Methods for investigating quantitative resistance to Leptosphaeria maculans (phoma stem canker) in Brassica napus (oilseed rape) in controlled conditions

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# **Importance of the disease**

- Stem canker is a major disease on winter oilseed rape in the UK, causing £80-160 M losses annually (£450/t)
- Global (Europe, Canada, Australia) crop losses >£1000M p.a.
- Main UK pathogen
  *Leptosphaeria maculans*



## Severe phoma leaf spot

#### can kill seedlings of susceptible cultivars



### Severe phoma stem canker

can cause up to 50% yield loss on susceptible cultivars



## How to control the disease?



# **R** gene resistance

- Complete resistance
- Easy to assess at seedling stage
- Race specific
- Resistance can be easily breakdown



L. maculans B. napus	AvrLm1	avrLm1
Rim1	Resistant	Susceptible
rlm1	Susceptible	Susceptible



# Example of breakdown of *R* gene-mediated resistance: field experiments in France



Brun et al., 2000, *Phytopathology* 

#### **Temperature affects** *R* **gene resistance**

#### Darmor



DarmorMX (*Rlm6*)



Susceptible

25°C

**15°C** 

Huang et al., 2006, New Phytologist

DarmorMX from INRA, Rennes

# **Quantitative resistance**

- Not race specific
- Partial resistance
- More durable



No QR



# Difficult to assess quantitative resistance due to long period of symptomless growth



# **Question**?

# Is it possible to assess quantitative resistance in young plants in controlled environment?



DH lines: A30 (susceptible), C119 (good quantitative resistance)

DH lines from Darmor-bzh × Yudal (INRA, Rennes)

#### Growth stage 1: growth along leaf petiole to stem



First two leaves were inoculated with ascospores or conidia

Growth of *L. maculans* measured by(1) Green fluorescent protein (GFP)(2) DNA of *L. maculans* using qPCR

#### Symptomless growth along leaf petiole



Huang et al., 2014, PLOS ONE

#### Leaf lesion development in controlled environment



#### Growth of L. maculans along leaf petiole



#### L. maculans DNA in leaf petiole



#### **Growth stage 2: growth in stem to form stem canker**

Petioles were wounded and inoculated with ascospores or GFP conidia



Growth of *L. maculans* measured by

- (1) GFP (visualise distribution in stem)
- (2) Stem canker severity score
- (3) DNA of *L. maculans* using **qPCR**

#### Stem canker developed after ascospore inoculation



#### Stem canker developed with conidial inoculation



#### 25 dpi

87 dpi

## **Severity of stem canker**



DH lines: A30 (susceptible), C119 (good quantitative resistance)

#### L. maculans DNA in leaf petiole



DH lines: A30 (susceptible), C119 (good quantitative resistance)

#### Quantitative resistance reduced growth of *L. maculans* from stem cortex to pith



Darmor (with QR)

Eurol (no QR)

Huang et al., 2009, Plant Pathology

#### Growth of L. maculans in stem cortex and pith



Huang et al., 2014, PLOS ONE

# Summary

Quantitative resistance to *L. maculans* can be assessed in young plants by leaf inoculation and petiole inoculation

- Leaf inoculation : leaf lesion size, growth distance and qPCR
- Petiole inoculation: stem canker severity score and qPCR
- QR reduces stem canker severity by impeding the growth of *L. maculans* from stem cortex to pith



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