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# Stripe Rust In Western Canada

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Canada 

# Outlines

- What is stripe rust & how to recognize it
- Why it is so damaging
- World wide situation and in Canada
- How to manage it
- Questions

# Stripe (yellow) rust of wheat *Puccinia striiformis f.sp tritici* (Pst)

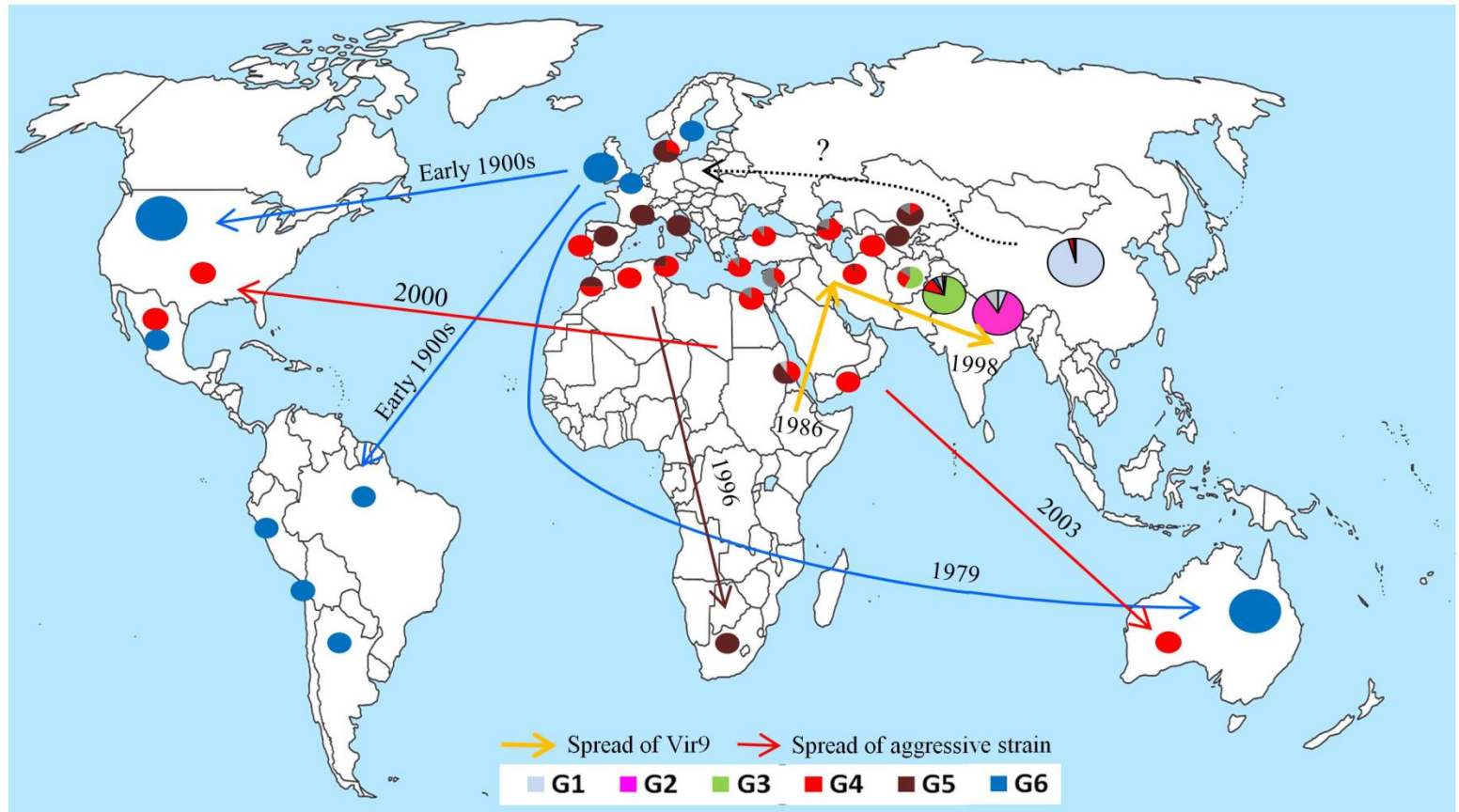


Pst can infect the host at any growth stage from seedling to maturity

## Stripe rust is explosive in nature

- Millions of spores travel long distances at high altitude
- Infection on the plant can spread very fast
- Can infect the plant at any growth stage
- No much physical damage needed to destroy the plant
- Change in virulence is very rapid

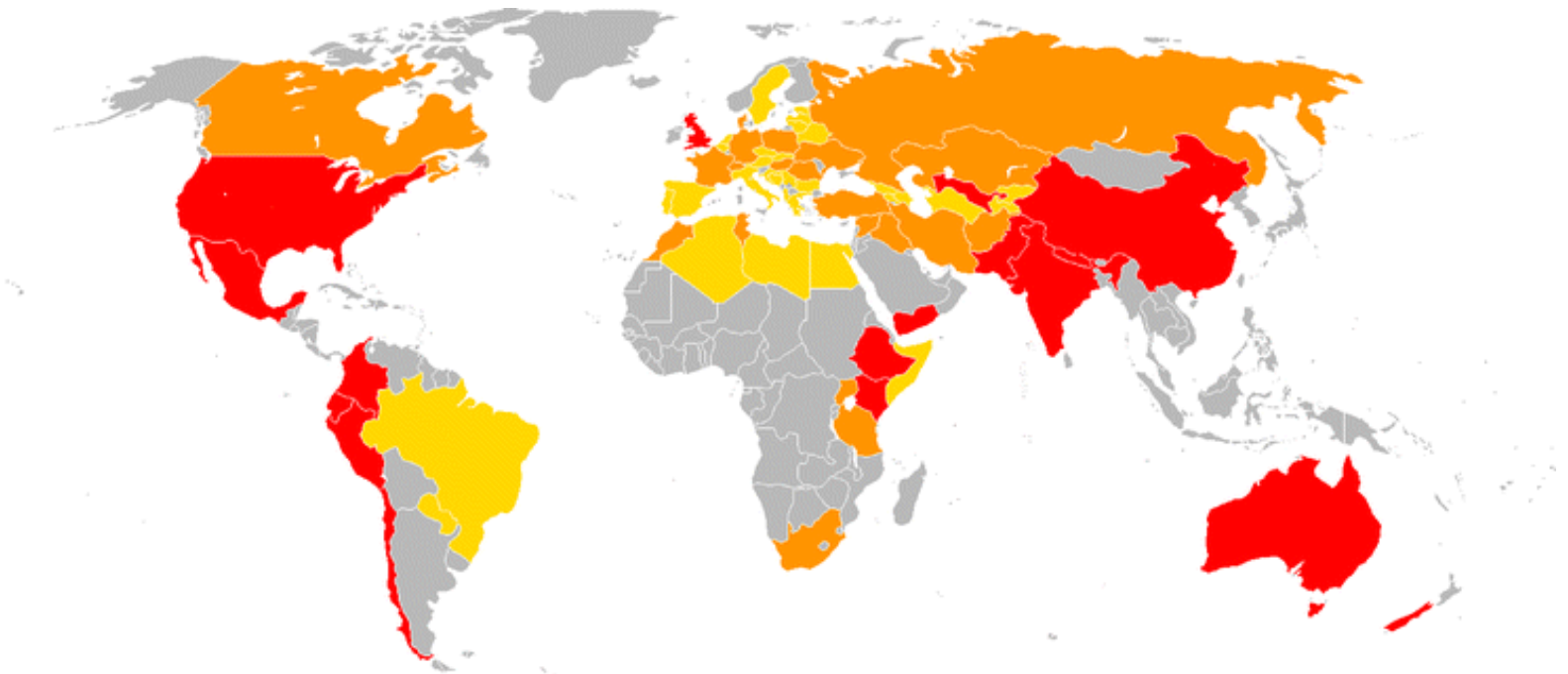
# Origin and migration routes of Pst



*Ali et al., 2014*

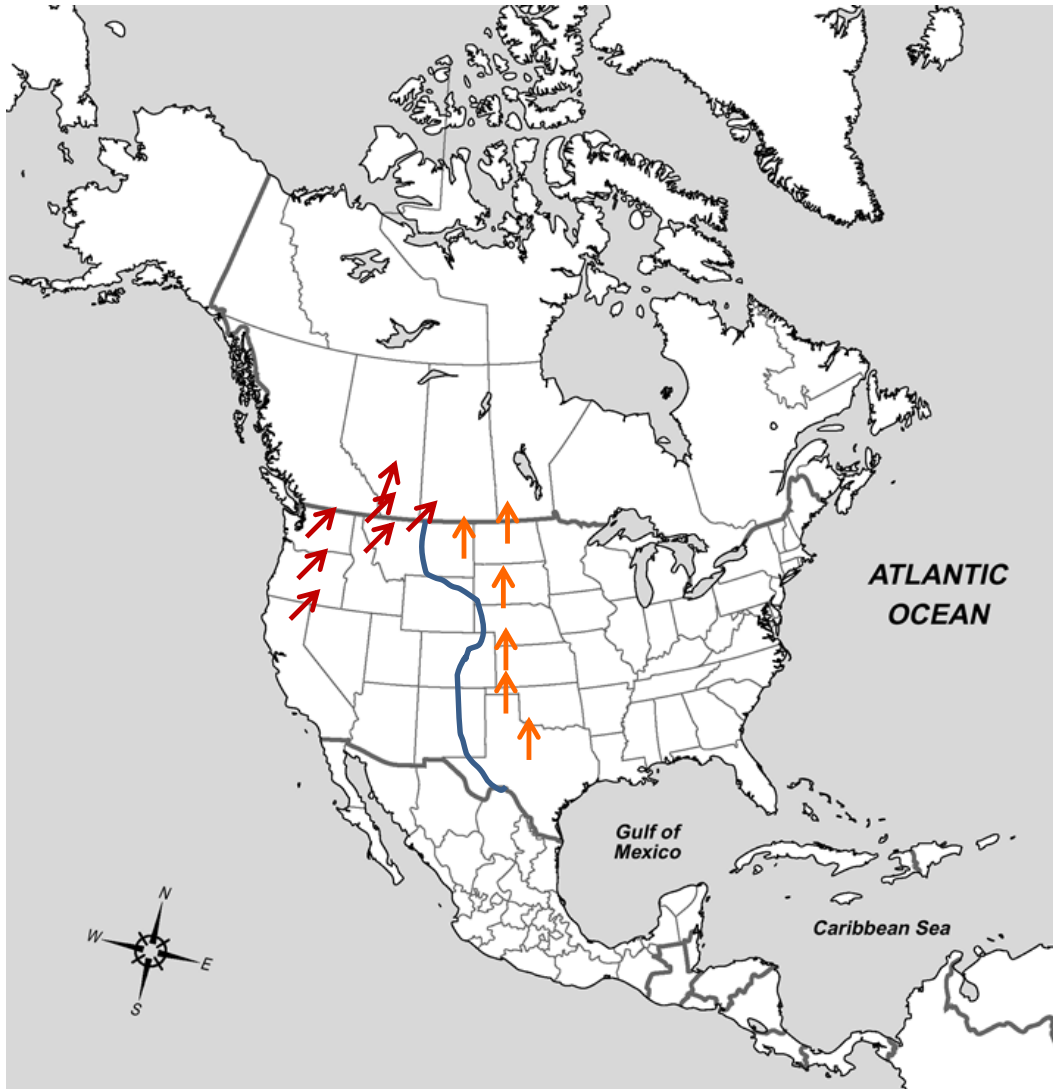


# Global status of stipe rust (2000-2010)



Code	Incidence	Severity
Yellow	Rare	negligible losses
Orange	Localised, 2 in 5 years over 25% growing areas	1-5% crop losses
Red	Widespread 2 or 3 years in 5 over whole production region	5-10% crop losses

*Wellings, Euphytica. 2011*



Alberta is hot spot for the pathogen

- close to PNW
- mild winter, cool wet spring & summer
- green bridge
- Epidemics in 2005, 2006, 2012

<http://www.globalcitymap.com/north-america/north-america-blank-map.html>

# Conditions for infection

## ➤ Cool wet weather

- Spores require at least 3h continuous moisture on plant surface
- Old isolates germinates at 8-12 °C, new at 18 °C
- Survive dormant mycelia in infected leaves

## ➤ Wind: reduce on site spore germination, but increase spore viability and spreading



# The disease this year in Southern AB

Infection	Incidence	Severity
Clean	0	0
Trace	1-2	1-3
Light	>2-5	>2-5
Moderate	6-15	6-19
Severe	$\geq 15$	$\geq 20$

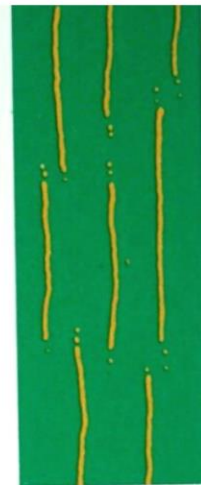




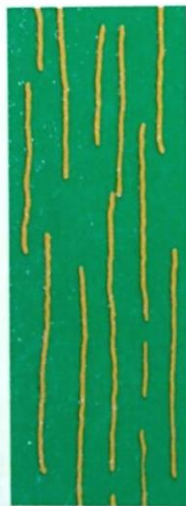
5%



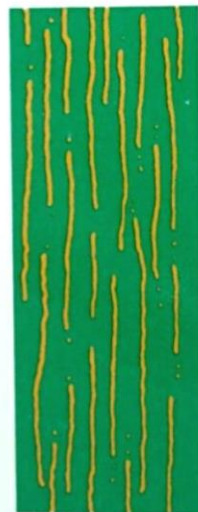
10%



20%



40%



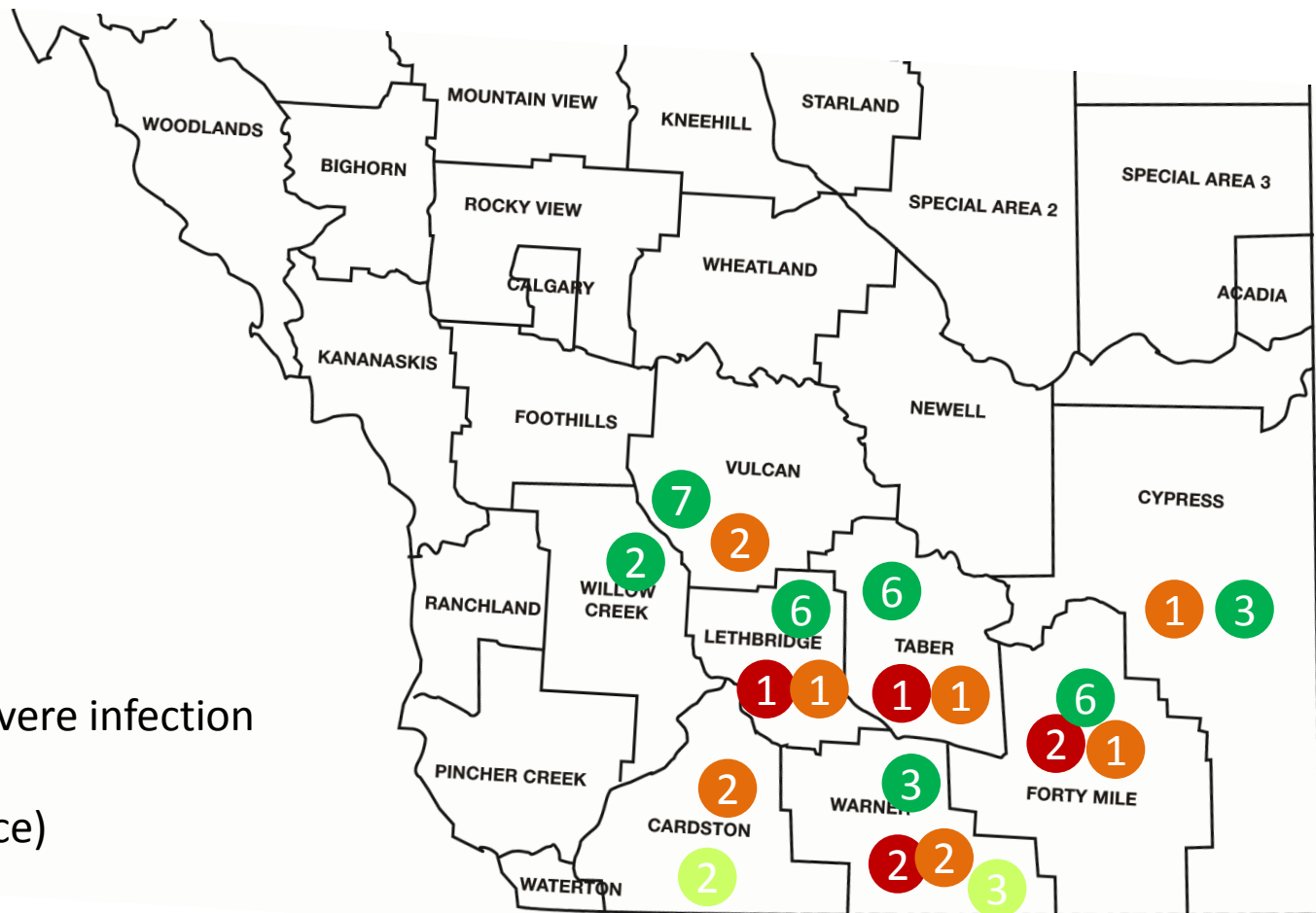
60%



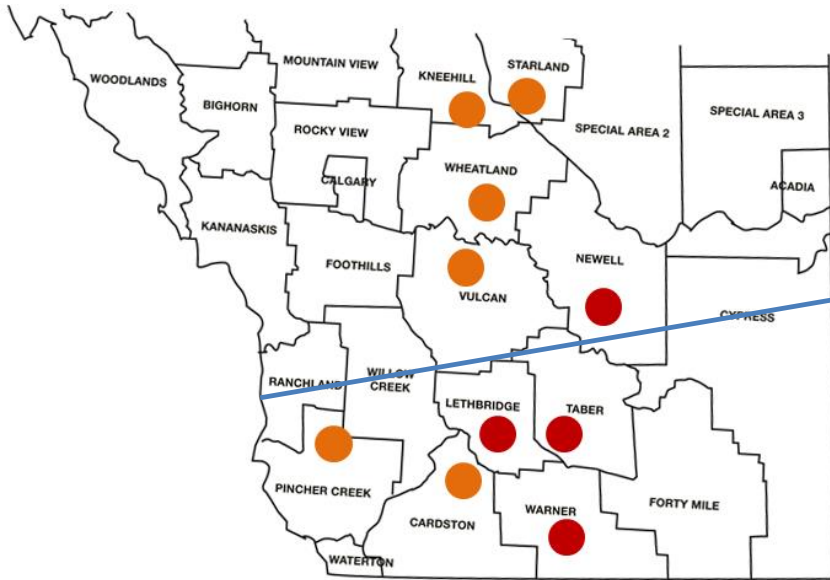
100%

# Stripe rust incidence & severity in 2016

6 fields with severe infection  
10 moderate  
5 (light and trace)  
33 clean

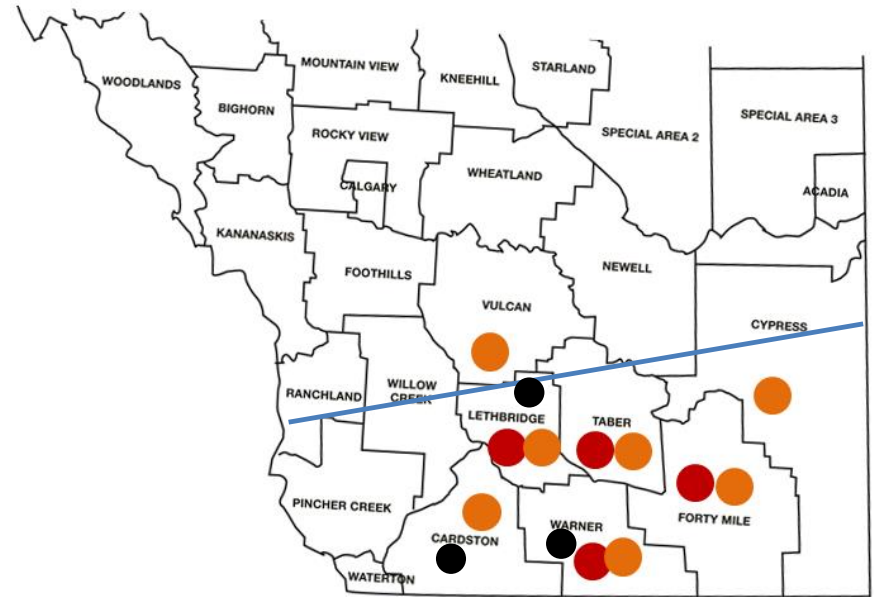


## 2012 Survey



13% severe

## 2016 Survey



11% severe

# YR genes in differential vs in wheat cultivars in Western Canada



## YR in differentials

YrA, Yr1, Yr2  
Yr4, Yr5, Yr6, Yr7  
Yr8, Yr9, Yr10, Yr15  
Yr17, Yr24, Yr26, Yrsp,  
Yr32, Yr28, Yr29, Yr31,  
Yr18, Yr 30, Yr36, Yr2  
etc...

## In Western Canadian lines:

WW: Yr10, Yr17  
CWRS: Yr18, Yr36, Yr50?

?

# tices



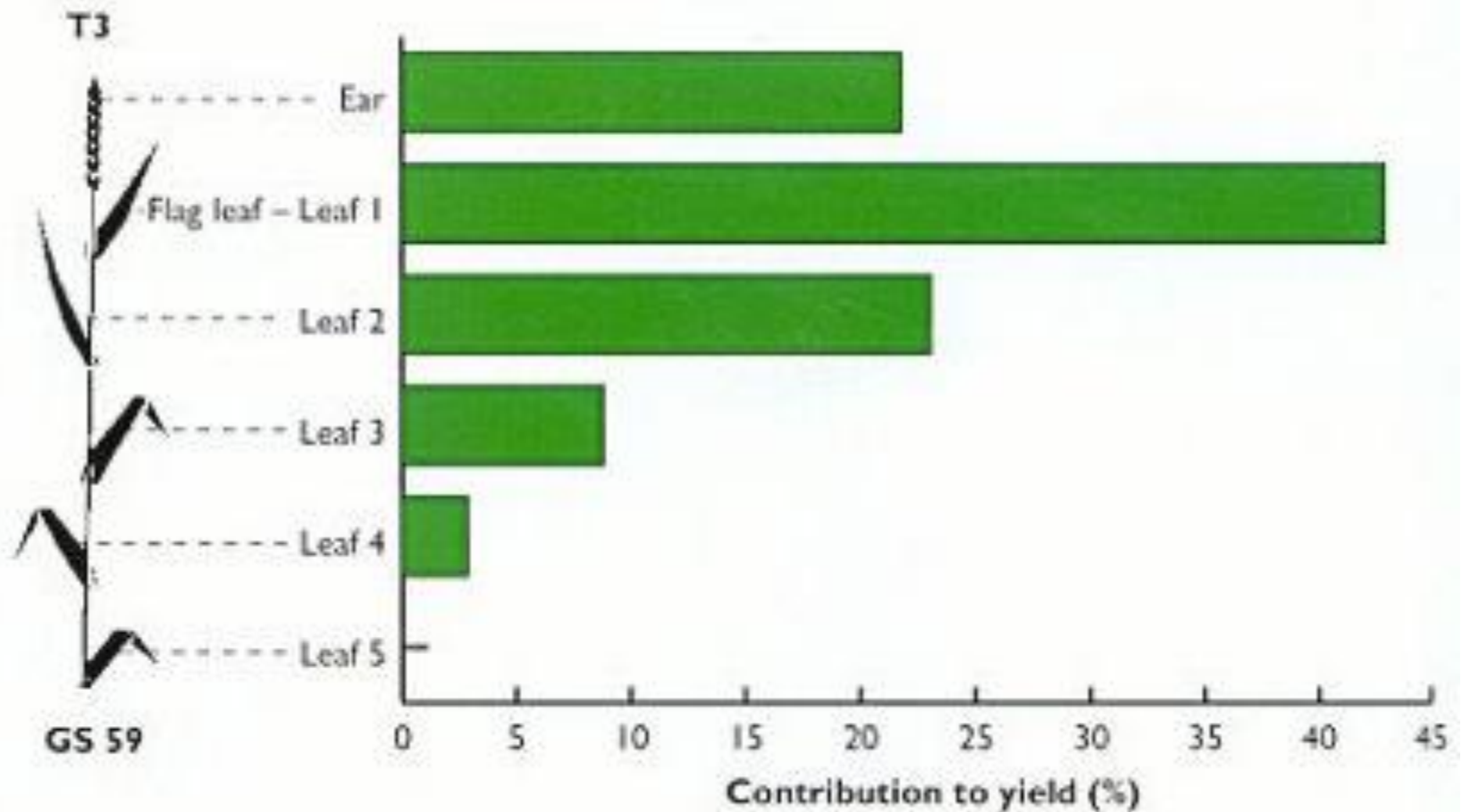
Pla

Resistance rating	Definition	Potential yield loss from stripe rust (%)
<b>Very susceptible (VS)</b>	Early high disease build-up; can promote epidemic development	80
<b>Susceptible (S)</b>	High disease build-up	60
<b>Moderately susceptible (MS)</b>	Develops disease less quickly and so reduces loss risk	40
<b>Moderately resistant to moderately susceptible (MRMS)</b>	Some partial resistance; losses depend on disease pressure	30
<b>Moderately resistant (MR)</b>	High partial resistance; generally few losses	0



# Management Practices

- Avoid early planting of winter wheat
- Reduce volunteer plants and grasses
- Avoid excessive irrigation
- Avoid excessive fertilization
- Appropriate use of fungicides



<http://adlib.everysite.co.uk/adlib/defra/content.aspx?id=000HK277ZW.09UO2XGUUTMK96>

# Challenges



- The pathogen ability to change its virulence
- 20 differential lines can classify 1 million races ( $2^n =$  no of races)
- Some of the res-genes are temperature or light dependent
- Res or Sus is not black and white
- Huge area is dominated by few Yr-genes  
selection pressure to defeat resistance
- Climate change

# Thank You!



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National Wheat Improvement Cluster

Alberta Crop Industry Development Fund

