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United against Potato late blight: The power of working together on phenotyping

Presentors:

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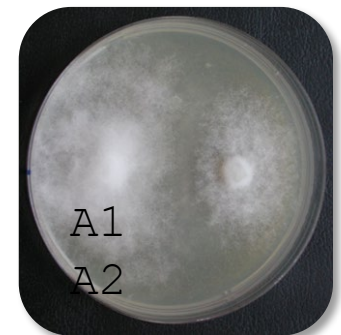
The potato working group initiative

**Going from a reactive approach
to
A proactive predictive approach**

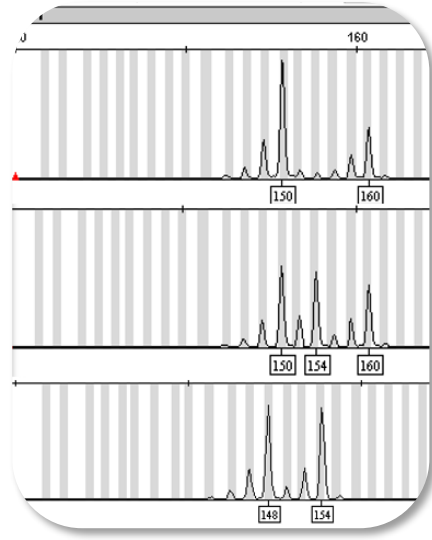


Key Traits

- Population study
- Virulence
- Fungicide sensitivity and response
- Aggressiveness and fitness
- Linking above to biology, genetics, epigenetics and genome evolution



Genotyping



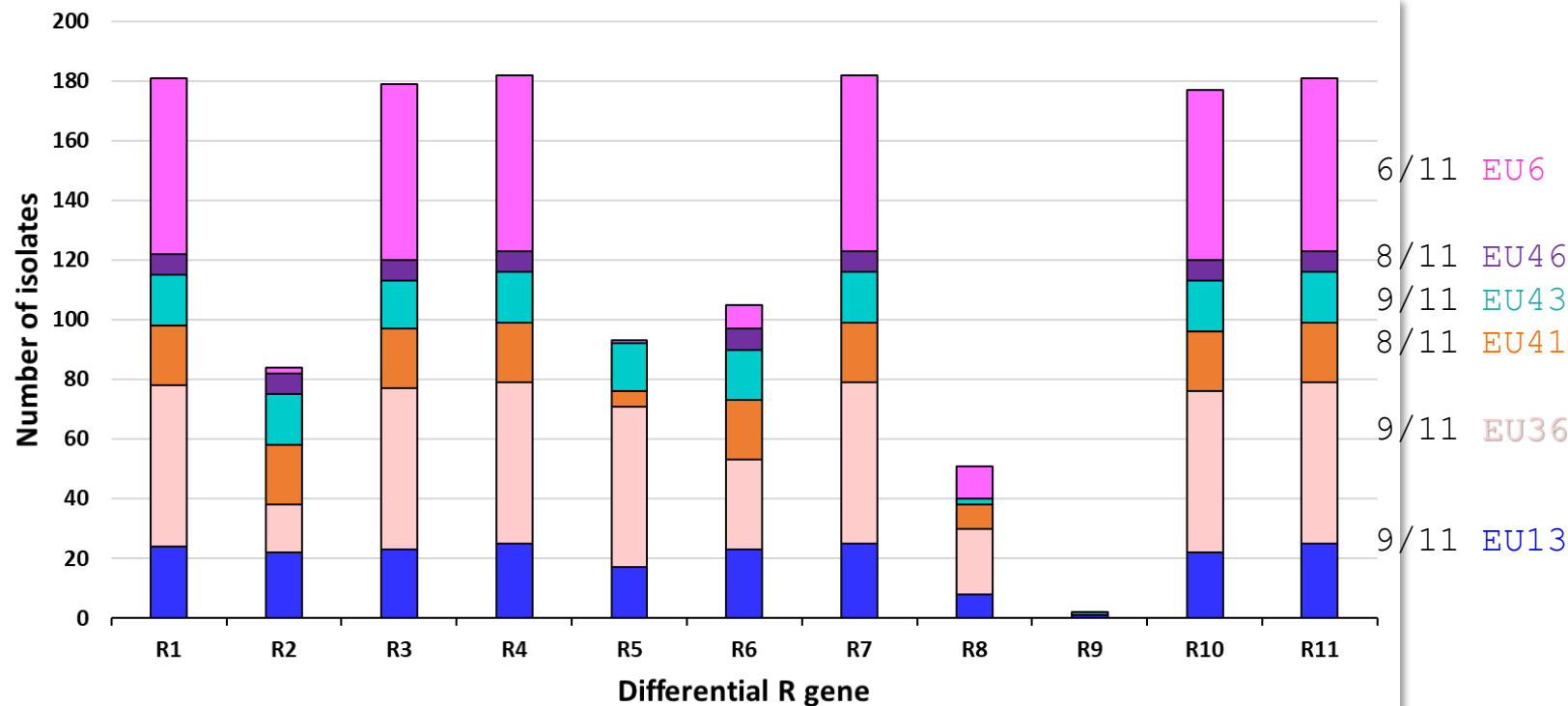
- FTA cards or isolates
- SSR fingerprinting and collation of data
- Rapid identification of damaging clones (or populations?)



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Virulence



- 180 isolates of known lineages tested
- Black's differentials show clone-specific patterns of virulence
- Many other known R genes now deployed; singly or in combinations
- Detached leaf, whole plant or nursery plot field tests?
- DNA-based Renseq & Penseq NLR and RXLR sequences of commercial cultivars and *P. infestans* helps

Fungicide sensitivity

- FRAC standardise assays and report annually
- Leaf disk, detached leaf, whole plant or field tests
- DNA-based assays possible for some groups (CAA, OSBPI)
- Rapid and earlier reporting allows prompt coordinated action



Fitness and aggressiveness

- Aggressiveness – amount of damage caused to leaves, stems or tubers

- Fitness – disease spread **within** (sporangia and zoospores) and **between** (tubers or oospores) seasons

- Latent period
- Lesion size
- Sporulation capacity

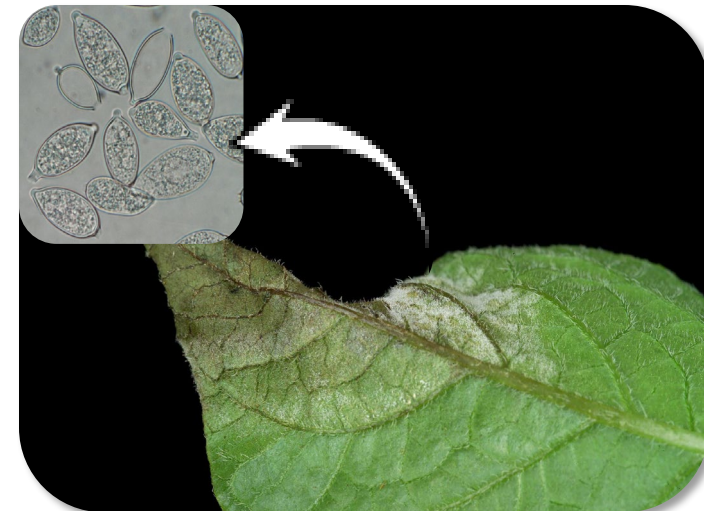
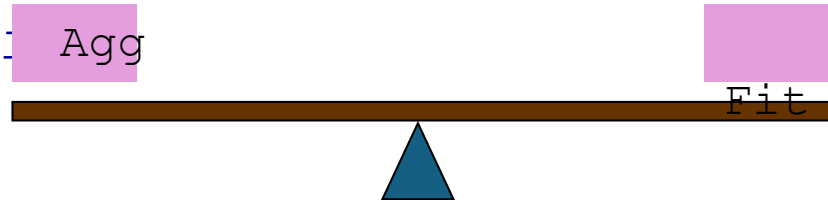


- Environmental response –

temperature and humidity

Agg

Fit



Being part of the evolutionary arms race

- **Characterizing a problematic population**

- Resistance phenotype? → Hypersensitive phenotype?
- Aggressiveness Low/High? Do certain practices reduce selection towards aggressiveness?
 - elicitors? cultivars? weather conditions?
- Virulence, which R genes to recommend in locations?
- Genetics. Does the genetics give a starting point for research?
 - Ploidy levels
 - Relationship/parentage and similarities amongst genotypes?



Efficient problem detection and response development

1. Identifying a potential problem
2. Localizing where the problem is occurring
3. Learning about the problem, what would be an appropriate response?
4. Testing the response
5. Reevaluating the populations

- more efficiency, minimizing damage!



Goals of the group

“Get a better understanding, by collecting and sharing scientific knowledge, of potato Late Blight, in order to control the disease in a sustainable way”

Each member of the group, with its own PLB expertise, has a piece of the puzzle (=solution).

By working together, we can offer a stronger, more sustainable, solution to the potato growers.



Potato late blight working group

Working together to phenotype and combat problematic late blight strains



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Virulence

Fungicide
resistance

Aggressiveness

Genotype

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