

Fungicide resistance update and plans for 2022



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Developed and utilised in planta screen for detecting fungicide resistance in Australian blackleg populations



Prosaro	Aviator XPro
Veritas	Miravis
Maxim	Flutriafol
Untreated	ILeVo
Saltro	Jockey

Treatments randomised
3 replicate trays



30 hrs

Percentage of infected cotyledons is recorded 17 days post infection and used to determine frequency of populations with fungicide resistance



Untreated



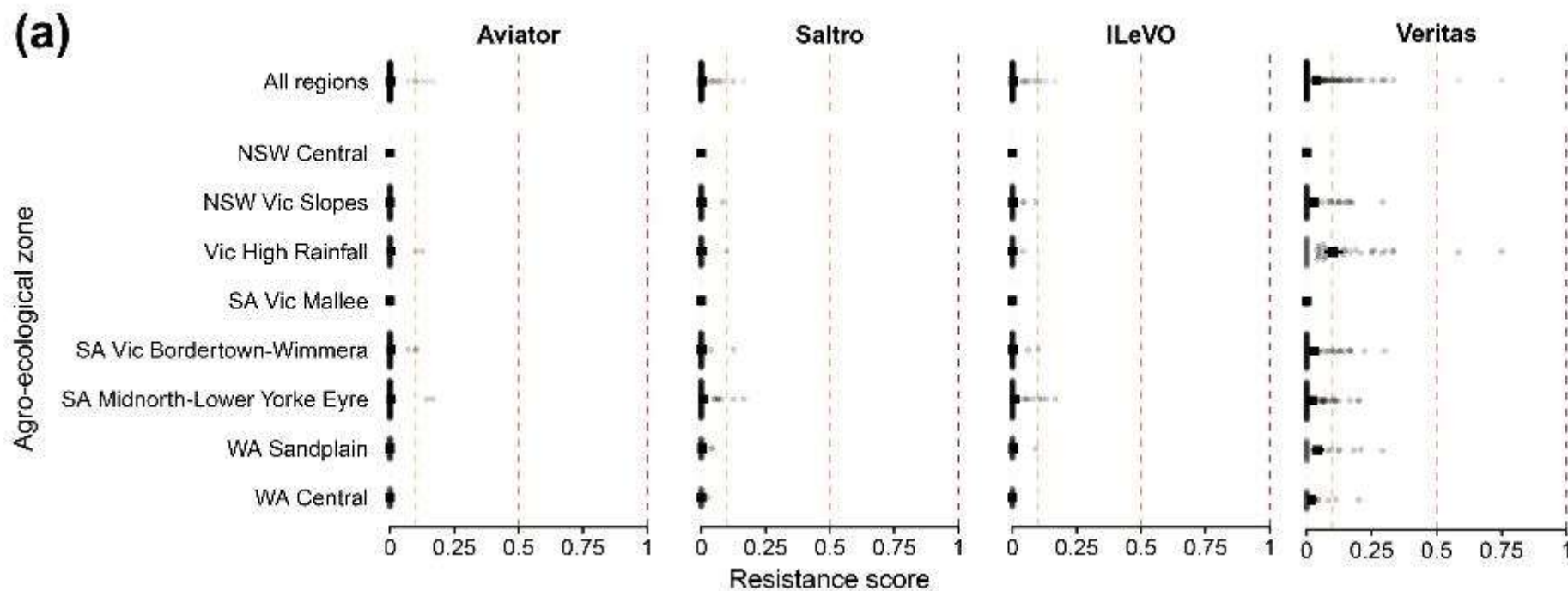
Miravis (SDHI)



Flutriafol (DMI)



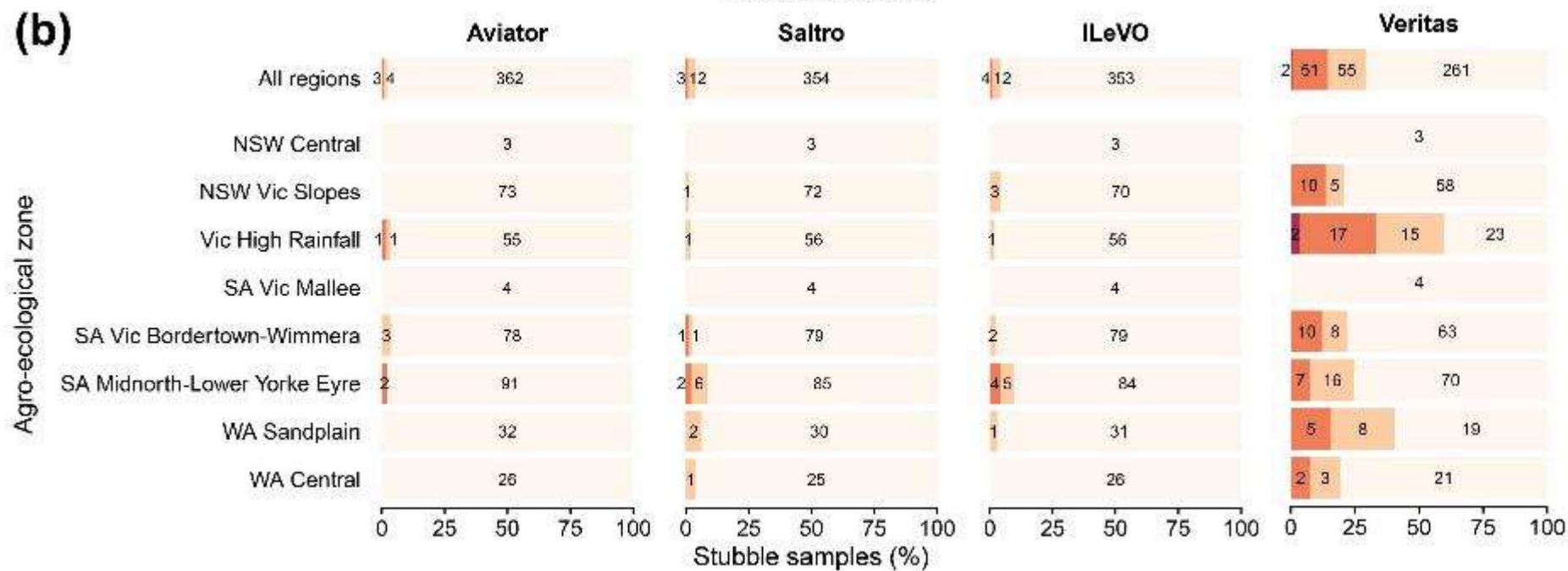
Jockey (DMI)

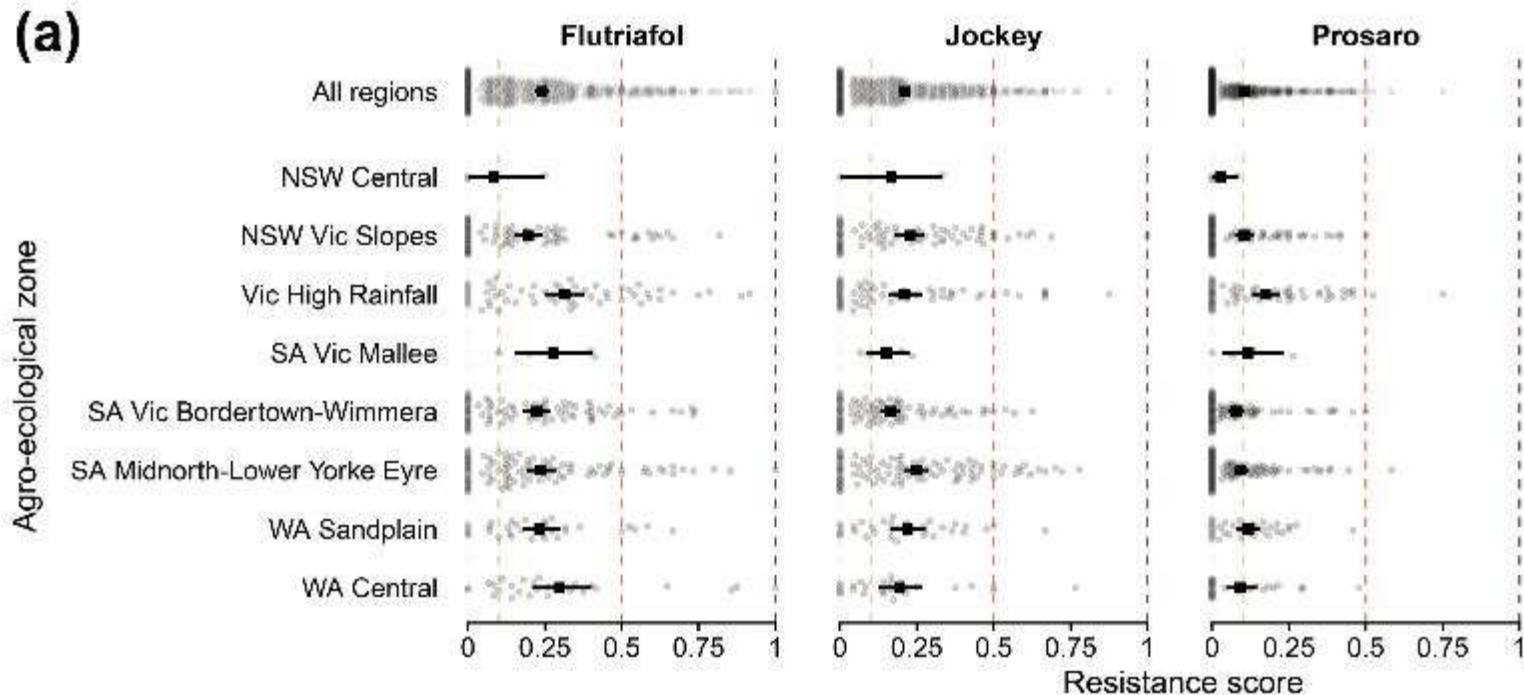


No or
extremely
low
resistance to
SDHI and QoI
fungicides

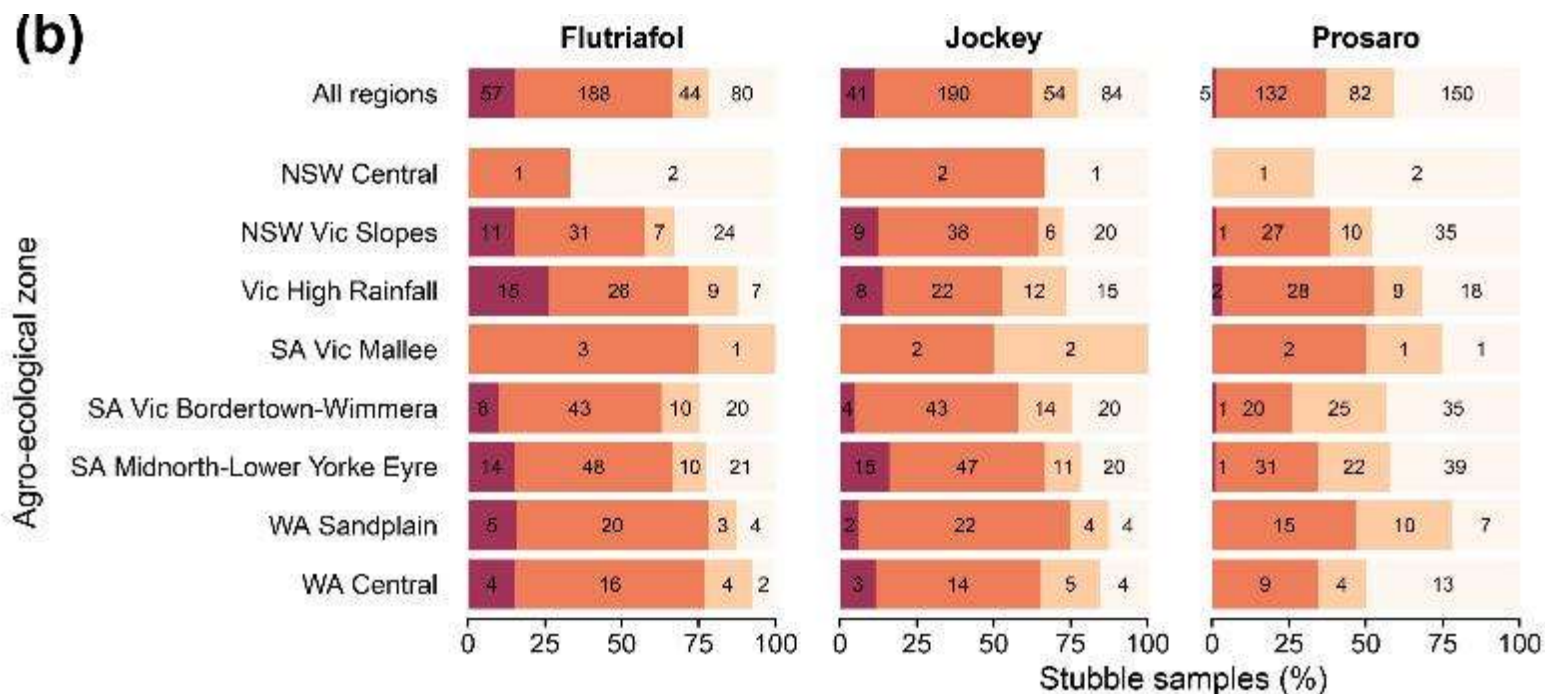
Resistance category

- none (RS = 0)
- low ($0 < RS \leq 0.1$)
- moderate ($0.1 < RS \leq 0.5$)
- high ($RS > 0.5$)





High levels
detected for the
DMI fungicides

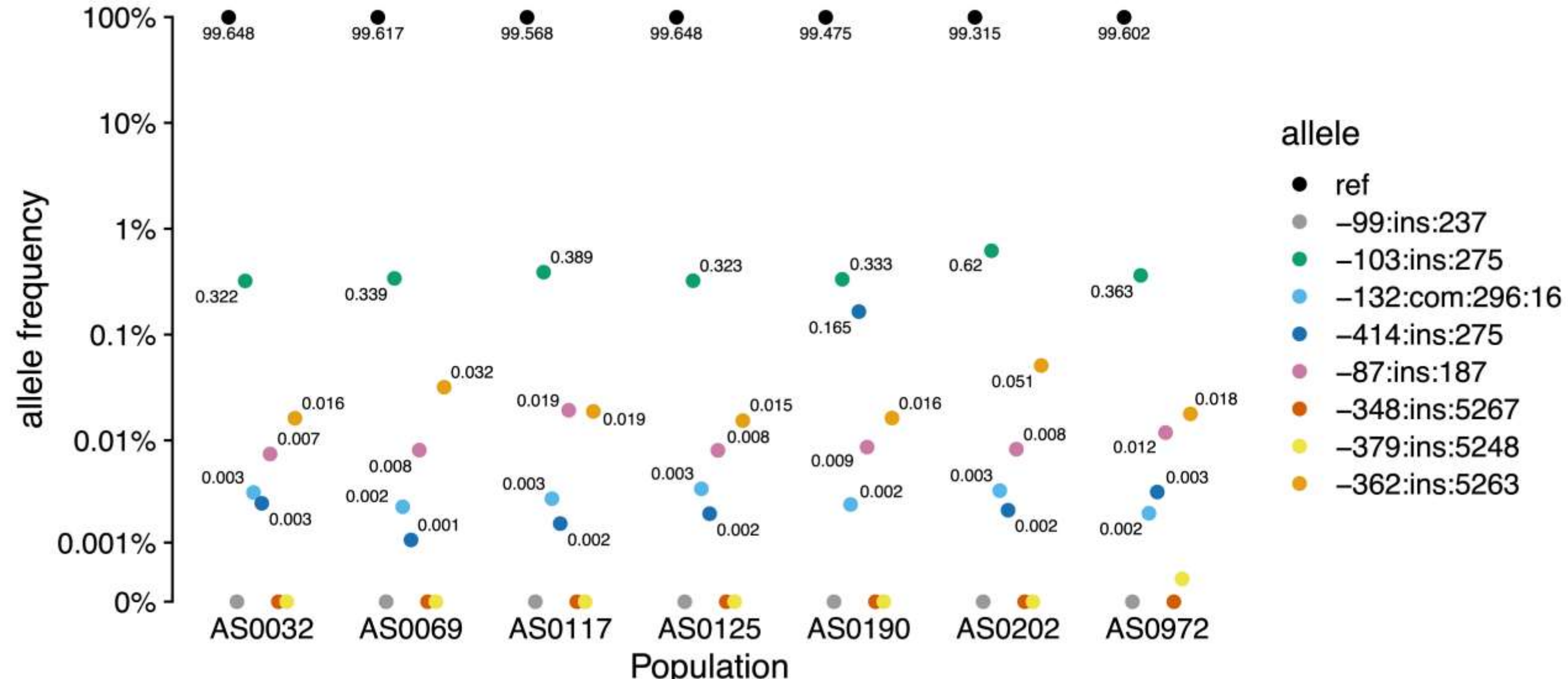


Changes to fungicide sensitivity is detected for the DMIs, but what does that mean?

- Changes to sensitivity is caused by mutations in the promoter region of the *Cyp51* gene leading to increased gene expression

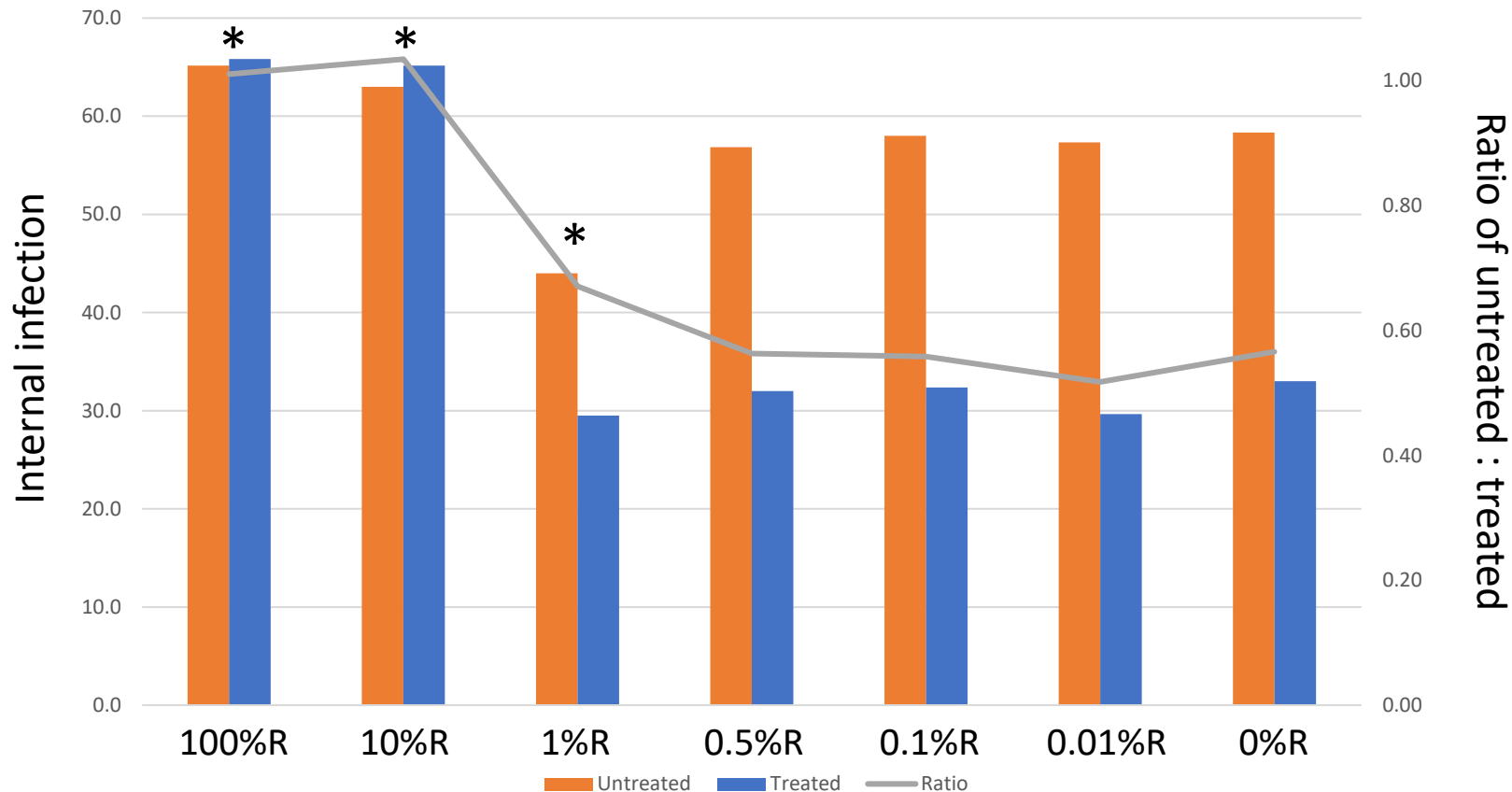


What is the frequency of resistance within a population?



What proportion of the population is required to reduce fungicide efficacy?

- Work funded directly by Syngenta



Plans for 2022

- We will work with Syngenta to continue to screen their products
 - What about other companies?
 - Need funding
- Target areas where fungicide use is high with the aim of detecting resistance early
 - Extremely sensitive test
- If any resistance/decreased sensitivity detected we will culture isolates and confirm with in planta, in vitro and molecular assays.