

# Breeding for White Mold Resistance

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http://thesoyreport.blogspot.com http://www.plantpath.wisc.edu/soyhealth http://www.uwex.edu/ces/croppathology





## Management of White Mold

**Crop Rotation: Small grains** 

**Crop Canopy Management:** 

Plant Population/Row Spacing

**Chemical Control: Fungicides/Herbicide** 

**Biological Control: Contans** 

**Variety Selection:** 

Adjust variety to canopy mgt. system Adjust canopy mgt. system to variety







# Why Aren't There More White Mold Resistant/Tolerant Varieties?



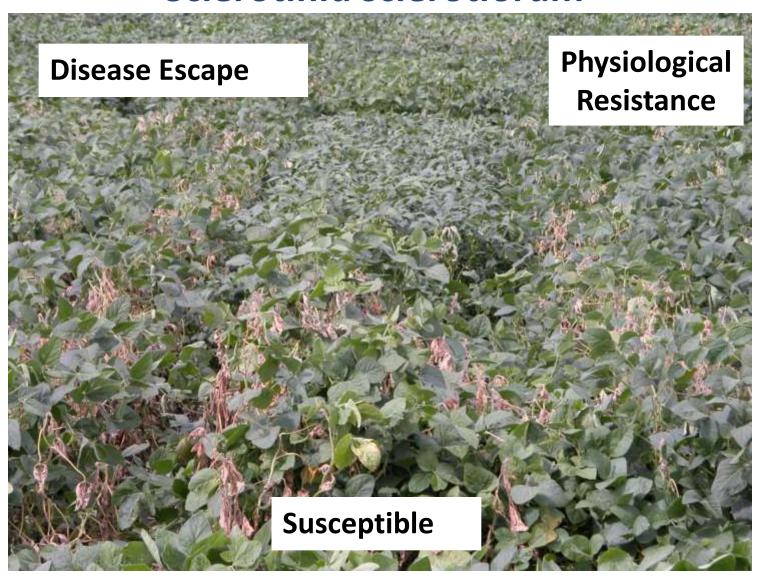
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#### Phenotypic Variation in Reaction to Sclerotinia sclerotiorum



## Soybean Reaction to White Mold

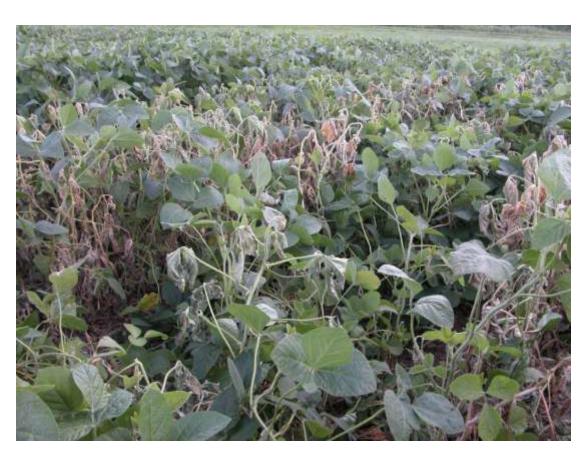
#### Escape

- Height, maturity grouping (flowering date),
   plant architecture = crop canopy structure
- Physiological (True) Resistance
  - No complete resistance reported
  - Many genes associated with resistance
  - Modified by environment
  - Difficult to transfer white mold resistance to high yield potential varieties





## Variety/line reactions = % plant mortality Both in Field and Greenhouse Trials



Contribution by Environment?
Genetics?

## Commercial Varieties and White Mold Resistance

- No varieties with complete resistance
- Varieties differ based on plant mortality
- Are varieties genetic mixture of R and S plants?
- Form of resistance modified by environment?
- Disease escape vs. resistance?

#### **Research Goals**

- Develop methods and selection protocol to develop experimental lines with physiological and stable resistance to white mold
- Provide guidance on how to move resistance into high yield potential varieties
- Allow growers to select high yield varieties for high yield potential management systems





#### White Mold Resistance Activities

- Determine methods to identify sources of resistance
- Develop soybean populations derived from crosses between resistant and susceptible soybean lines
- Determine methods to identify highly resistant soybean lines within segregating soybean populations
- Utilize resistant and susceptible lines within populations to understand genetics of resistance
- Understand function of resistance genes

# Where to Conduct White Mold Variety Trials?

#### Field

- Most relevant
- Cannot separate escape from physiological resistance
- Severity of white mold varies from year to year

#### Greenhouse

- Ensures white mold to occur
- Separate escape from physiological resistance
- Conduct trials year round
- Does greenhouse performance relate to field performance?

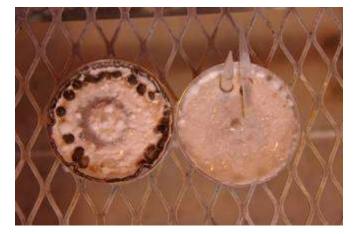


#### **Evaluation vs. Selection**

- Evaluation of lines/varieties can be performed in field trials
- Selection for resistance within segregating breeding populations
  - Field: high risk due to inconsistent development of white mold
  - Greenhouse: Controlled inoculation reduces the risk of disease escape resulting in susceptible plants being advanced to next generation

#### **Greenhouse Inoculation Methods**

R1 growth stage



Incubation: 10-14 days

**Terminal stem** 



Lower stem



## **Terminal Stem Method Identifies Resistant and Susceptible Plants**





## Lower Stem Method Identifies Resistant and Susceptible Plants





#### **Search for Resistance**

#### **Sources of White Mold Resistance**

- Commercial varieties
  - NK S19-90
  - AG2506
- Ancestral varieties
  - Plant introductions
  - USDA soybean germplasm collection
  - Most are "primitive" for agron. traits
- GMOs
  - Limited success

#### NK S19-90 White Mold Standard



Capable of expressing low plant mortality in field

Field performance not consistent

High plant mortality in greenhouse

Common source of field tolerance

## W04-1002: Experimental Line



# Breeding Approach: cross resistant line to susceptible lines







## **Progeny of Parents**





# Ratio of Resistant and Susceptible Plants





# Resistant and Susceptible Plants Needed to Identify Genetic Markers DNA of resistant and susceptible plants are compared for genetic differences (markers) Genetic markers used to select resistant plants without inoculation





## **Project Summary**

- Project started in 2006
- 6,000 lines have been selected from field nurseries
- 24,000 plants inoculated in greenhouse trials
- 900 lines are currently under evaluation
- Final greenhouse selections in 2012
- Field evaluations begin in 2012
- Report methods and experimental lines to industry in 2012



#### White Mold Research

- Wisconsin Soybean Marketing Board
- North Central Soybean Research Program
- United Soybean Board
- State Agricultural Experiment Stations
- Seed and Ag Chemical Companies