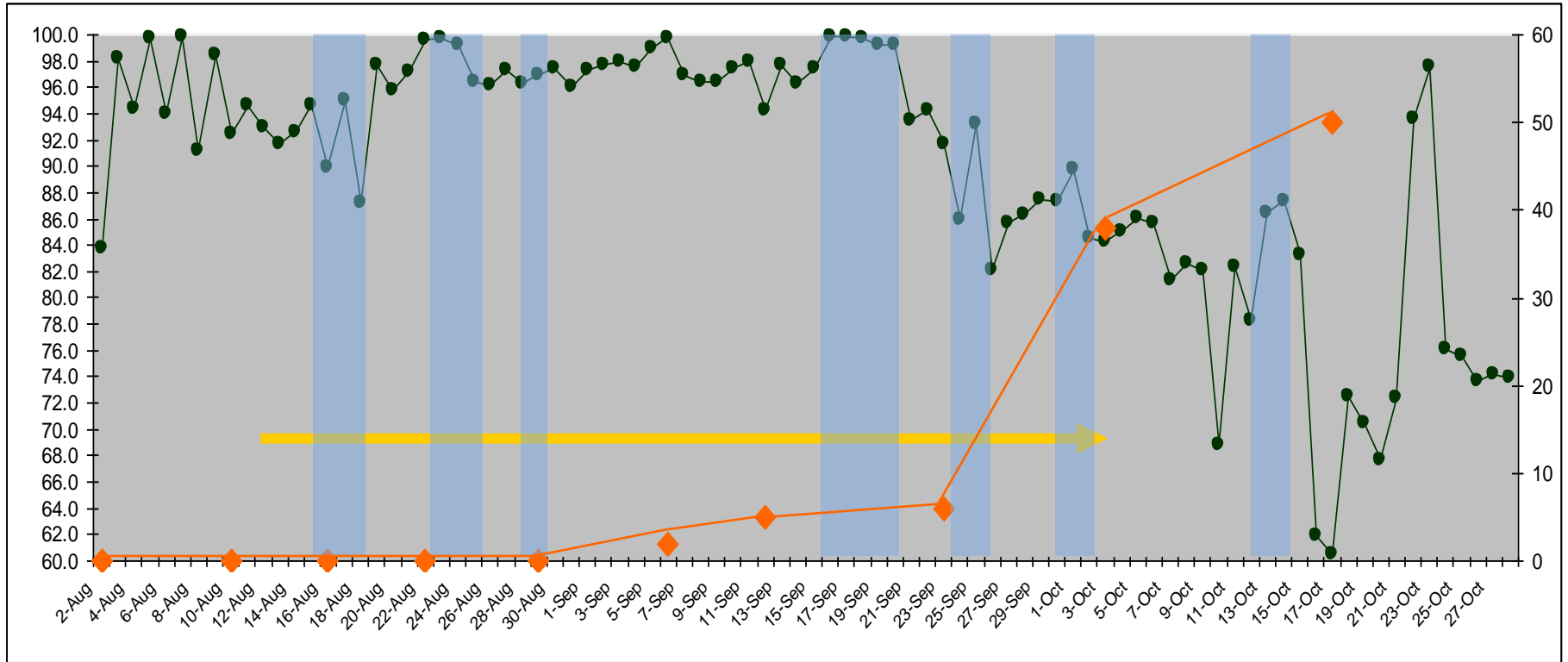
- National Canola Pathology Project
 - 5 year co-investment with GRDC
 - July 2013 – June 2018
 - University of Melbourne, Marcroft Grains Pathology, NSW-DPI, SARDI, DAFWA, CSIRO
 - Focus on Blackleg and Sclerotinia

Understanding Sclerotinia

- Epidemiology
 - Increased understanding of epidemics
 - Identification of epidemic ‘trigger points’
- High risk districts
 - Target districts with frequent disease outbreaks
 - Better understanding of the environment

Sclerotinia stem rot development at Howlong

Two infection events

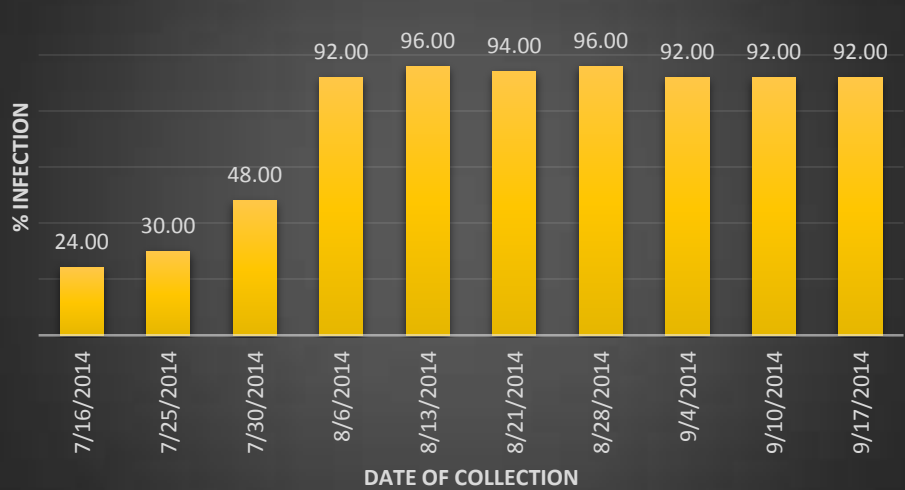


Sclerotinia petal test – NSW 2014

HOWLONG - SITE 1



ALMA PARK - SITE 2



ALMA PARK - SITE 3



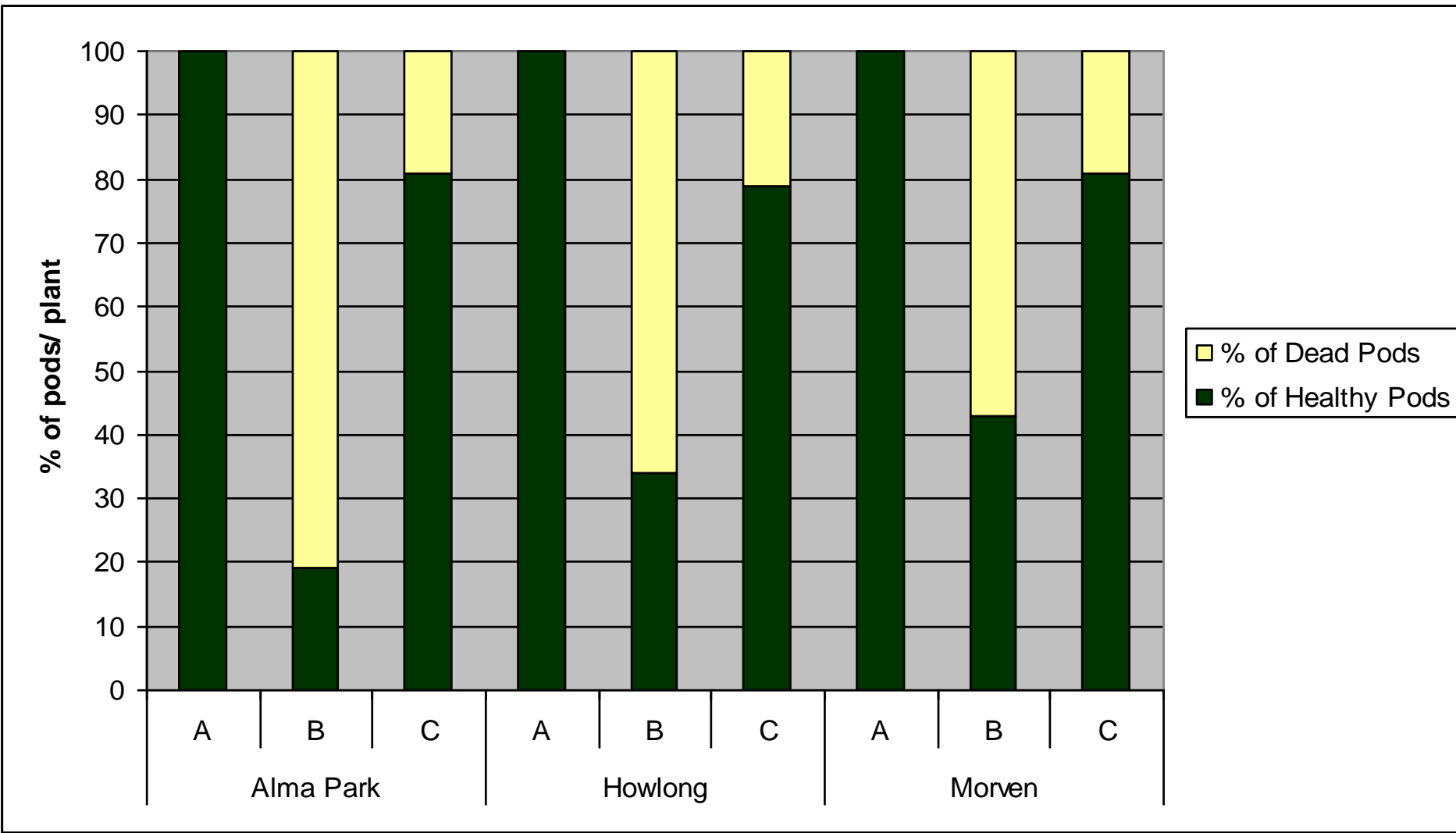
MORVEN - SITE 4



Understanding Sclerotinia

- Yield loss
 - Current reliance on Canadian model
 - % yield loss = $\frac{1}{2}$ % of infected plants
 - Validate yield loss model in Australia
 - Increase confidence in decision making and estimates of economic returns

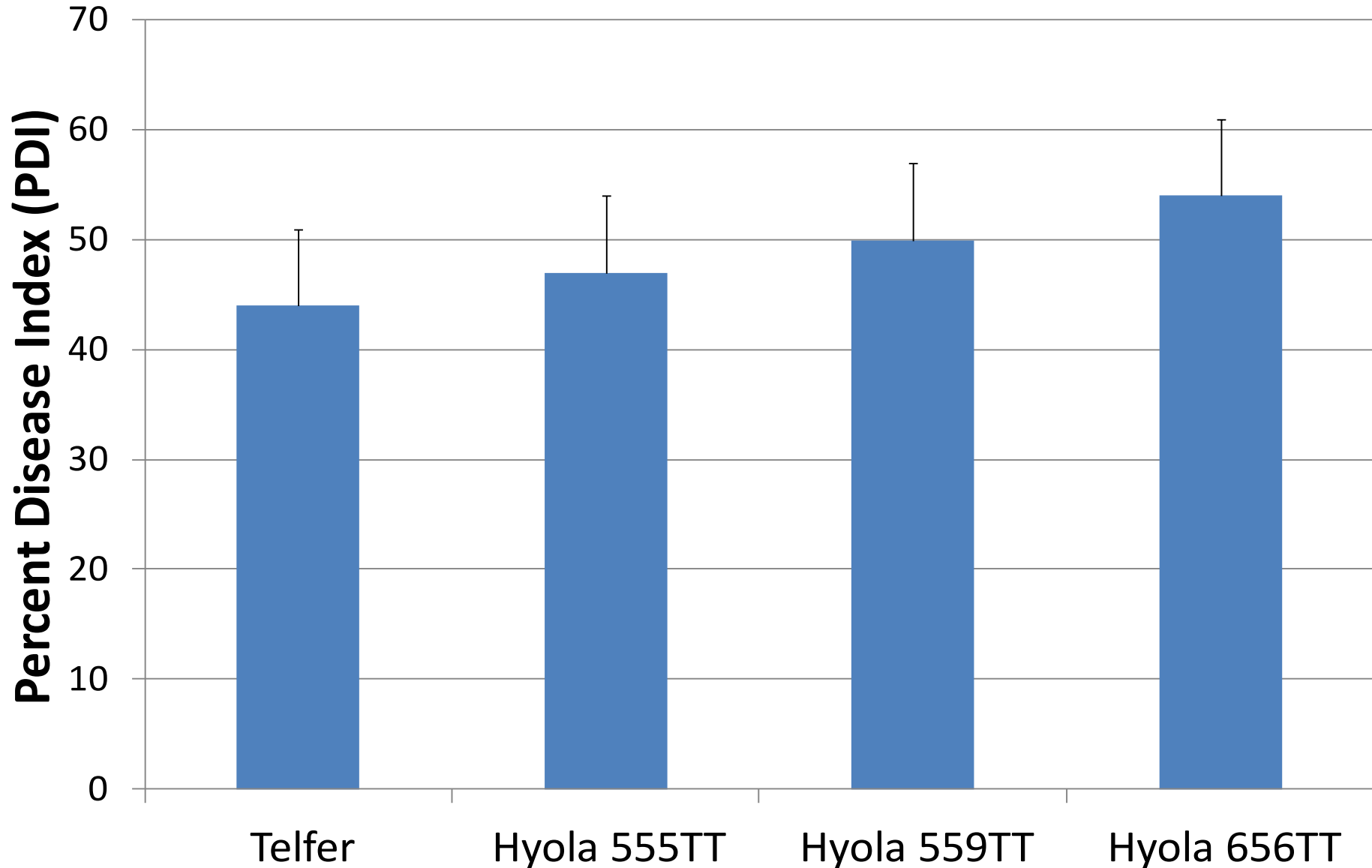
Effect of infection type on podding



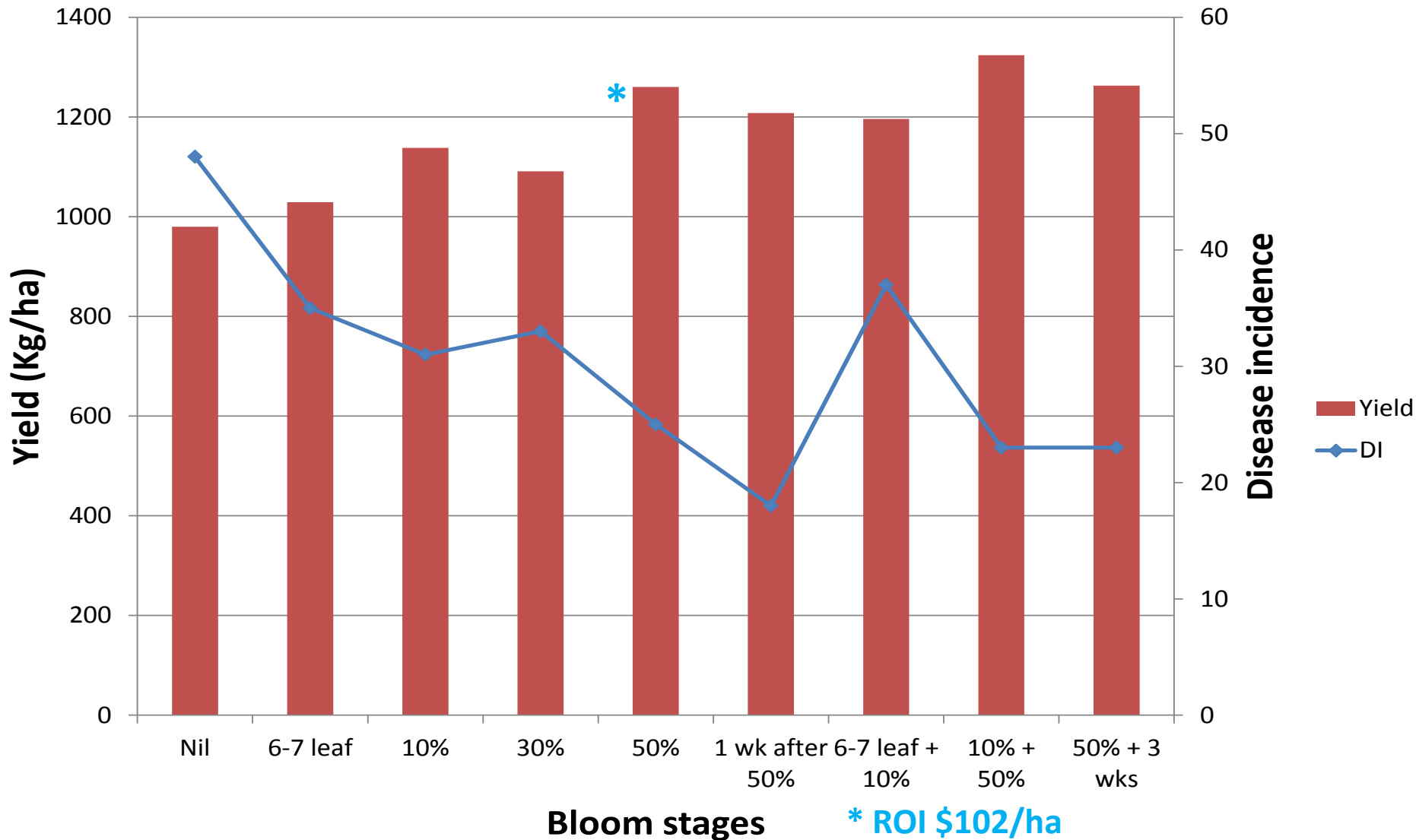
Understanding Sclerotinia

- Management Practices
 - Evaluation of disease management practices
 - Chemical and non-chemical options
- Disease Prediction Model
 - National Pathogen Modelling Project (DAFWA)
 - Results will be used to develop a disease prediction and decision making tool for industry

Effect of flowering time on SSR - PDI



Effect of timing of fungicide application on disease incidence and yield



Conclusions

- Reasonable understanding of pathogen and host
- Need to improve understanding of disease epidemiology
 - Epidemic triggers
 - Identify opportunities to exercise control measures
- Development of a disease prediction model and decision support tool
 - Identify disease risk seasons
 - Increase confidence fungicide applications

Acknowledgements

- Funding providers
 - GRDC
 - NSW DPI
 - DAFWA
- Wes Amor – Bayer Crop Science
- Sandy Biddulph – Biddulph Rural Consulting

- Bev Orchard – Statistical analysis



Nested-PCR for rapid detection of sclerotinia

- Detect the presence of viable sclerotinia on petals within 5 days after traditional plating
- Direct PCR
- Specific markers based on 8 SNPs found in the ITS4/ITS5 sequences of *Sclerotinia* spp. and *Botrytis* spp. (Qin et al 2011)
- Distinguish *Sclerotinia* spp. from *B. cinerea*

