



U.S. Wheat & Barley  
Scab Initiative

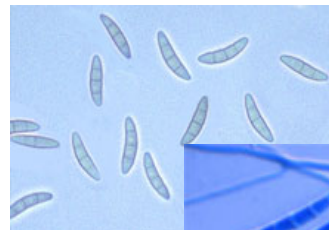
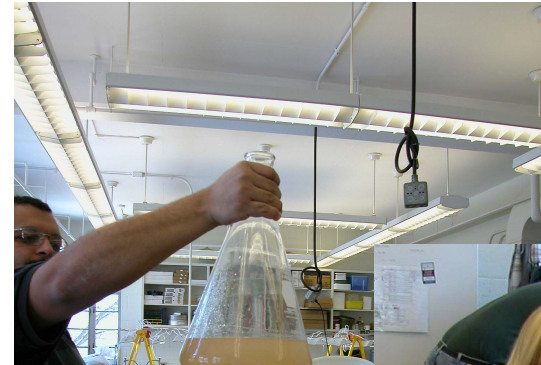
2018 Forum

Nuts and Bolts Session  
Monday December 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2018

Dr. Amber Hoffstetter, USWBSI  
Dr. Jorge David Salgado, The Ohio State University  
Wanderson B. Moraes - MS, The Ohio State University

# Growing *Fusarium graminearum* inoculum

- Develop a collection of isolates: hosts, years, locations
- Storage of Isolates: think of long term
- Think about what type of inoculum production you want: ascospores vs conidia
- Media: PDA and CLA, Komada's, Water Agar
  - Komada's Agar – selective media for FG produced macroconidia
  - Carnation leaf agar – FG verification and ascospore production for small assays
  - Water Agar – transfer from CLA to obtain single spore
  - Potato dextrose agar – Transfer single spore from Water agar to PDA for culture and storage
  - Carrot agar-large ascospore production
  - Mung Bean agar-large macroconidia production

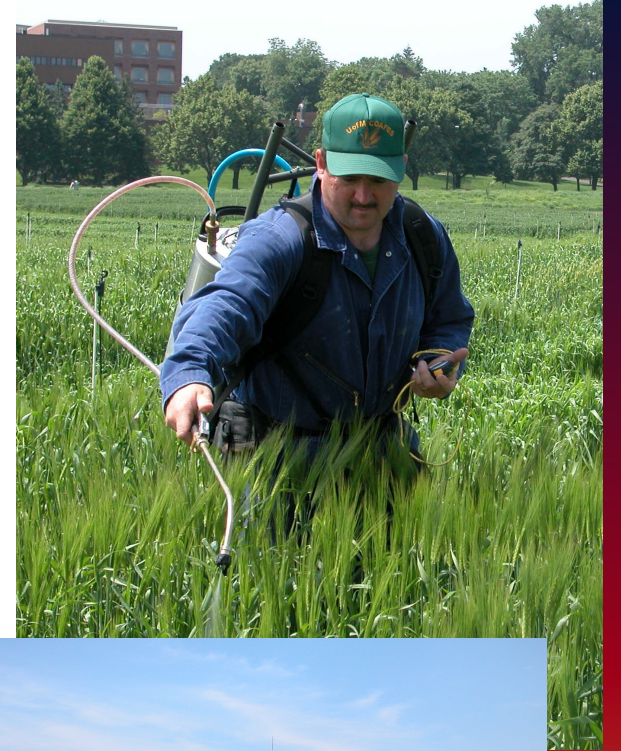


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# Nursery Inoculation Methods

- Corn
  - Tillering through boot
- Conidia
  - Head emergence/anthesis apply 1 -2 applications
  - Use 50,000 to 200,000 spore/ml
  - Concentrations are Weather Dependent



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# Mist Irrigation Systems and other notes

Pumps, pipe, nozzles, design (adequate coverage across nursery)

Misting Regimes – Amount, frequency, duration, pressure

Planting of Rye Grass

Corn spawn requires irrigation

**PLAN AHEAD!!!!!! Expect the unexpected**



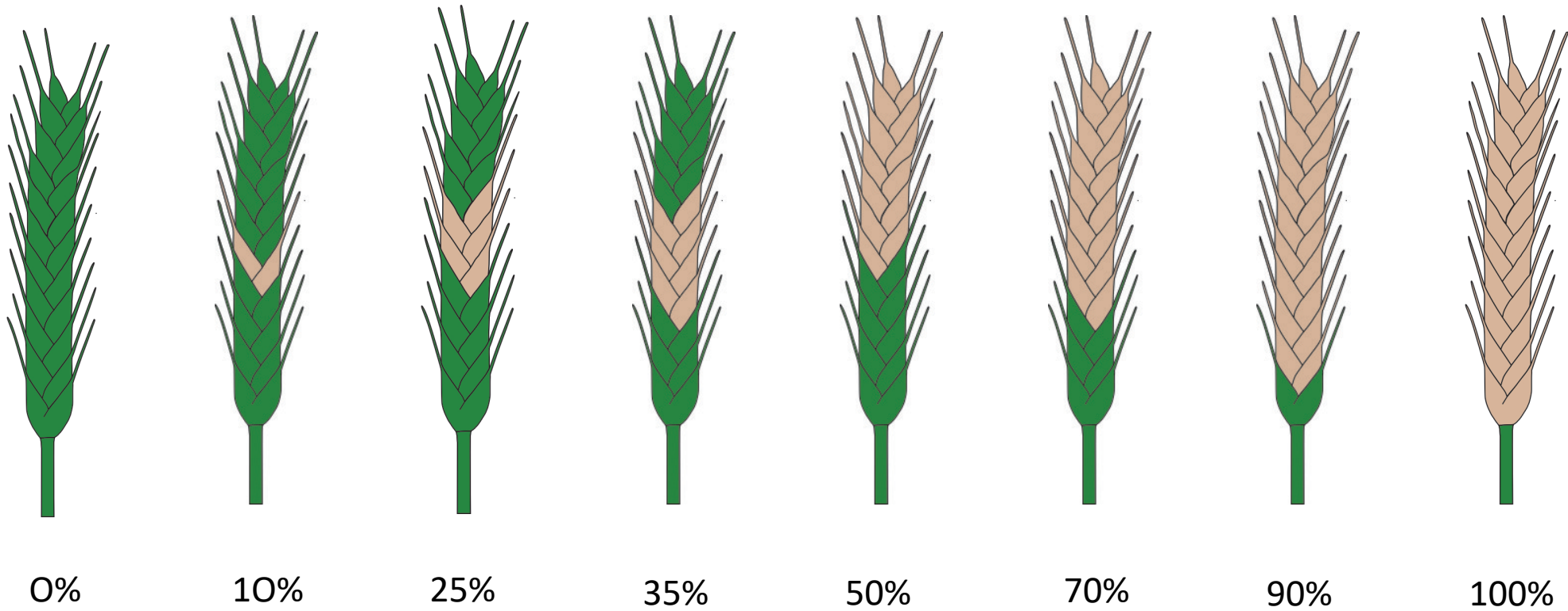


# Rating FHB



- Types of resistance
  - Type I: Resistance to initial infection
  - Type II: Resistance to disease spread within a spike
  - Type III: Resistance to deoxynivalenol accumulation
- **Incidence** - proportion of diseased spikes (number of spikes with nonzero severity divided by the total number of spikes sampled).
- **Severity** - average proportion of diseased spikelets per spike on *diseased spikes*.
- **FHB Index** - (Scale of 0 to 100 or 0 to 9) - average proportion of diseased spikelets per spike (sum of the proportion of diseased spikelets per spike divided by the total number of spikes sampled, *including those with zero severity*).

# Rating FHB – Severity (%)





# Scoring FDK

- Wait 1 week after harvest before scoring (allows grain to dry)
- Mix the grain before subsampling as damaged kernels tend to rise to the top
- Scoop subsample into a petri dish and fill till top is level
- Rate, return seed to bag and repeat 2-5 times per grain bag



# Scoring FDK

## Kernel Damage



Healthy, plump  
and amber-colored

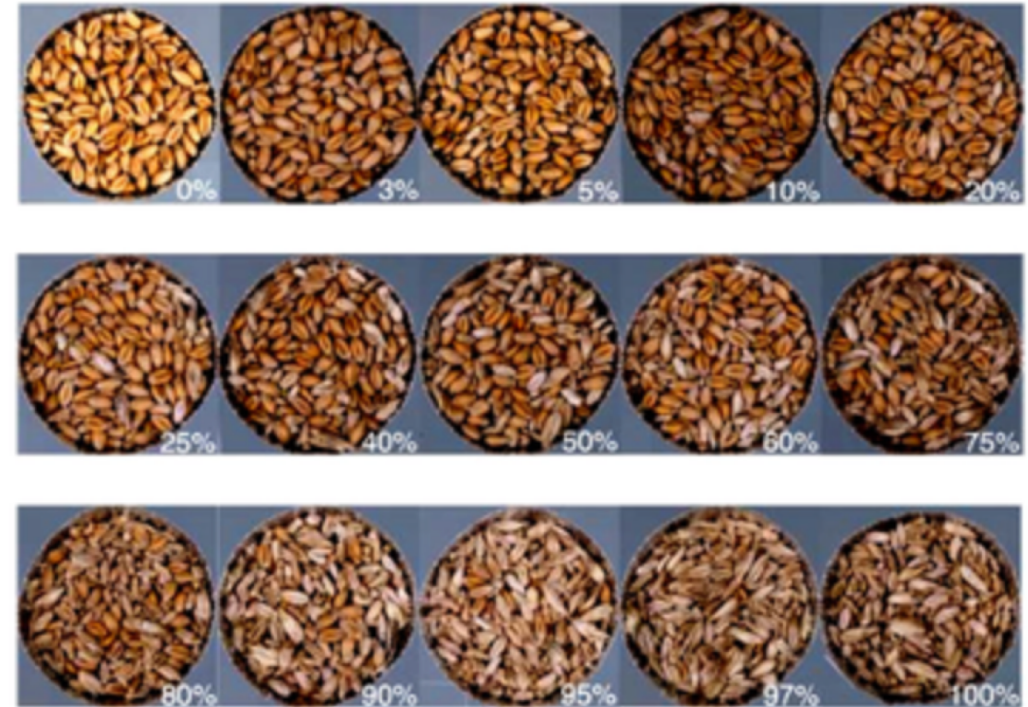
Shriveled, note color  
difference: shiny

Tombstone, white and  
chalky (like limestone)

Pink, covered in *F.  
graminearum* mycelium

Raisin? Damaged, not  
likely due to *Fusarium*

## FDK Scale by Engle, De Wolf & Lipps; Ohio State



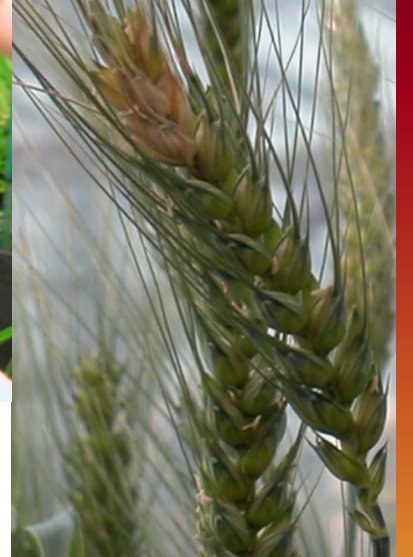


# DON Sampling

- 100g samples with from combined or hand harvested plots
  - Select representative sample
- Some prefer to grind the sample before sending, but you don't have to. If you do though you should subsample after grinding
  - *Follow lab protocol (10g sample sent to lab from ground sample)*
- Check with the lab you are shipping to for guidelines on sample labeling and processing

# Greenhouse Inoculations of *Fusarium graminearum*

- Point Inoculation
- Spray Inoculation
- Plants not harvested
- Toxin levels generally MUCH higher than field
- Most breeding programs rely on field nurseries





# Data Collection/Formatting

- Sampling methods for plots (size, patterns, etc.)
- Replications
- Data formatting
- Responses (severity, incidence, index)
- Calculating index from incidence and severity ( $[\text{inc} * \text{sev}]/100$ )

# Thank you !!!

## Follow-up questions:

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