













Integrated Pest Management: Science and Practice Disease control in cereals

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A video series funded by Defra and produced by ADAS

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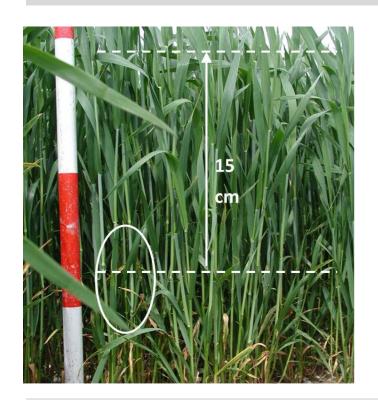
How can variety choice help?



Cereal varieties can reduce disease by:

- Escape: reduces spores arriving on the upper canopy (Part A this video)
- Resistance: reduces disease severity per amount of spore arrival on upper canopy (Part B)
- Tolerance: reduces yield loss per amount of disease severity (Part C)

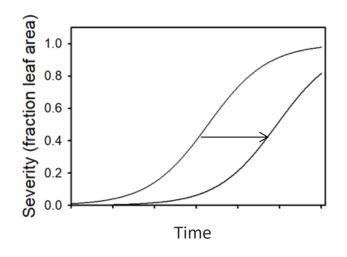






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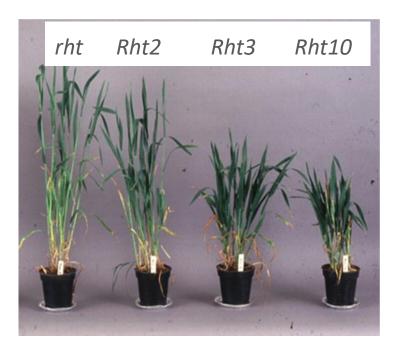


Reducing number of spores arriving on the upper canopy delays the epidemic









Isogenic lines in cv. Mercia background differing in dwarfing genes



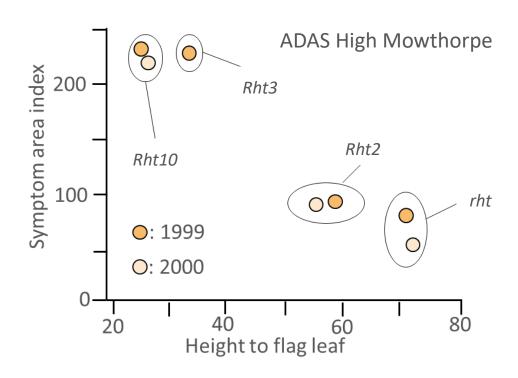




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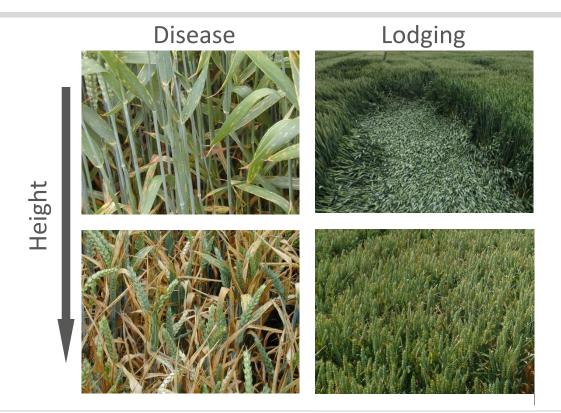






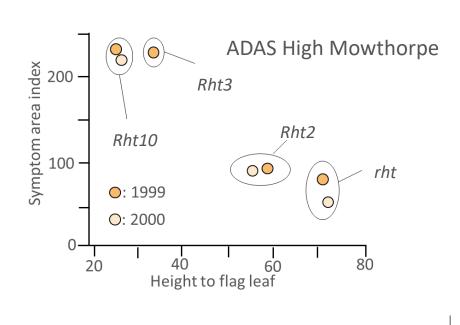
Trade-off: escape and lodging

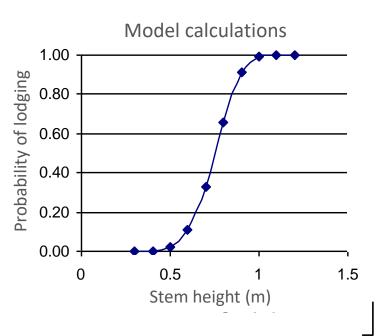




Trade-off: escape and lodging







How can variety choice help?



- Disease escape reduces inoculum on the upper canopy, which delays the epidemic
- Taller varieties reduce severity of splash-borne diseases
- But have higher leverage, which increases lodging probability
- Breeding shorter varieties would be very risky
- Distance between inoculum and the emerging flag leaf is a good indicator of risk for splash-borne diseases

Disease resistance and tolerance are considered in subsequent videos

Further reading



Baker CJ, Berry PM, Spink JH, Sylvester-Bradley R, Griffin JM, Scott RK, Clare RW (1998) A method for the assessment of the risk of wheat lodging. Journal of Theoretical Biology 194, 587-603.

Paveley ND (2002) A rational basis for design of wheat canopy ideotypes for UK Environments. DEFRA final report AR0906.

Lovell DJ, Parker SR, Hunter T, Welham S, Nichols A (2003) Position of inoculum in the canopy affects the risk of septoria tritici blotch epidemics in winter wheat. Plant Pathology 53, 11–21.

Lovell, D J, Parker, S R, Paveley, N D, Worland, A J (2003). Understanding field resistance mechanisms for improved control of Septoria tritici. Plant Protection Science 38 (Special Issue 1), 165-169.