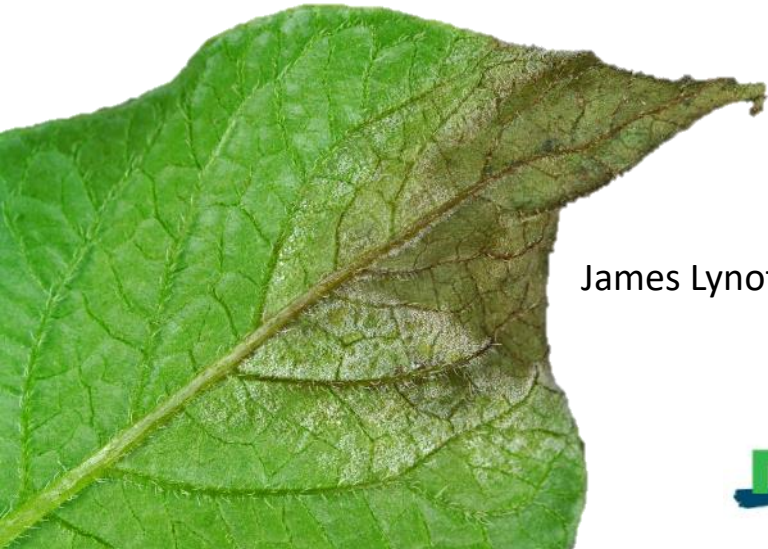




# Update on the population of *Phytophthora infestans* across Europe via EuroBlight monitoring

**David Cooke**, Geert Kessel, Jens G Hansen, Alison Lees

James Lynott, Beatrix Keillor, Isaac Abuley, Trudy van den Bosch, Romain Mabon



# Thanks: sponsors/contributors/collaborators



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**Fight Against Blight**



71  
Contributors  
2013-2025

AFBI  
AHDB Potatoes  
Agroscope  
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Estonian University of Life Sciences  
Hochschule Osnabrück  
Inst. Plant Protect. & Env., Serbia  
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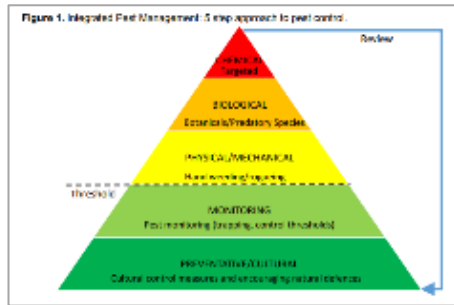
# EuroBlight objectives

- **understand the composition of pathogen populations**, their evolution and the biological, climatic and anthropogenic drivers behind their invasive success
- **develop innovative, effective and sustainable Integrated Pest/Crop Management strategies** which consolidate and exploit population information, climate predictions, available management tools (conventional crop protection products, resistant cultivars, biocontrol options, early detection and warning) and cutting-edge information technologies
- **support optimal deployment and stewardship of effective control methods** to maximize their benefits whilst mitigating the risk of reduced efficacy due to evolving pathogen populations

**Foster co-operation, capacity building & shared infrastructure**

# Potato Late Blight – *Phytophthora infestans*

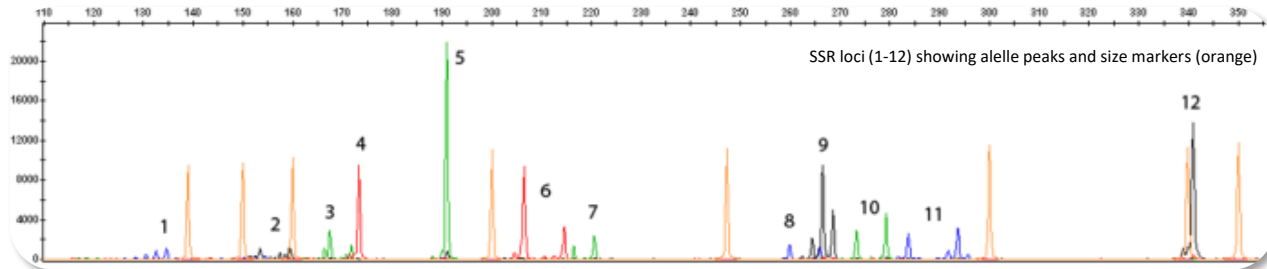
- Rapid reproduction –  $\sim 1.5 \text{ B}$  spores  $\text{ha}^{-1}$  at 1% disease
- Fungicide and varietal resistance key to management



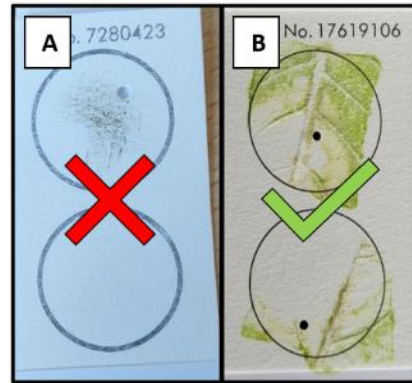
# Pathogen genotyping EuroBlight



- Scouts collect samples (FTA cards + some isolates)
- Metadata recorded (location, date, crop type, cultivar)
- DNA fingerprinted - 12-plex SSRs (Li et al. 2013)
- Genotypes defined & data stored in EuroBlight database
- Data publicly mapped on [www.euroblight.net](http://www.euroblight.net)
- Sponsorship €38 per sample – covers costs



# Optimum sampling for 2026

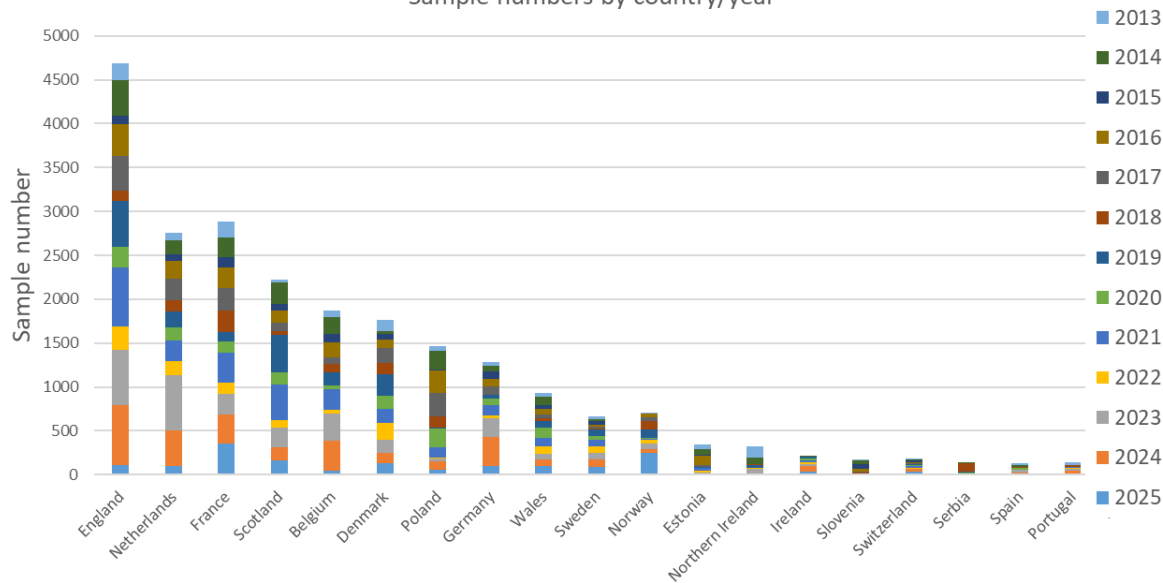


- Sample early in day
- Fresh sporulation – underside of leaf
- If lesion dry – reactivate
- Maximise disk cutting ‘hit-rate’ for optimal DNA extraction

# Sample statistics (2013-2025)

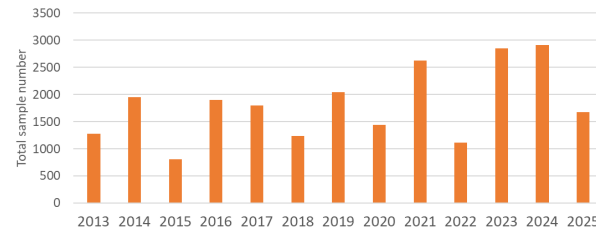


Sample numbers by country/year



- Total 23.6K samples from 38 countries
- NW Europe most sampled
- Long 'tail' of countries with relatively few samples
- 33% of samples from Great Britain (EN, SC, WA) – sampling bias

Top 20 countries by sample number



# Sample distribution 2024 & 2025



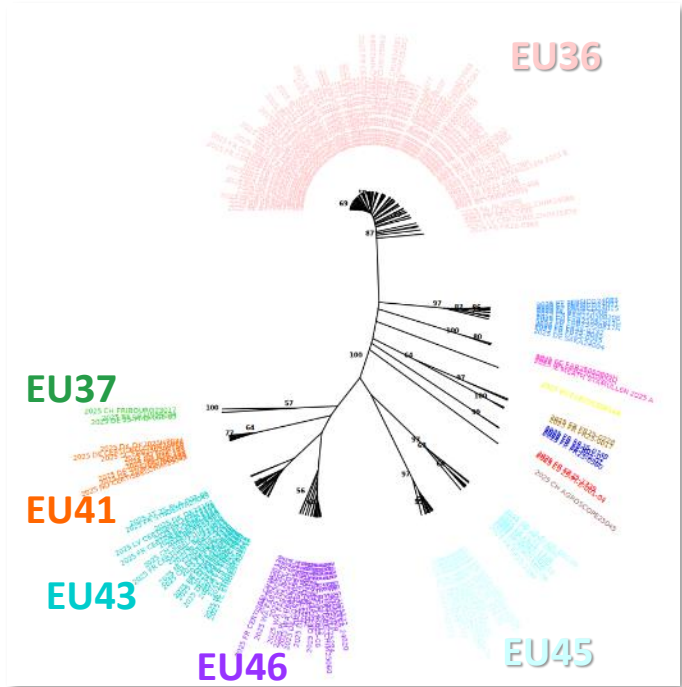
2024 record breaking year 2.9K



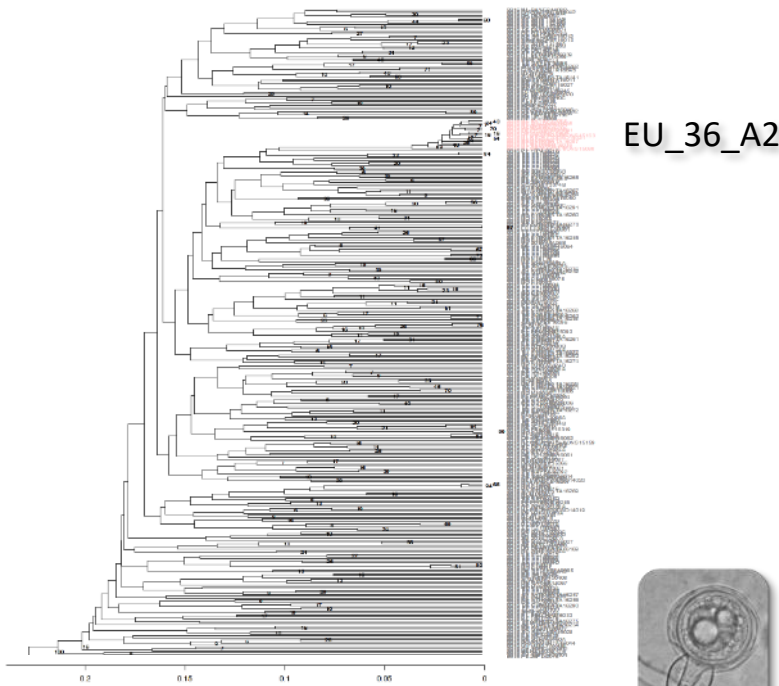
2025 1.7K

# Clones vs 'Other' phylogeny

## poppr analysis 2025 SSR data (577 MLGs)



- Distinct clusters of genetically similar MLGs = major clones and their sub-clonal variants (212 MLGs)
- Long branches between clones reflect greater Bruvo distances
- Multiple identical samples (max single EU43 of 120 samples)




- Highly diverse
- Branches join deep in tree with no clear pattern
- Few identical samples (largest MLGs 17 samples in NO)



# Fungicide resistance reports



**Plant Pathology** An International Journal edited by the British Society for Plant Pathology 

ORIGINAL ARTICLE |  Open Access  2023

**The EU43 genotype of *Phytophthora infestans* displays resistance to mandipropamid**

Isaac K. Abuley ✉ James S. Lynott Jens G. Hansen David E. L. Cooke Alison K. Lees

**Plant Pathology** An International Journal edited by the British Society for Plant Pathology 

ORIGINAL ARTICLE |  Open Access  2025

**New Mechanisms of Resistance to CAA and OSBPI Fungicides in *Phytophthora infestans***

Stefano F. F. Torriani Maya Waldner-Zulauf Jürg Wullschlegler Luca Cornetti Mathias Blum Marine Blondel Myriam Van Hecke Stefan Dragos Lorenzo Borghi ✉

Home > Potato Research > Article [Jürgen Derpmann](#) ✉ [Simone Leonard](#), [Jan W. Bähm](#) & [Andreas Mehl](#)

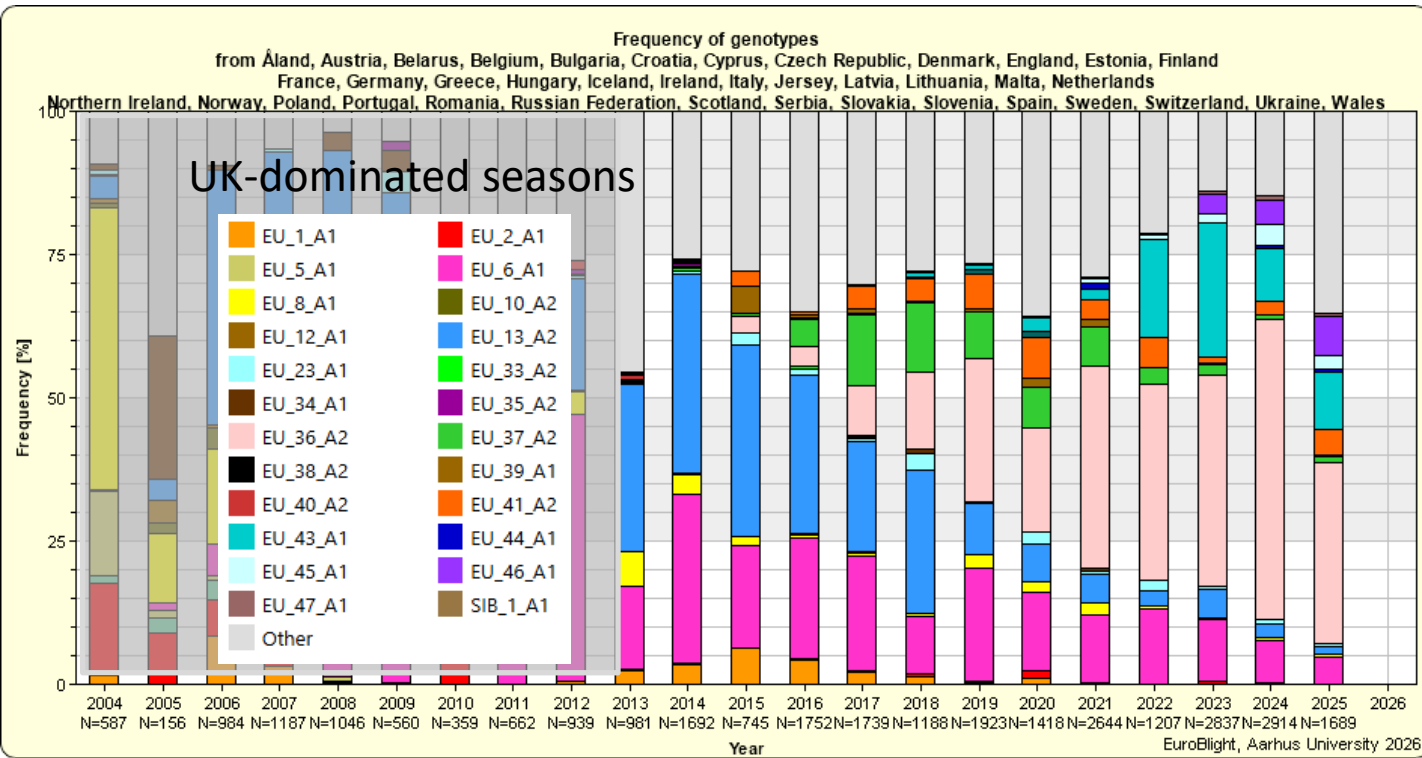
**Characterization of CAA-, OSBPI- and Double Resistant Field Isolates of *Phytophthora infestans* and their Impact on Late Blight Control in Potatoes**

2026 

Open access | Published: 15 March 2026 **Potato Research**

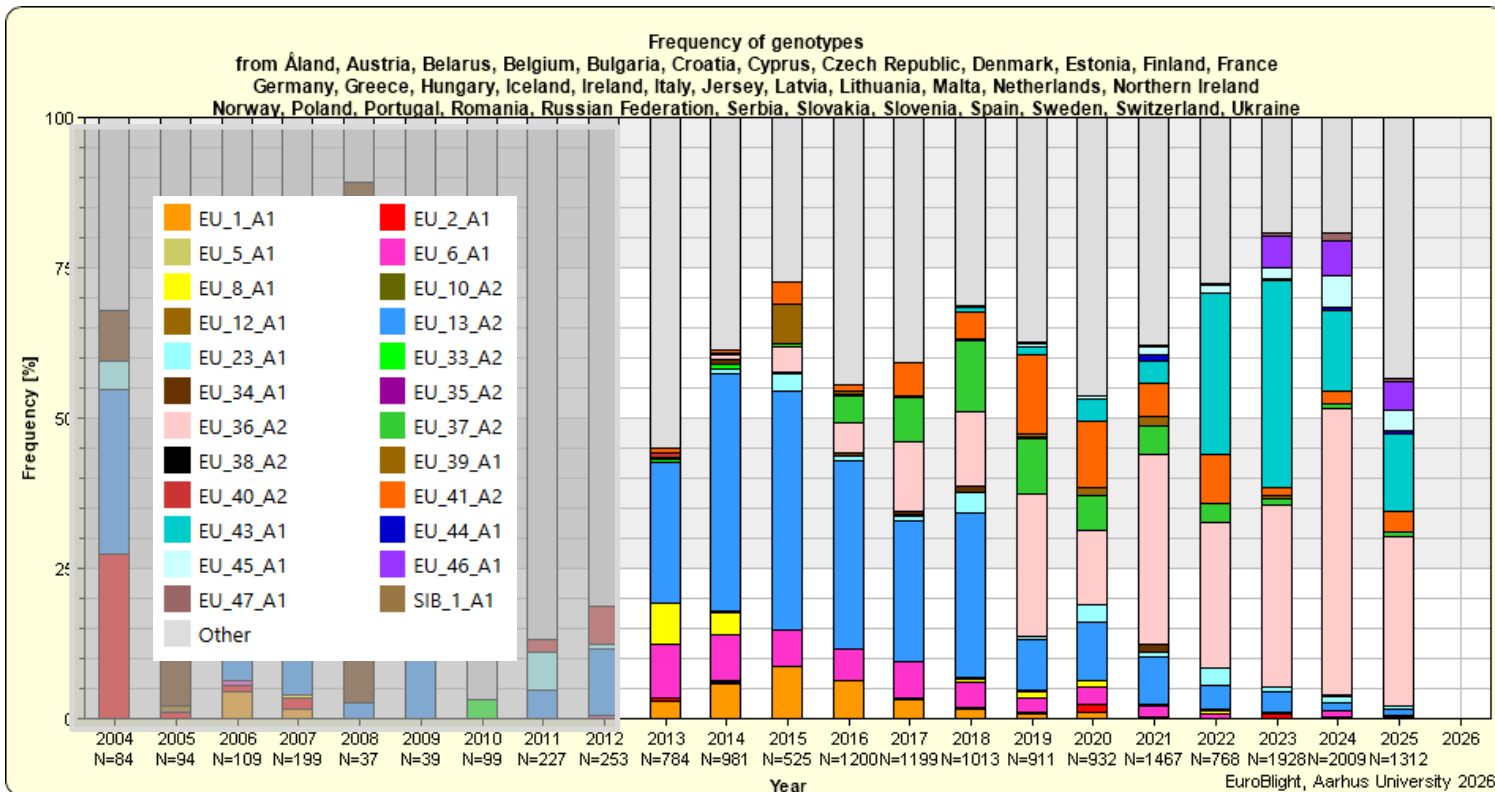
- EU43 & EU46 CAA & OSBP
- Details reported
- Mechanisms investigated
- Management changed
- Looking forward to hearing more details...

# Europe genotype change

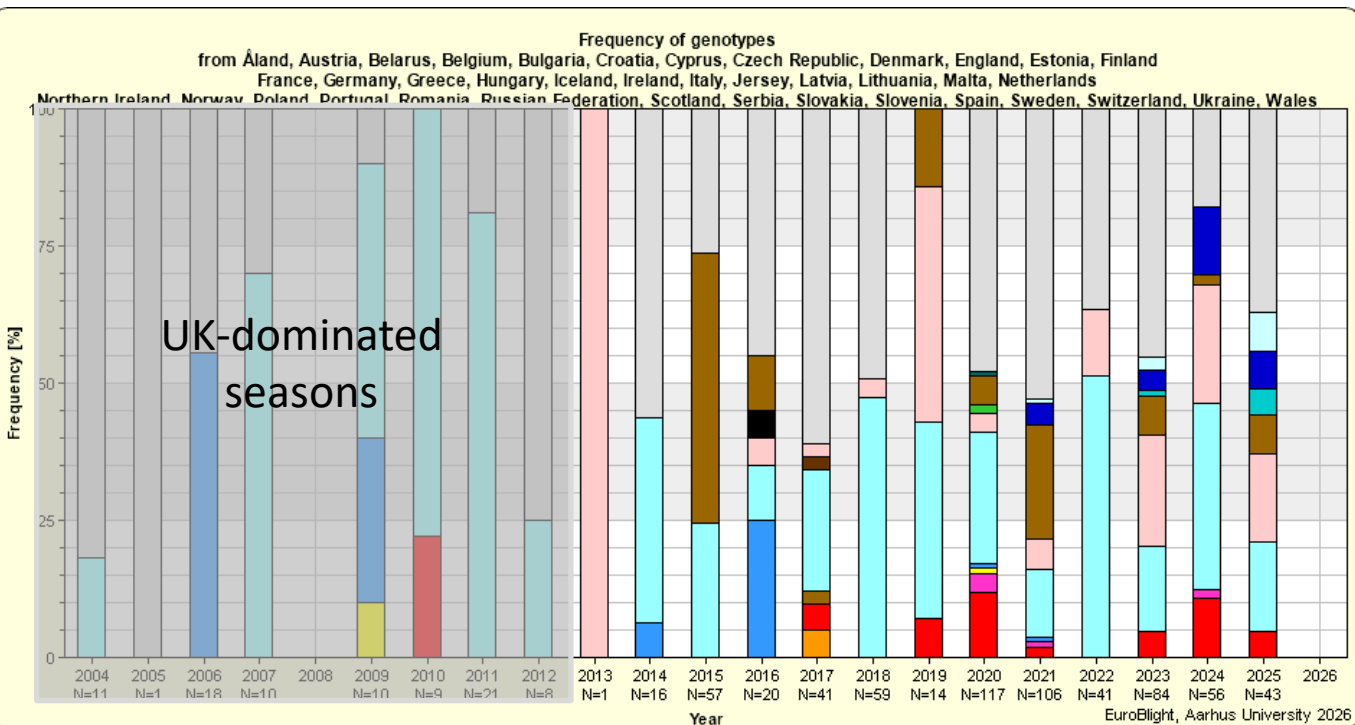


Clone	2024	2025
'Other'	15	35 %
EU46	4	7 %
EU43	9	10 %
EU41	3	5 %
EU37	1	1 %
EU36	52	32 %
EU13	2	1 %
EU6	7	5 %

# Europe (minus UK) genotype change



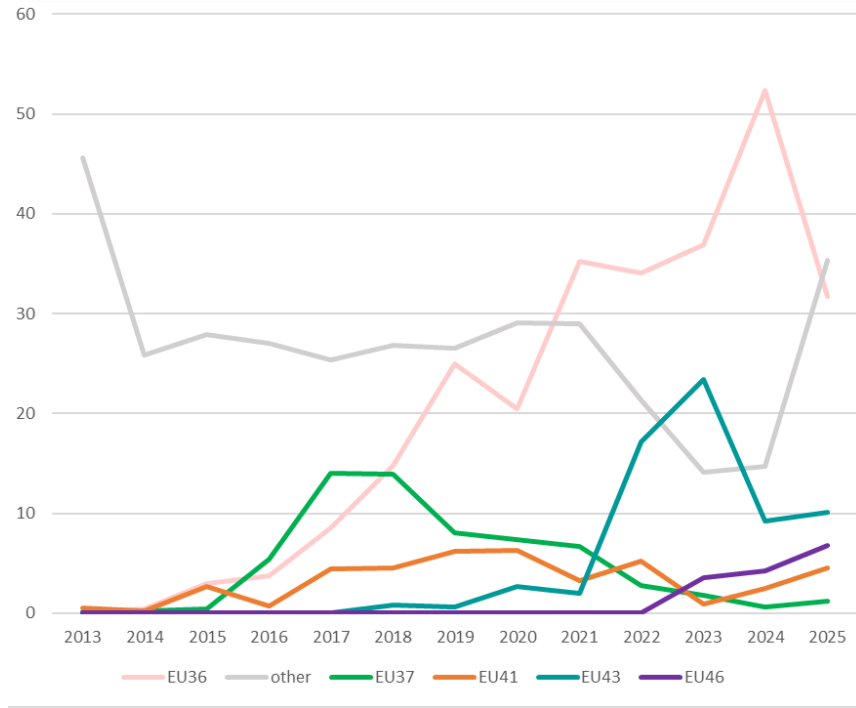
# Europe (tomato) genotype change



- EU\_1\_A1
- EU\_3\_A2
- EU\_6\_A1
- EU\_10\_A2
- EU\_13\_A2
- EU\_23\_A1
- EU\_34\_A1
- EU\_36\_A2
- EU\_38\_A2
- EU\_40\_A2
- EU\_42\_A2
- EU\_44\_A1
- EU\_46\_A1
- Other
- EU\_2\_A1
- EU\_5\_A1
- EU\_8\_A1
- EU\_12\_A1
- EU\_22\_A2
- EU\_33\_A2
- EU\_35\_A2
- EU\_37\_A2
- EU\_39\_A1
- EU\_41\_A2
- EU\_43\_A1
- EU\_45\_A1
- SIB\_1\_A1

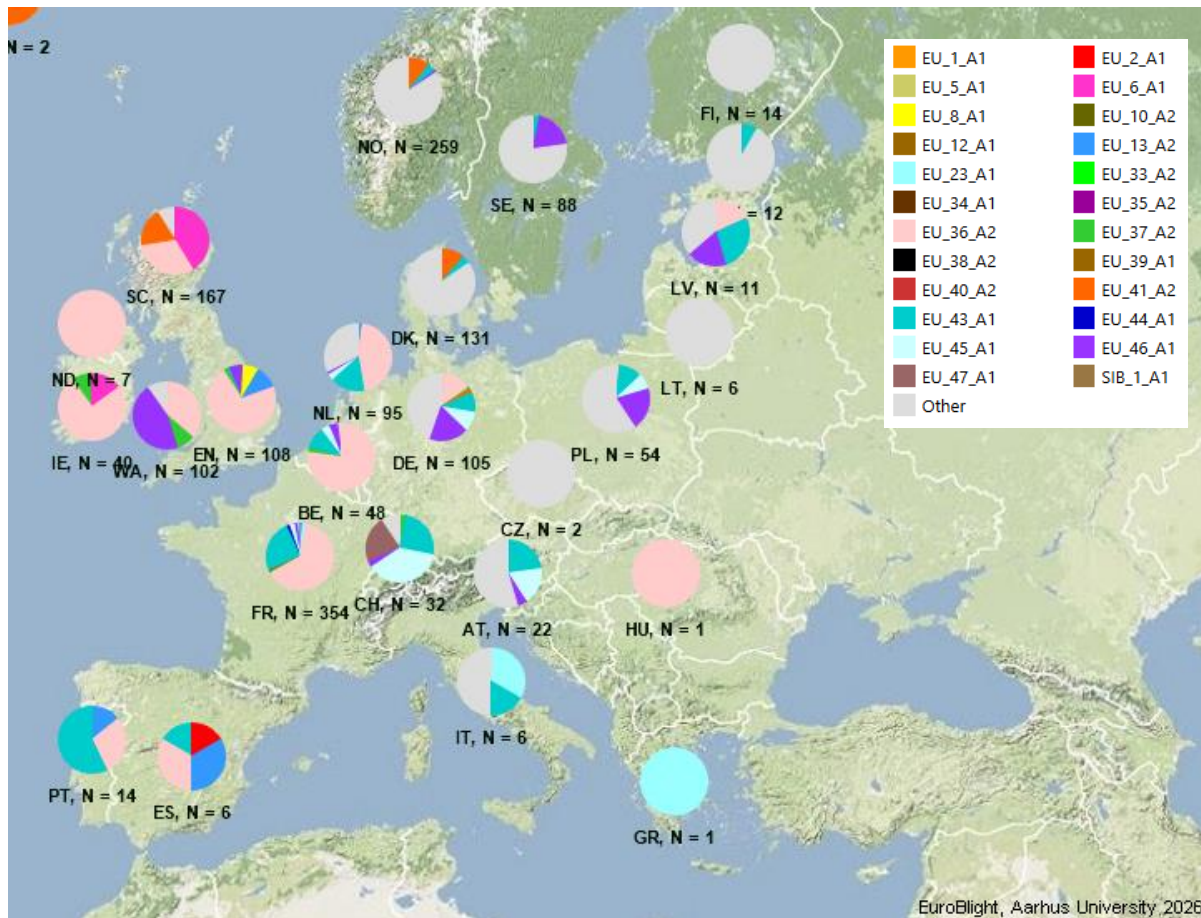
**EU44**  
**EU39**  
  
**EU23**  
**EU2**

# Europe 13 years of data

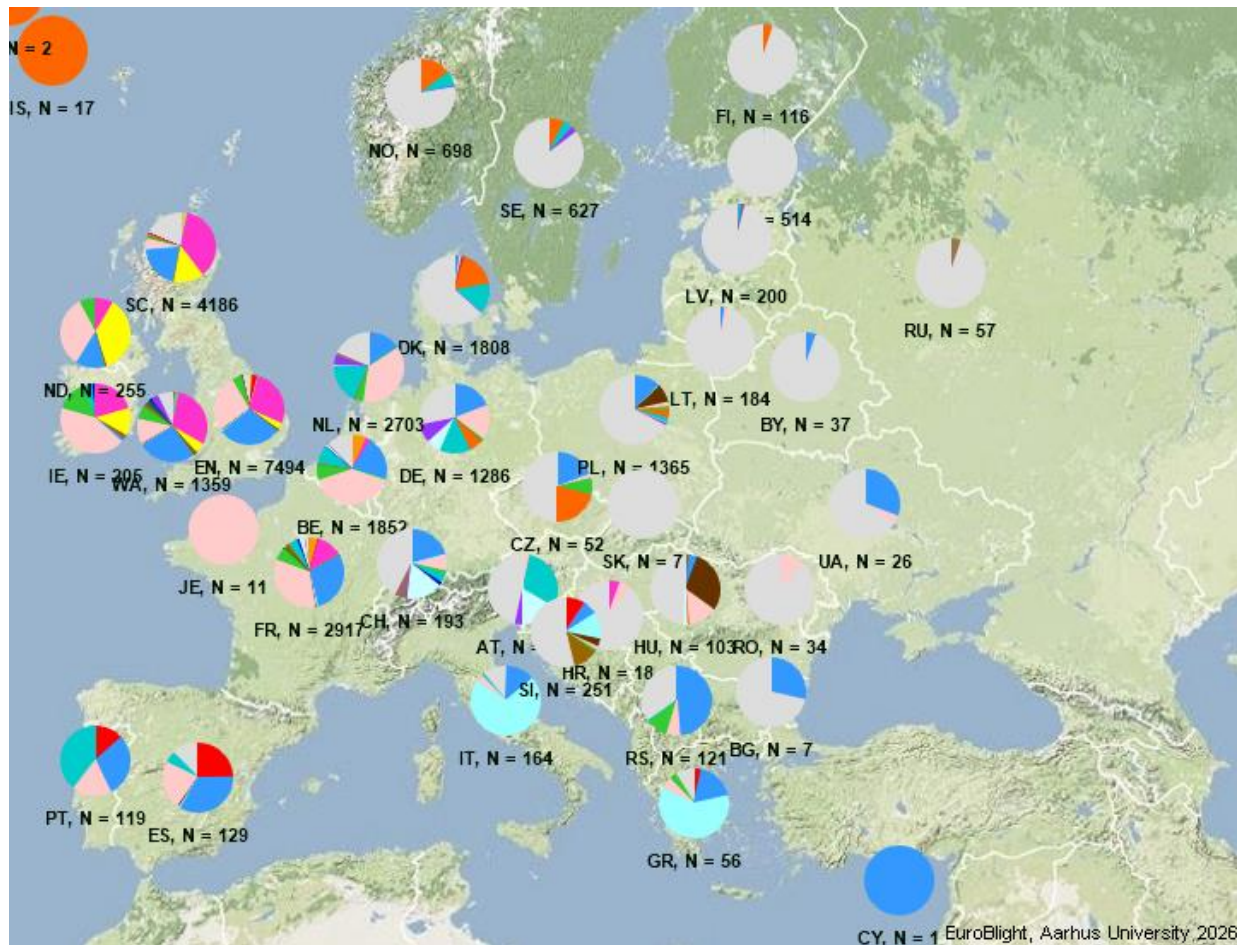


- Rise of EU36
- Rise and checking of EU43
- Steady rise of EU46
- Rise and fall of EU37
- EU41 stable proportion
- Lower proportion of 'Other' types when clonal regions have high incidence and vice versa

# Europe 2025 data by country



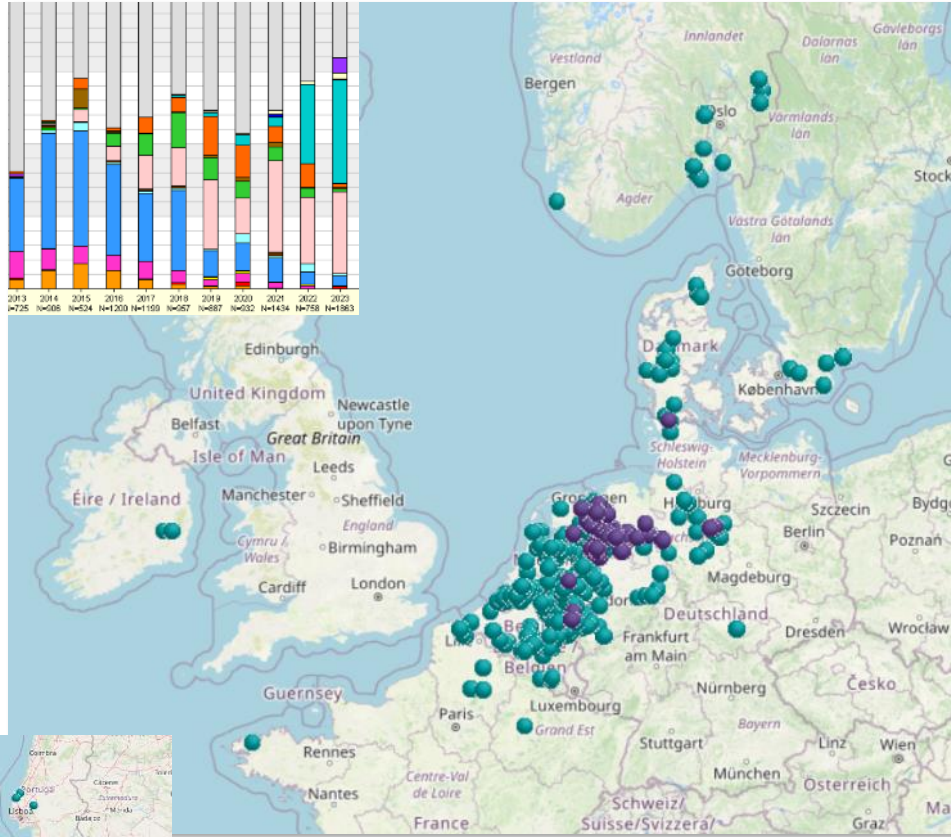
# 2013-2025 summary



- Long-term trend of dominant clones observed in the west and south of Europe and 'Other' genetically diverse populations towards the north and east



# 2023 expansion of EU43



- **EU\_43\_A1** increase to 37%
- Range extended IE, FR & ES
- Related **EU\_46\_A1** sampled id-July
- Resistance to CAA continues to 2023
- Resistance to OXTP emerges in 2023

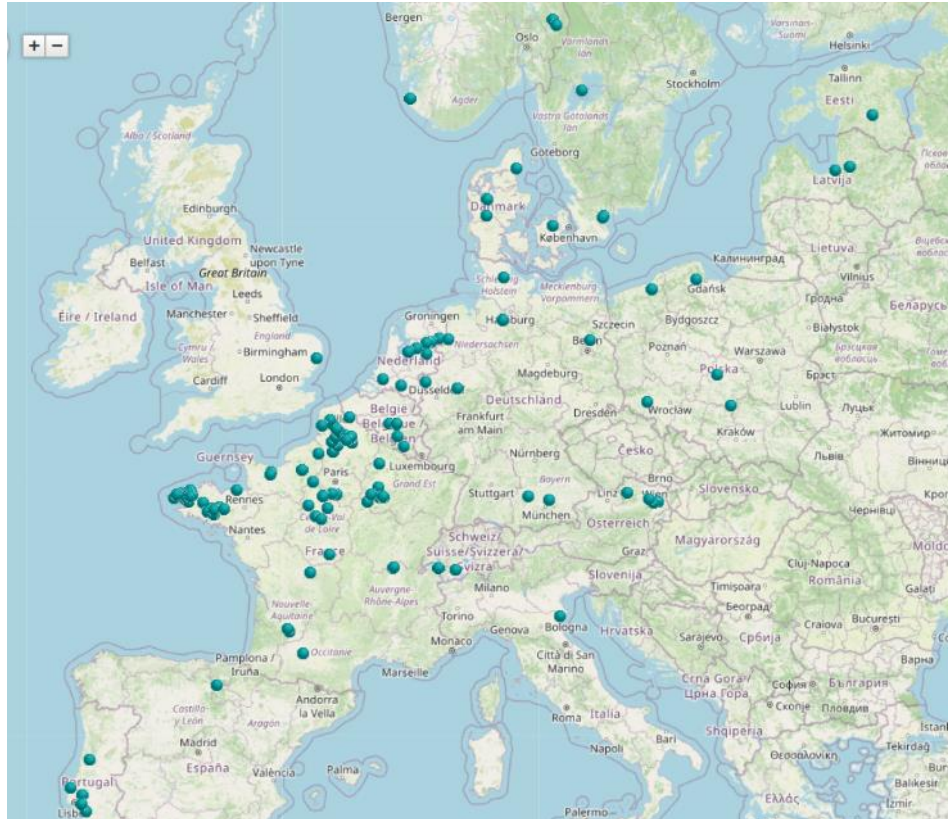
ES and PT

# 2024 distribution of EU43

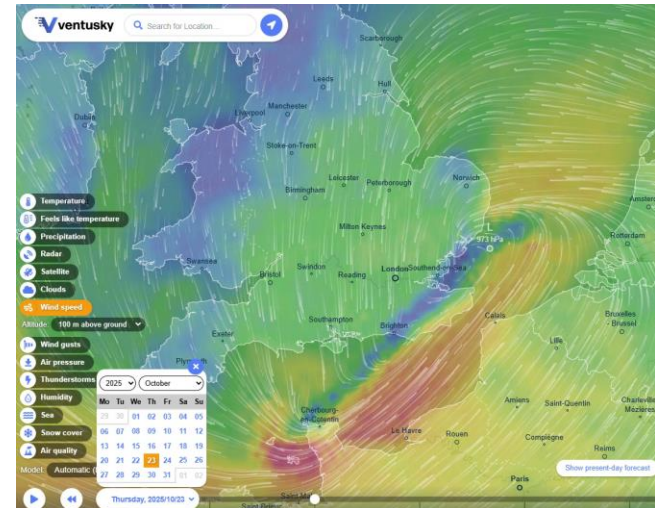


- **EU43** dropped from 23 to 9%
- Range extended AT, RS, PL, IT

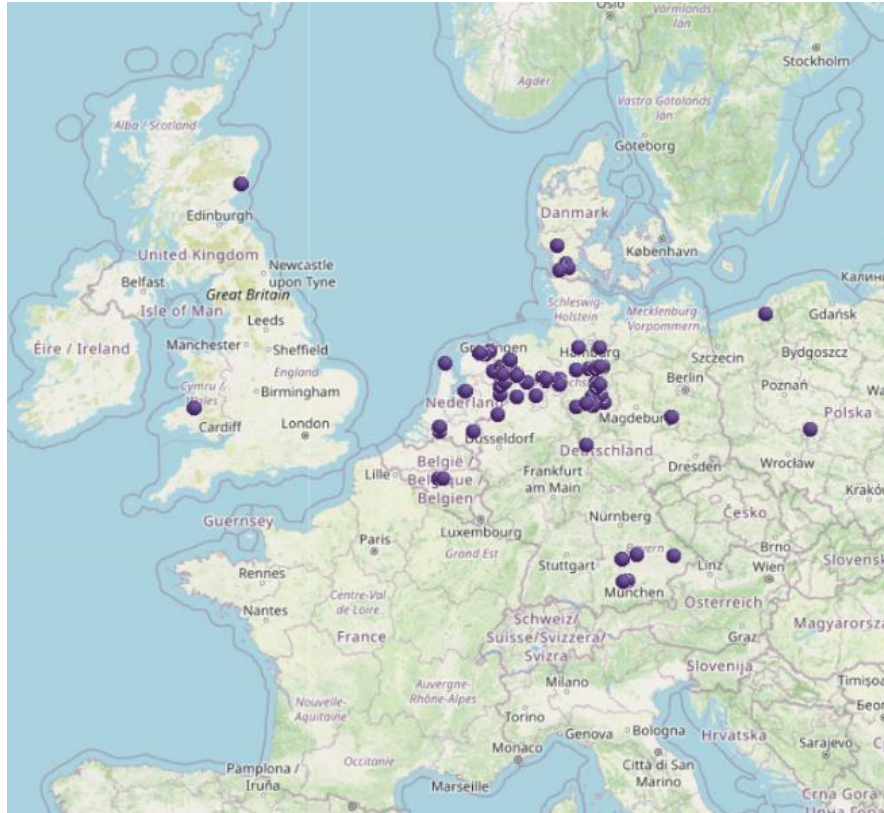
# 2025 distribution of EU43



- EU43 stable at 10%
- Range extended EN, CH, EE, LV
- Spread to EN in Nov by storm?

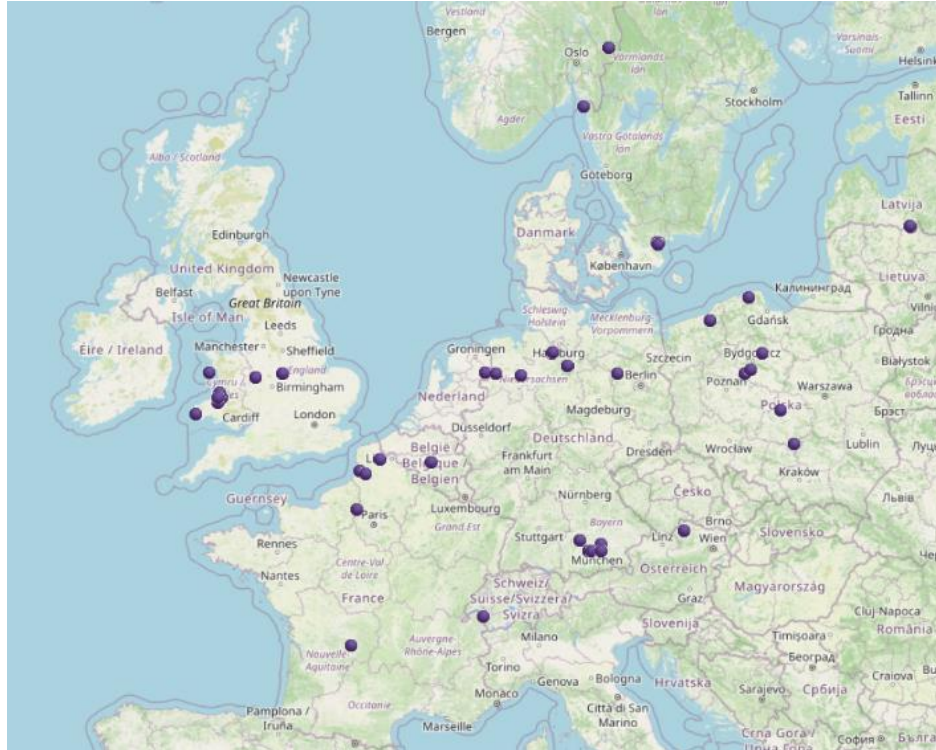


# 2024 distribution of EU46



- **EU46** up from 3.5 to 4.2%
- Range extended SC, WA, BE, PL

# 2025 distribution of EU46

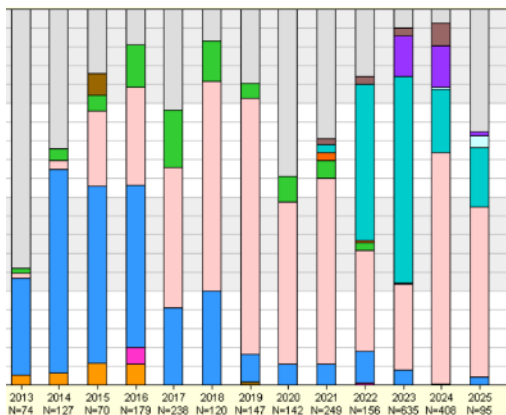


- **EU46** up from 4.2 to 6.8%
- Range extended to EN, FR, NO, SE, CH, AT & LV
- How spread?
- Even in a dry year it spread what would consequence be in a wetter season?

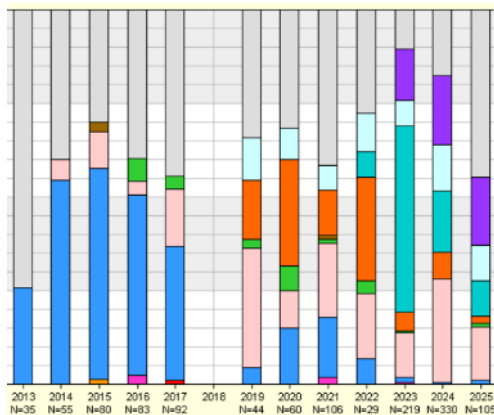
# 2024-5 national changes



NL

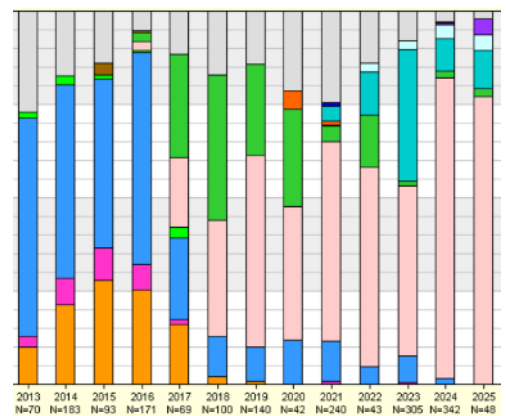


DE

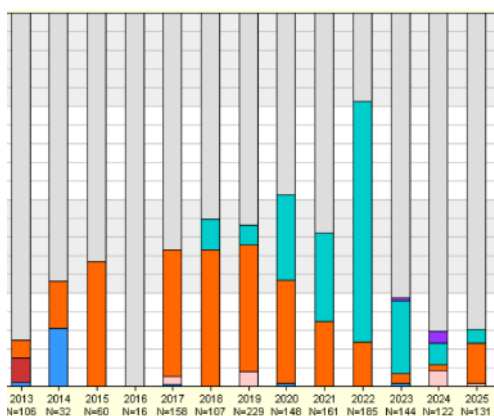


- **EU43** striking decrease then stability in all four countries
- **EU46** also managed but little change in DE, rise seen in PL and BE and marked drop in NL
- **EU37** still 2% in BE compared to other countries

BE



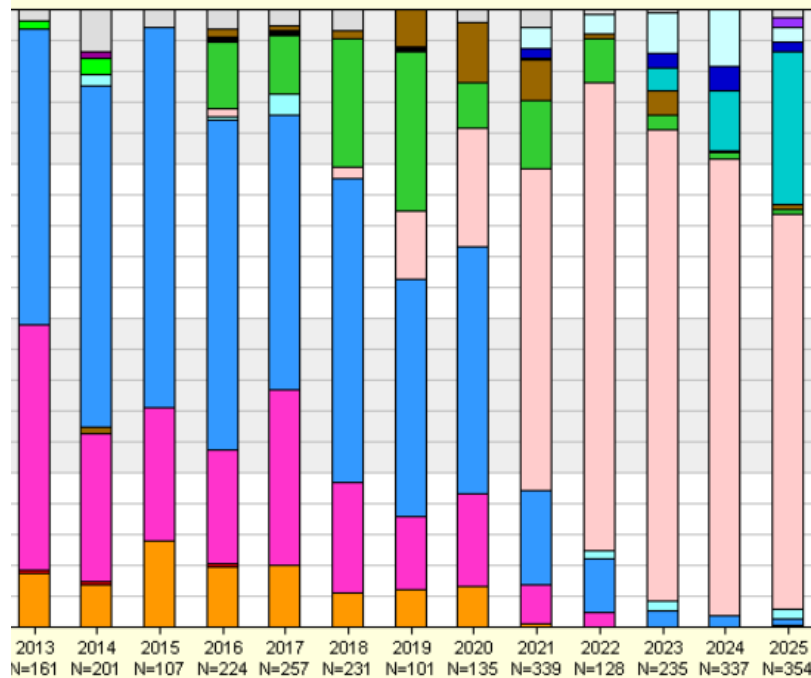
DK



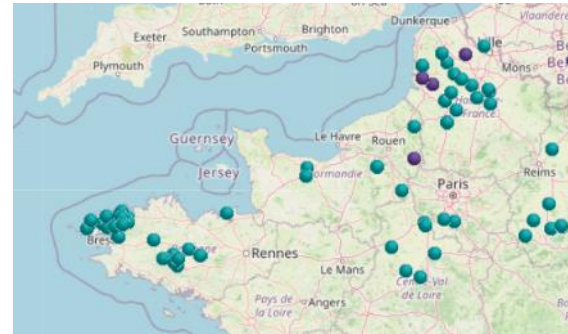
# Changes in EU43 in France



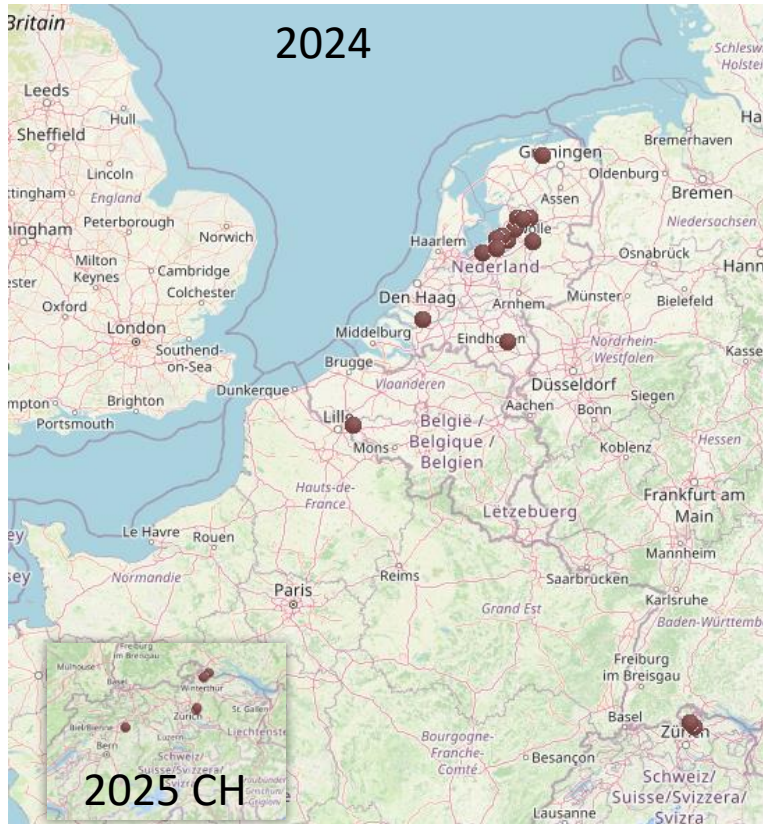
FR



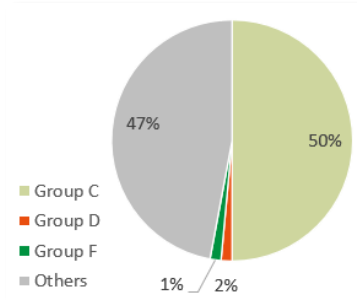
- Peak levels of **EU43** in FR in 2025 from 10 to 25%
- EU36 remains dominant at 64%
- Severe pressure in west
- Different fungicide use?



# New clone EU47 defeats specific Resistance genes



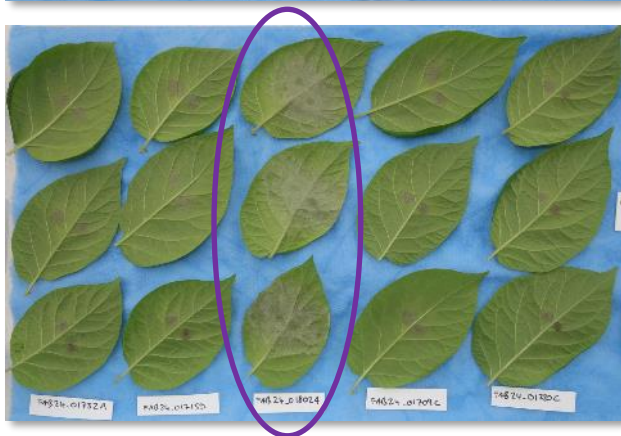
- First sampled 2021 NL
- By 2025 - 70 samples in NL, CH & BE
- More than 50% sampled from Group C cultivars – mostly Vitabella
- No known fungicide resistance (Hutton tests)



Group	Veredelaar/Handelshuis	Rasnaam *
A	Agrico	Carolus, Twinner, Twister
	Averis	Antora
	HZPC	Cayman
	Meijer Potato	Sound, Lady Jane
B	Agrico	Alouette, Ardeche, Nofy
	Agrico	Levanite
C	Geersing Potato Specialist	Camilo, Cammeo, Esperanto
	Plantera	Vitabella
	Agrico	Beyonce, Sevilla
D	Geersing Potato Specialist	Peter Pan
	Meijer Potato	Acoustic
E	Agrico	Jacky
F	Solana Holland	Nota
	Averis	Aveline, Avenger, Avito
G	HZPC	Invictus
H	Solana Holland	Connect

# UK EU36 variant defeats *vnt-1*

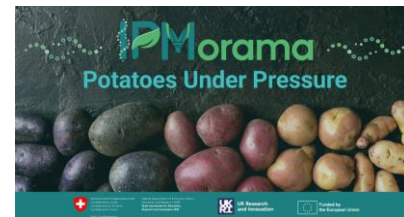
EU36 EU36 EU36\* EU36 EU36



- Breakdown observed in *vnt-1* UK blight resistant organic crop late in 2024 season
- Isolate genotyped as EU36
- Detached leaf testing of 5 2024 EU36 isolates on Maris Piper showed all aggressive
- *vnt-1* breaking stable in culture – need to explore cause in detail and inform industry

Stefańczyk E, Brylińska M, Brurberg MB, Naerstad R, Elameen A, Sobkowiak S, Śliwka J, 2018. Diversity of Avr-*vnt1* and AvrSmira1 effector genes in Polish and Norwegian populations of *Phytophthora infestans*. *Plant Pathology* **67**, 1792-802.

- Protect our resistance





# Detached leaf fungicide test summary – 7 years



The James  
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- UK isolates unless indicated
- Full resistance reported in four actives only
- Some variation within clones e.g. EU43, EU46, EU36
- Numbers in cells show number of isolates tested N.B. solid red does not infer that all isolates of that genotype are resistant

X

Genotype	Oxathiapiprolin	Mandipropamid	Metalaxyl	Fluazinam	Propamocarb	Ametoctradin	Zoxamide	Amisulbrom	Cyazofamid	Fluopicolide	Mancozeb
36_A2	41*	43	15	12	46	5	5	29	36	36	19
37_A2	20	32	5	15	30			15	30	30	15
6_A1	33	28	10	6	33	5	5	22	28	23	17
13_A2		6	3	1	6				6	1	
41_A2 (DK)	5	6	6	5	6	5	5	5	1		
41_A2 (UK)	10	10	6		10			5	5	5	
43_A1 (DK)	5	28	15	10	5	5	5	5			
43_A1 (NL)	5	5	5		5			5	5	5	
46_A1 (NL)	5	5*	5								
46_A1 (UK)	5	5	5		5			5		5	
Other (NL)	4	4									

\* R reported on continent

\* one NLR

	Sensitive
	Difference at low doses
	Intermediate
	Resistant



DNA

DNA (– active ingredients with DNA testing available)

Alison Lees & James Lynott

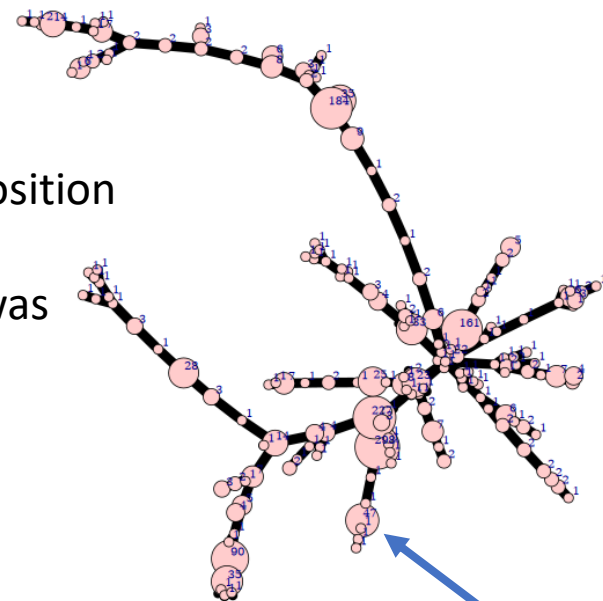
# Digital droplet PCR - improving timeliness of fungicide advice

- Assays for Cesa gene and OSBPI SNPs developed at Hutton – James Lynott will cover in more detail on Weds
- First applied in 2025 against FAB FTA card disks from 90 samples (every outbreak)
- Effective - detected expected resistances in EU43 and EU46
- **No resistance in other lineages in UK**



# Within-lineage fungicide resistance variation

- Resistance to OSBPI fungicides already reported in EU36 lineage
- Vincent Cesar CRAW detected 40% of EU36s with OXTP resistance in 2024
- Sequenced OSBP gene for 14 BE samples - R = N837 AA position
- 8 - WWC\* mutation as per EU43s
- 6 - MWC\* novel SNP also specific to novel SSR MLG that was present 47 times in 2024 population in BE, NL, DE and FR
- A factor in dominance of EU36?

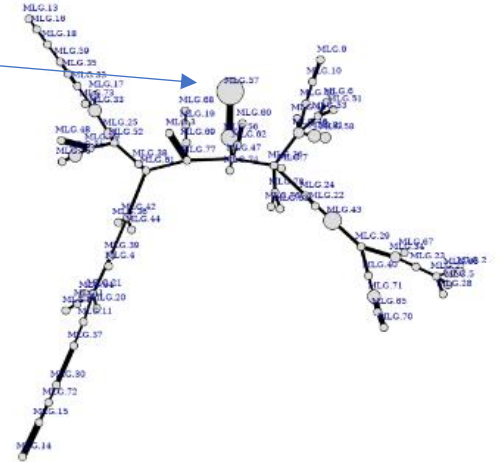


\* IUPAC nucleotide ambiguity codes W = A/T M = A/C

47  
samples

# Below radar ‘mini-clone’ spread

- 1 NL2023 trial sample then DK2024 1 sample
- 24 DK 2025 samples across the country
- DK & NO 11 samples 2024 & 2025
- DK & DE 18 samples 2023 to 2025
- DK, DE, NO 23 samples 2023 to 2025
- DK, BE, NL 18 samples 2021 to 2025
- NL 2021 & 2022 (26) & BE 2021 (1)
- RS2014 to 2025 clone 27 samples in RS, GR, IT, SL & DE
- HR2016 to 2025 tomato clone 41 samples DE, HR, HU, ES, PL

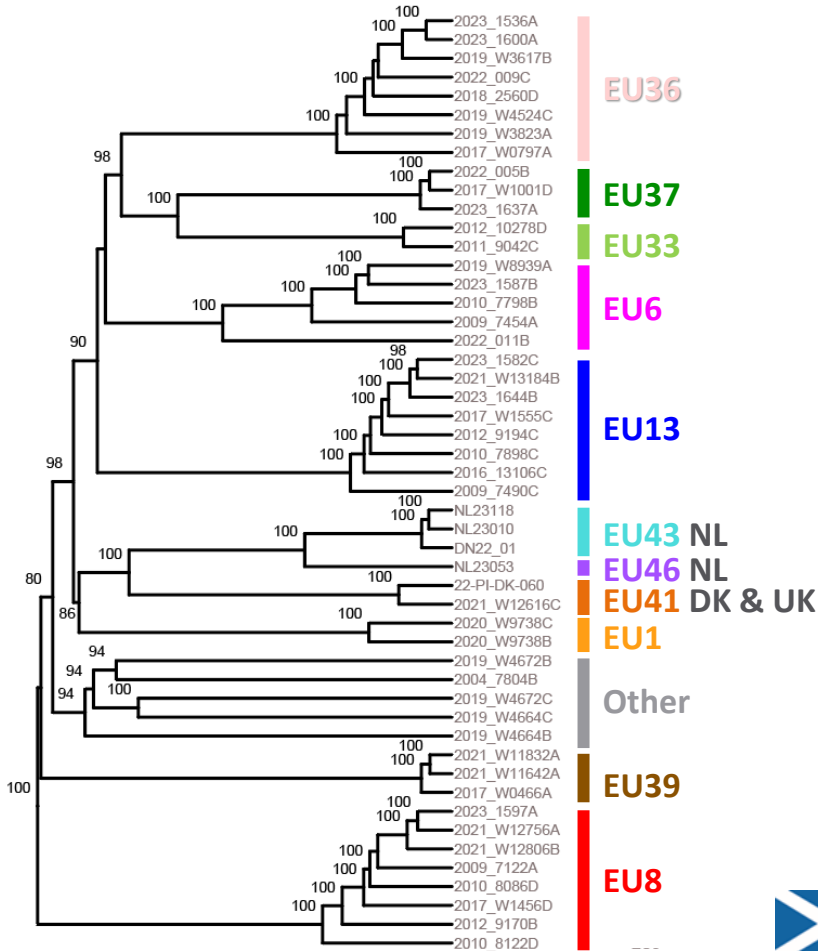


Could be early hints of trouble?

# Effector and fungicide target site diversity



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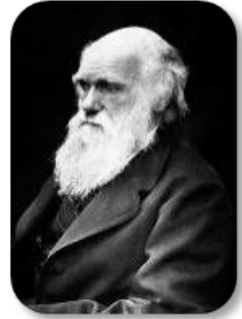
- 50 UK isolates across 16 years
- 580 effector and fungicide MoA genes sequenced with Penseq
- Diversity within lineages lower than between
- ‘other’ isolates distinct
- More detailed analysis needed
  - Amanpreet Kaur – Weds



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gov.scot

Steve Whisson, Ingo Hein, Amanpreet Kaur

# Reflections on improving IPM/ICM



- Thinking like *Phytophthora* - Darwinian selection allows pathogen to exploit ‘chinks in our armour’
- Maximise complexity of route to crop infection - more layers of armour - fungicide actives & resistance genes
- Using sources wisely
  - Deploying intelligently in combination over time and space
  - Good reconnaissance - early warnings (examples given here)
- Reduce infection pressure
  - Inoculum sources - oospores, seed and volunteer tubers
  - Better awareness of weather conditions and spore load
- Improvements?
  - Population genomics - better understanding of MoA & virulence?
  - Revisions to naming within pathogen lineages and ‘Other’ types?

