



Understanding *Ramularia* *collo-cygni* in the past, present and future

James Fountaine

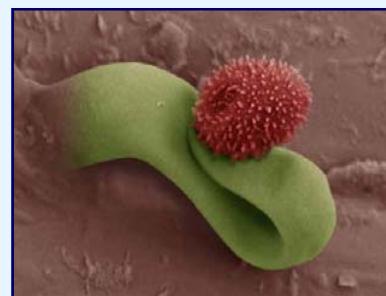
Taxonomy



Ramularia collo-cygni

Collum = neck

Cygnus = swan

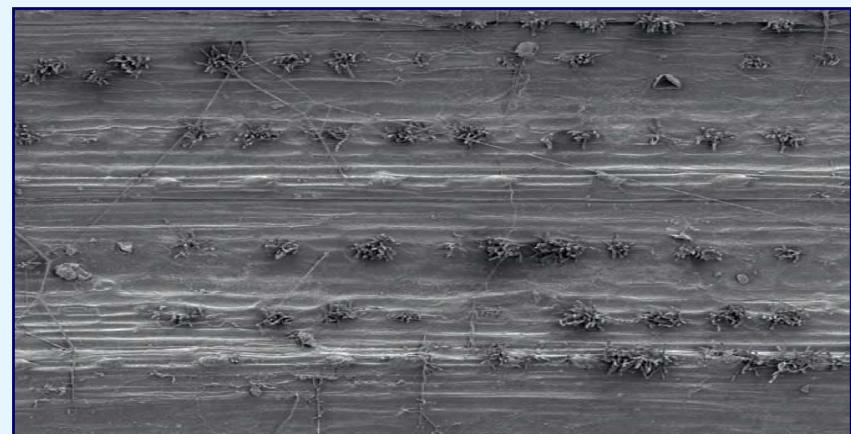


Phylum: *Hyphomycetes*

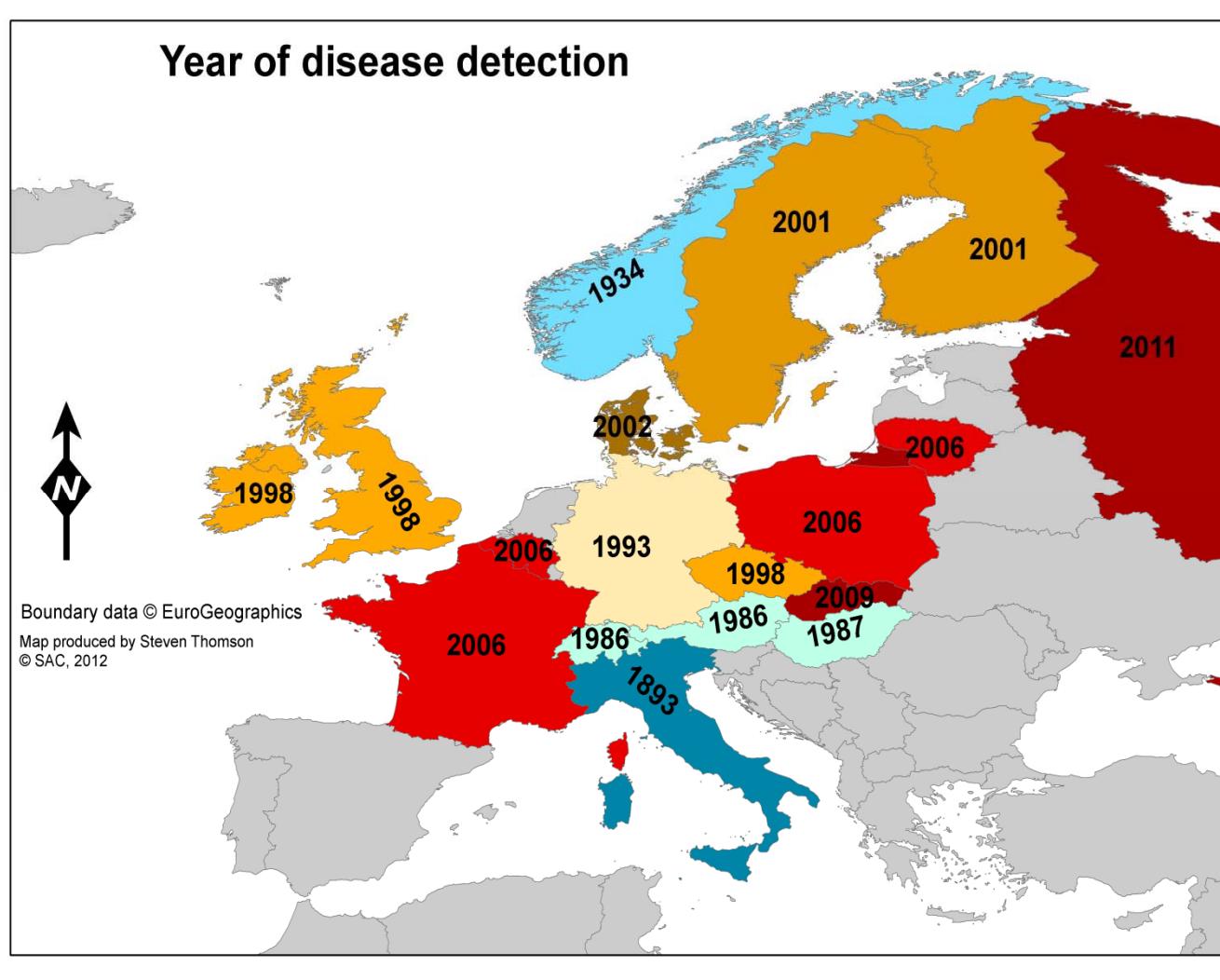
Order: *Dothideales*

Family: *Mycosphaerellaceae*

Section: ***Mycosphaerella***



The spread of Ramularia Leaf Spot (RLS)



- Other known locations include:
New Zealand,
Australia, North and South America



SAC



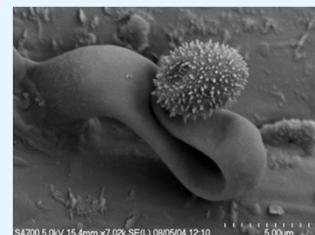
GS0 Ramularia
seed-borne
Seed treatments?



GS 10-13 Ramularia
detectable by diagnostics
but no visual symptoms



GS25-30
Ramularia spots
on dying leaves



GS25-30
Fungicides can
reduce later
disease
epidemic



GS75-83 Ramularia
symptoms on heads
and awns

Asteromella ?
Airborne
spores



GS65 Fungus detected inside
leaves 2-4 weeks before
symptoms



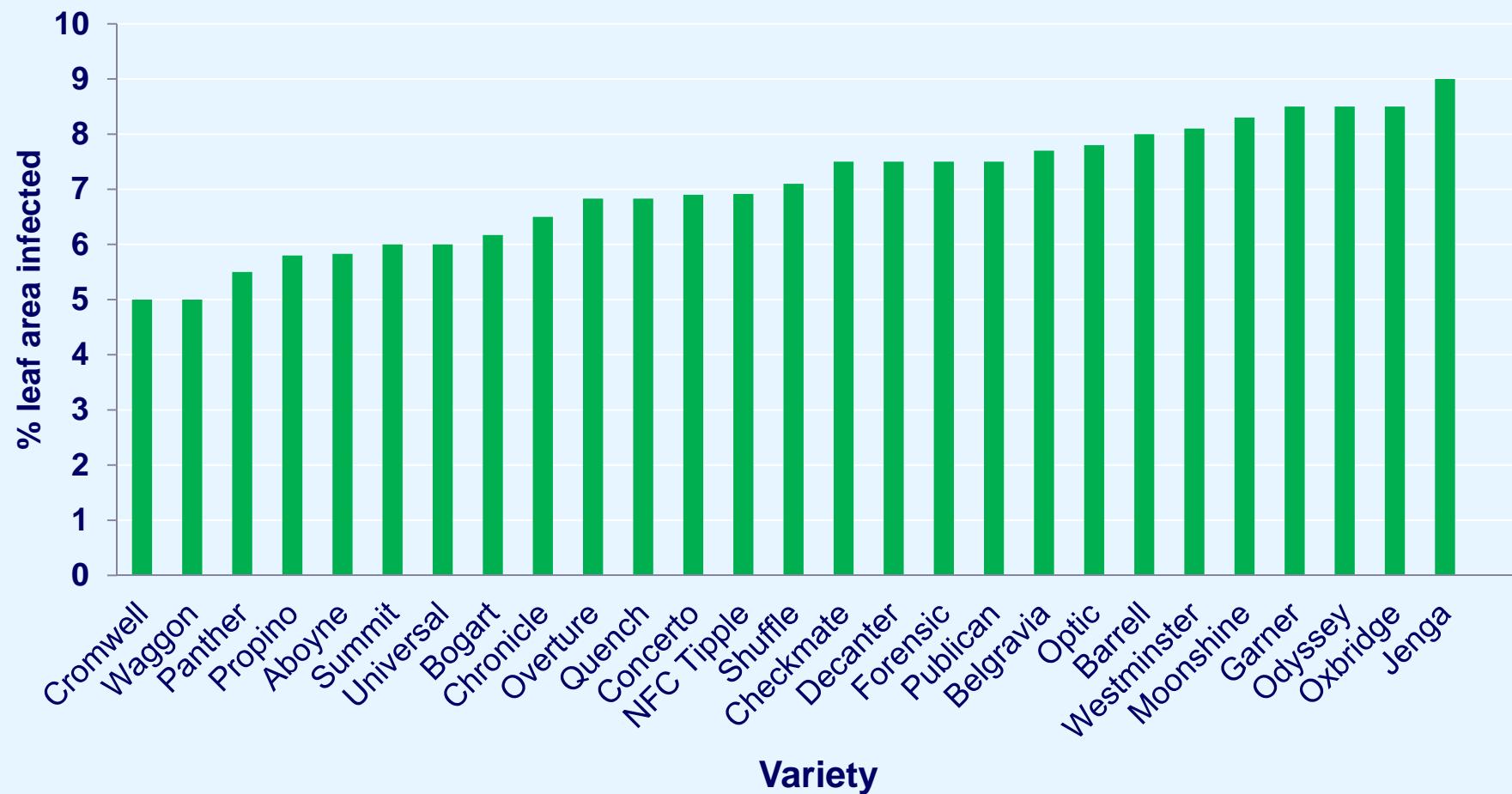
GS45-49
Protect crops
with fungicide

Correlation
between
Leaf wetness
and symptom
development
In June for
spring barley
& early April
for w barley

No dramatic cultivar resistance



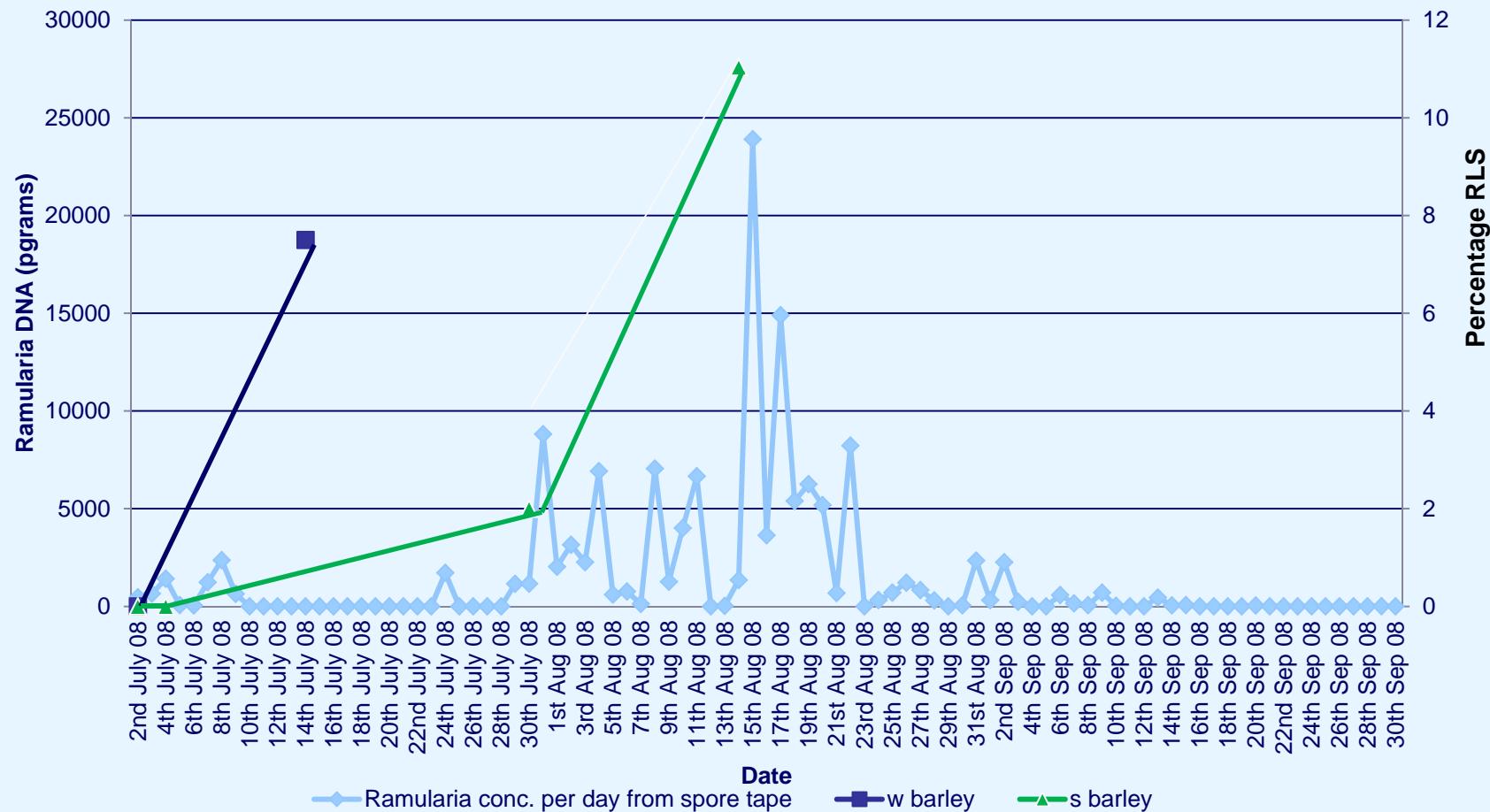
- Varietal Resistance – S Barley 2011



Epidemiology of *R. collo-cygni*



Spore release and RLS - Bush 2008

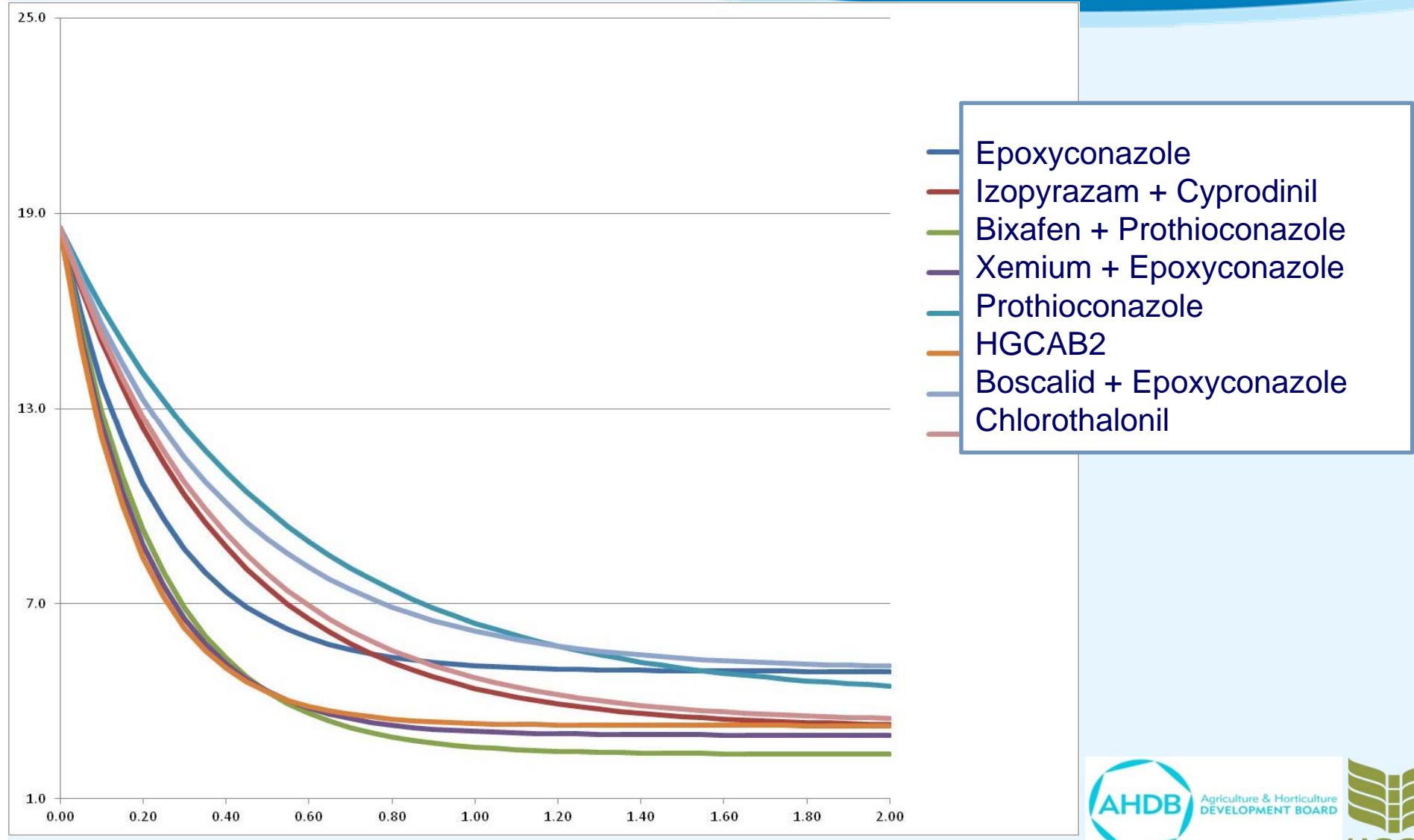


Control measures



- Chemical fungicides are the only option available at present
 - In the UK, a mixture of Prothioconazole + SDHI + Chlorothalonil at GS45-49 is recommended
 - Many of these chemicals are under threat from new EU legislation
 - SDHI fungicides, give excellent control
 - Significant resistance issues
 - Development of QoI and MBC resistance
 - MBC have not been used for RLS control

Ramularia protection 2009 – 2011 three year mean

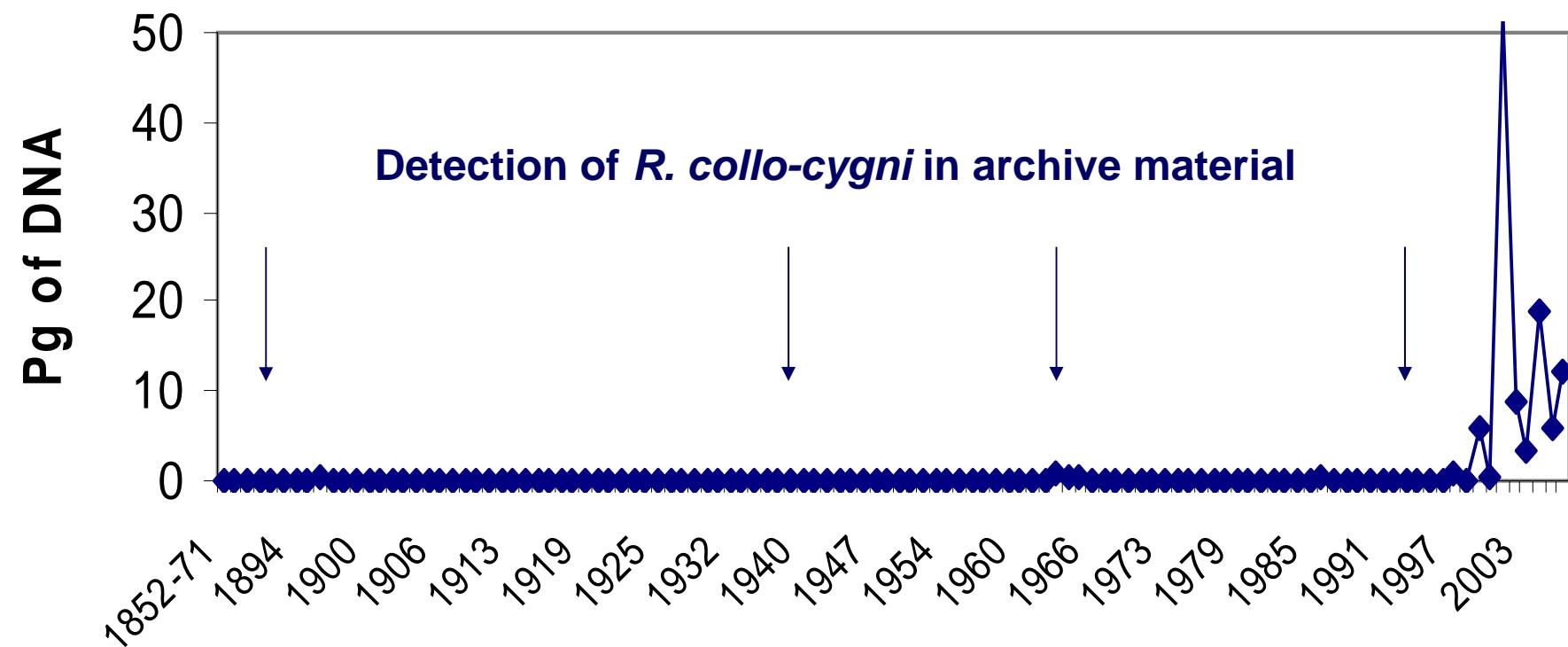


Historical archive samples

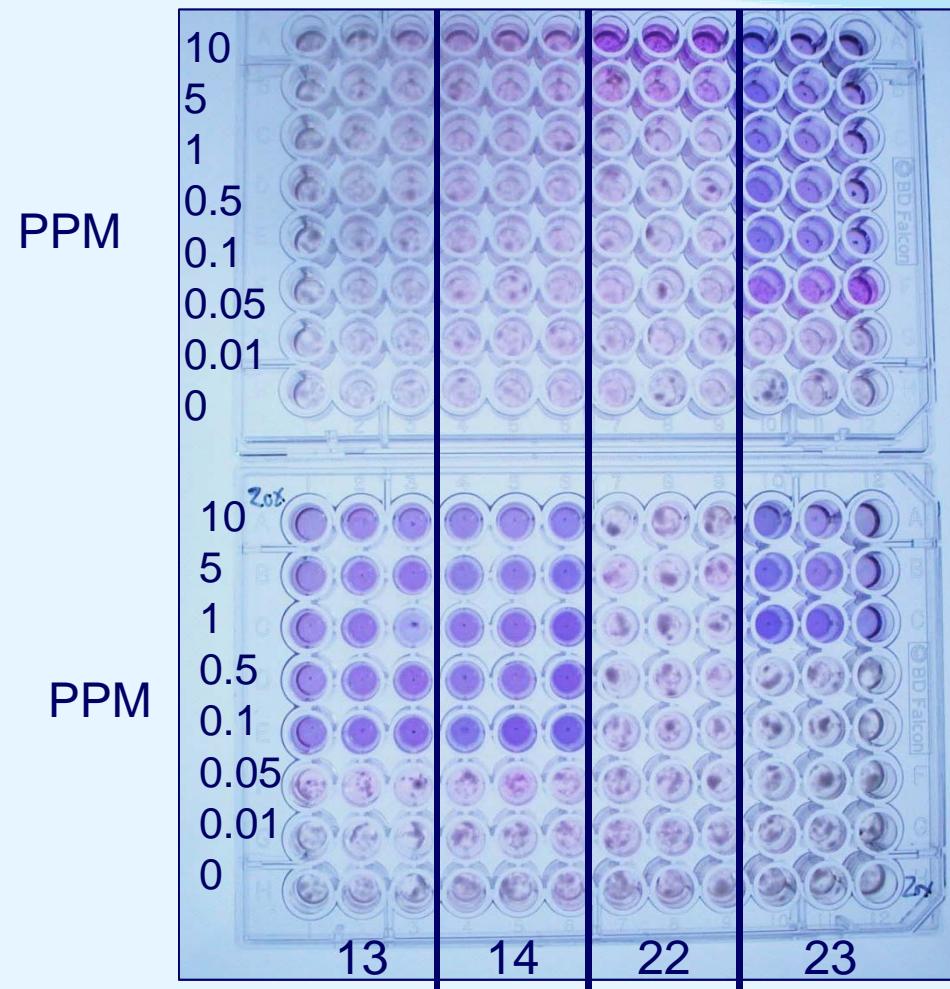


Ramularia DNA on leaves and stems from the Hoosfield archive 1852 - 2007

QoI resistance



Bioassay results MBC's



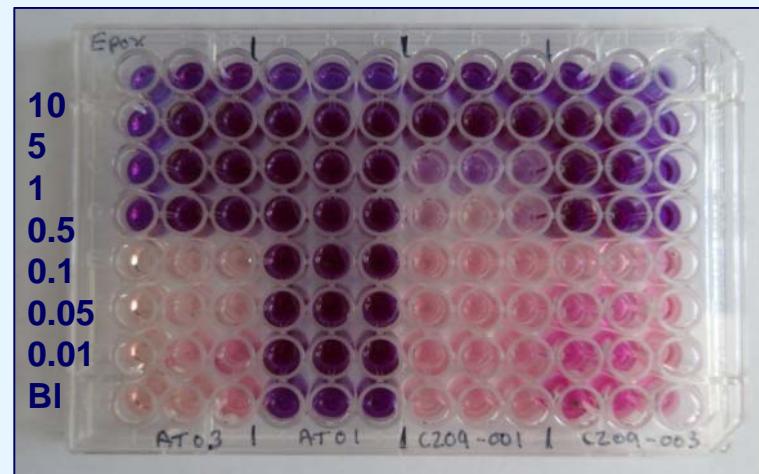
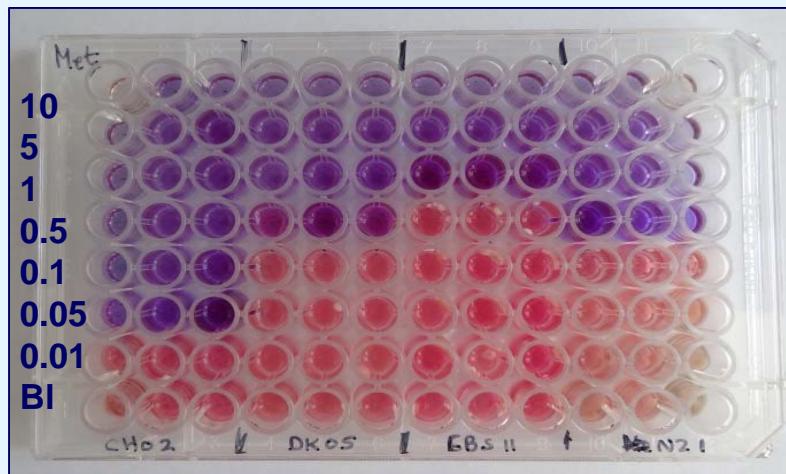
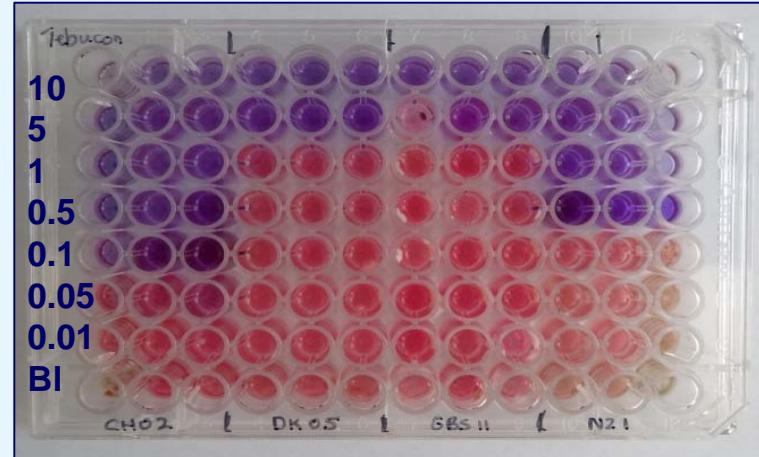
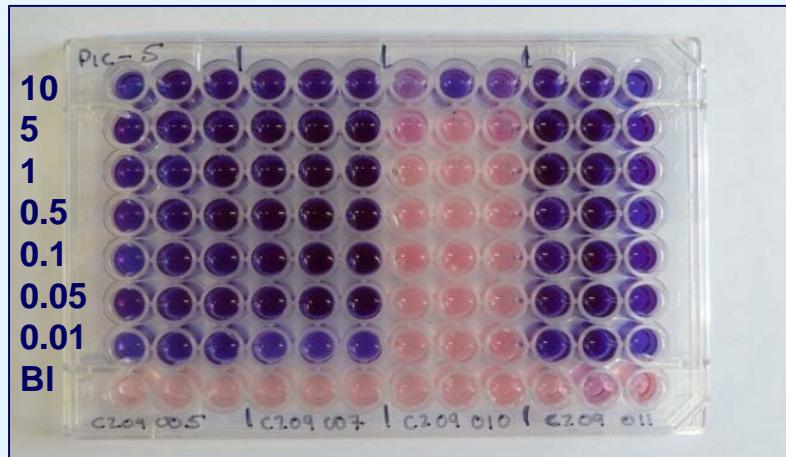
Negative cross resistance is observed when a mutation is found at codon 198

Risk of fungicide resistance



- Relatively high risk
- DMI fungicides showing decline in efficacy
 - Older fungicides
- QoI and MBC showing high level of resistance in most populations
- SDHI resistance a real risk!
 - SAC and Syngenta have a joint project

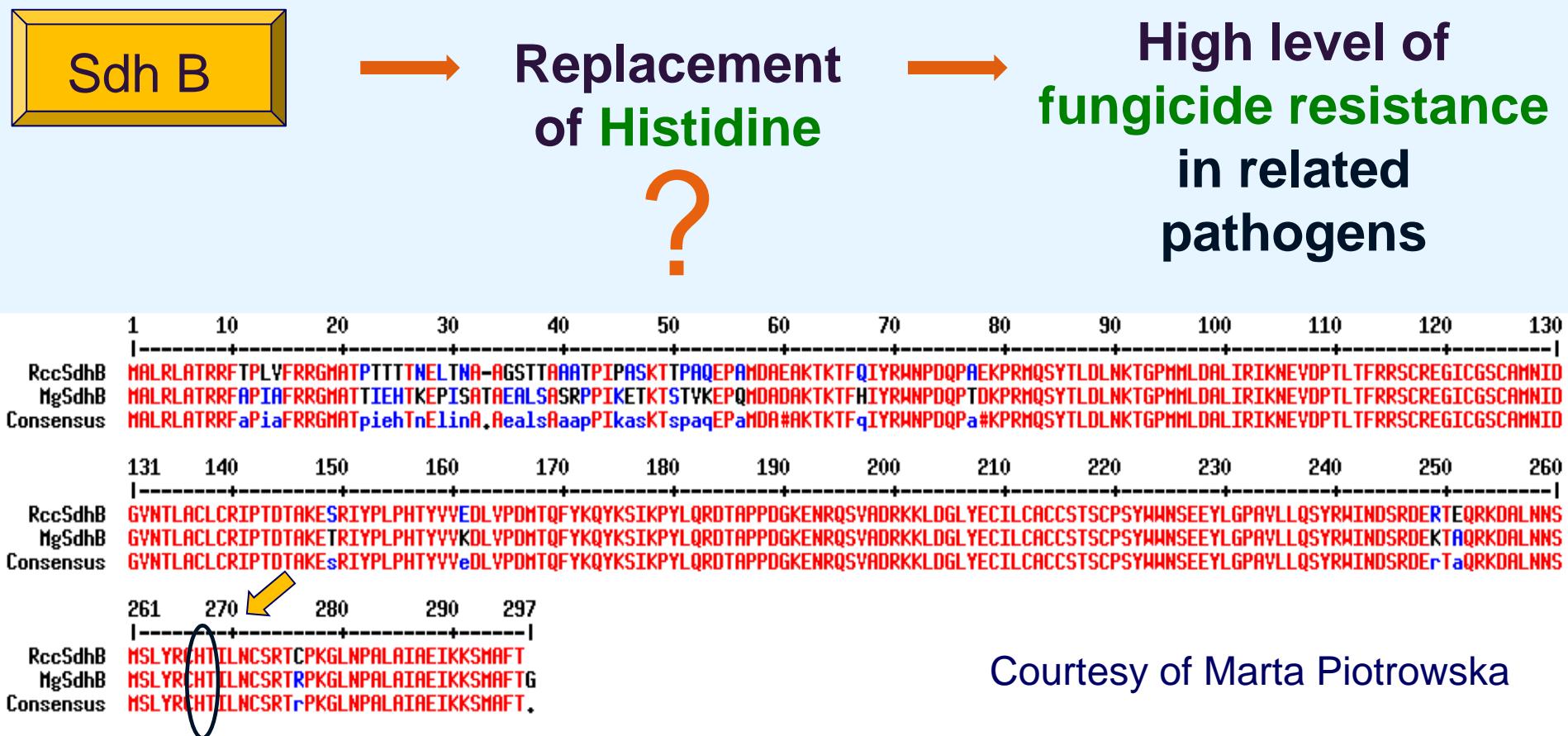
Fungicide efficacy tests



Sequence of *Sdh* gene



- **Sdh gene- subunites A, B, C & D**



Sequencing of genome



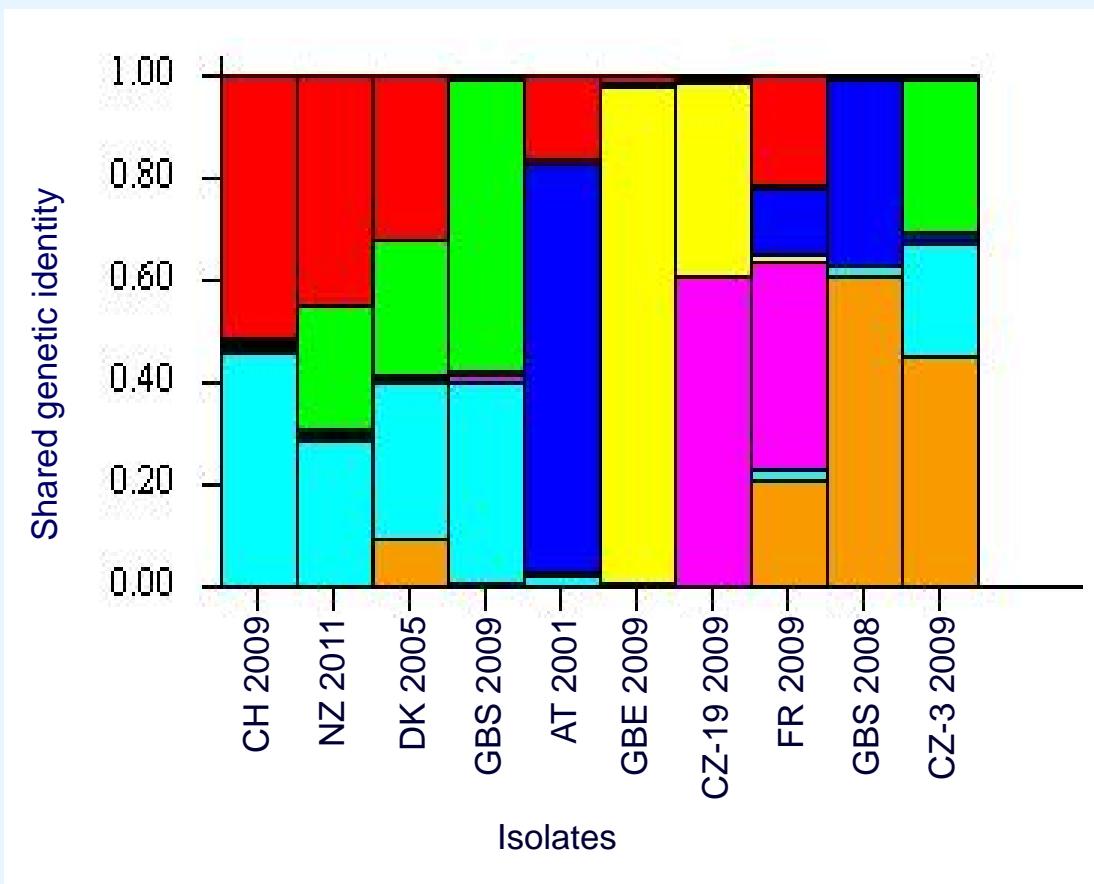
- Illumina/solexa base sequencing
 - Standard paired end library: 80x (4 Gb)
 - 3 kb and 6 kb mate-pair library (10x)
 - RNA seq library (80x)
- 454 Titanium sequencing
 - cDNA library to yield 180,000 reads
 - Genome library to yield 360,000 reads

Why sequence and initial data



- Comparative genetics with other related pathogens, to develop understanding of the plant-pathogen interactions
- CLC assembly of illumina and 454 data gives a genome size of 30 Mb in 355 supercontigs
- Close match to both *Mycosphaerella graminicola* and other *Mycospharella* spp.

Population genetics (SSR's)

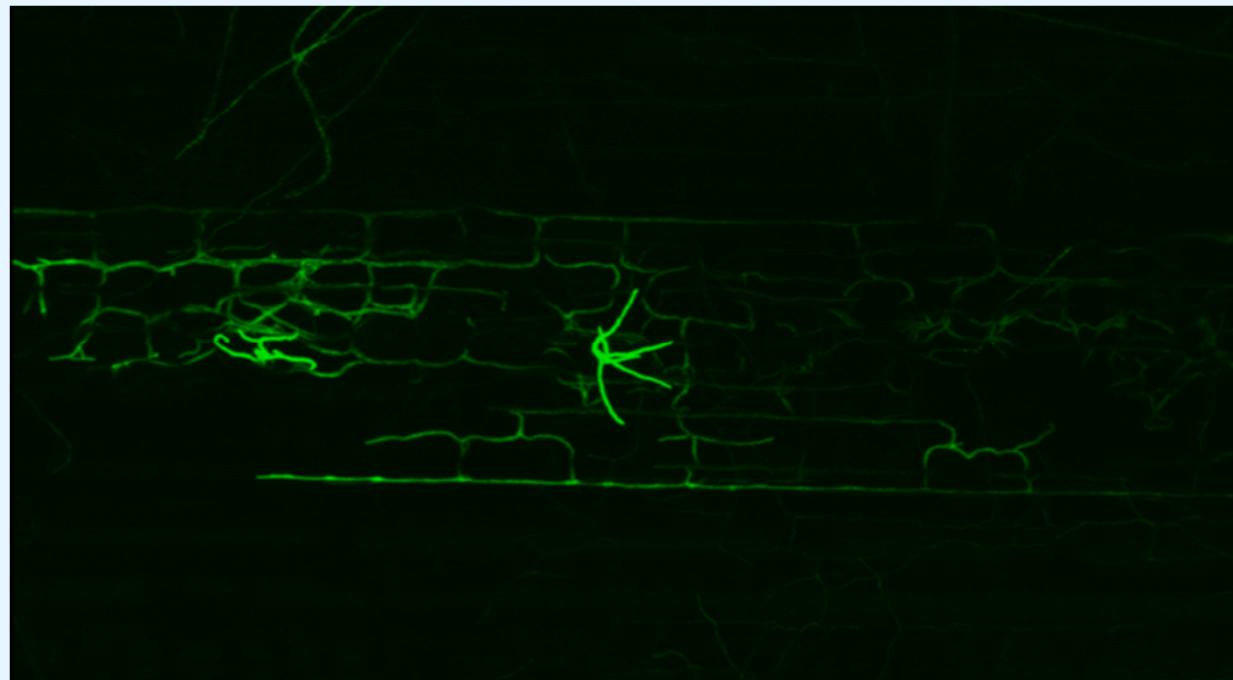


SSR nr.	SSR type	Alleles per locus
1	p5	4
2	p5	2
3	p5	4
4	p5	5
5	p5	2
6	p5	4
7	p5	4
8	p5	4
9	p5	4
11	p5	2
12	p5	6

R. collo-cygni biology

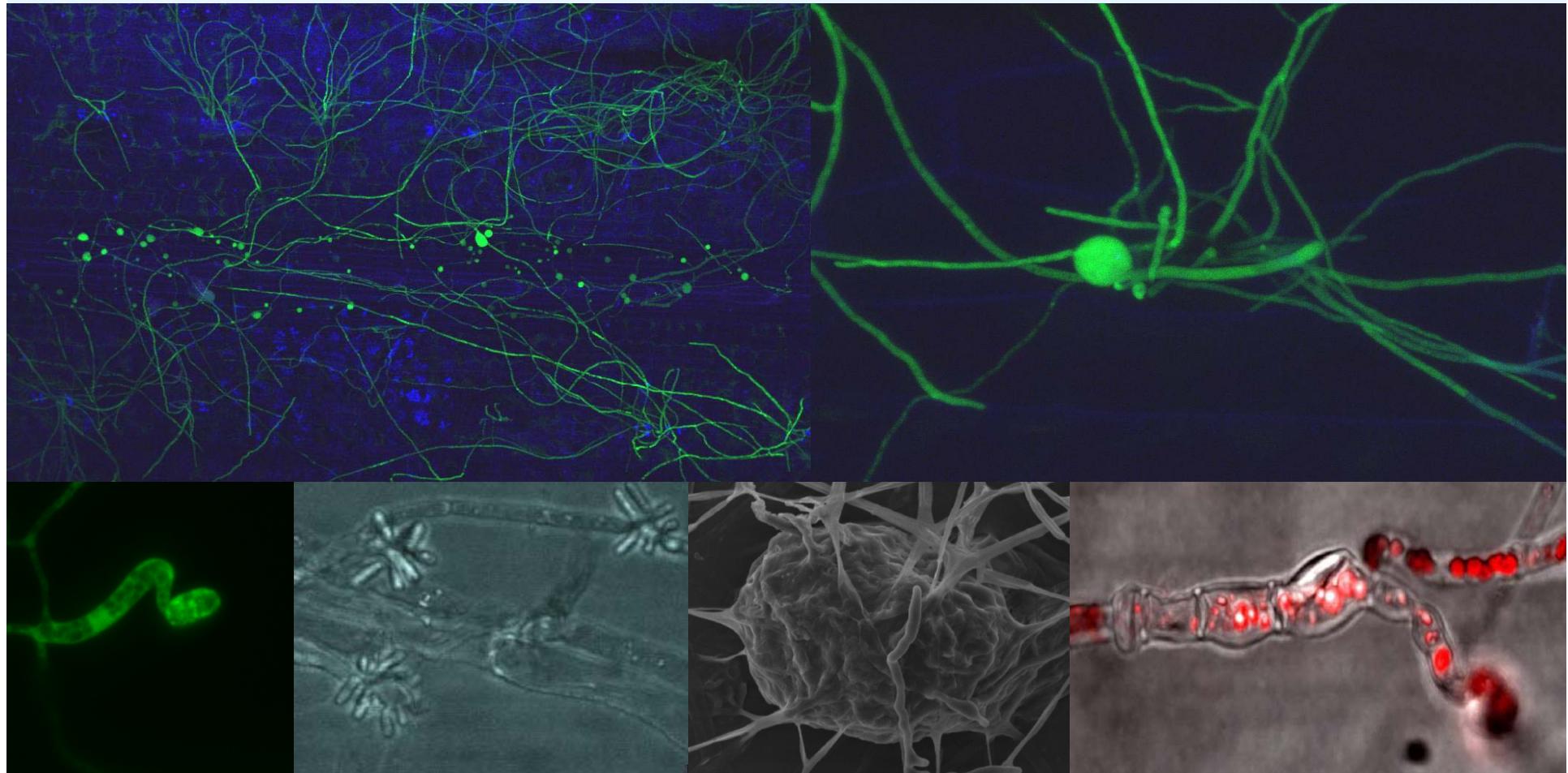


- Using GFP isolate to understand development during the whole growing season



Photos courtesy of Maciej Kaczmarek

R. collo-cygni biology

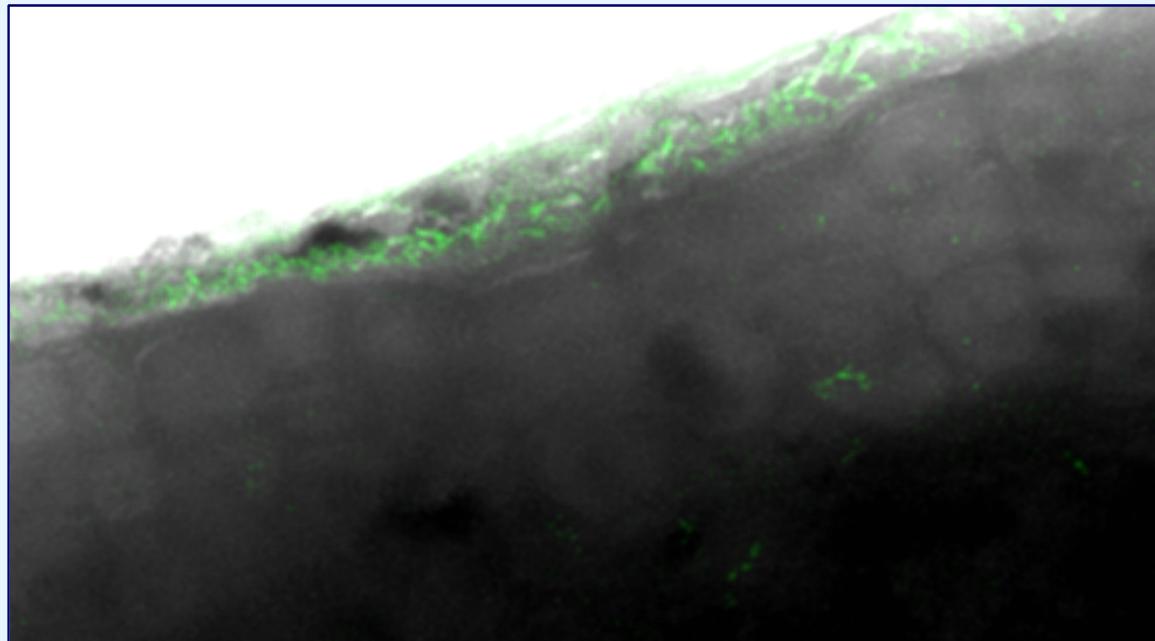


Photos courtesy of Maciej Kaczmarek 18

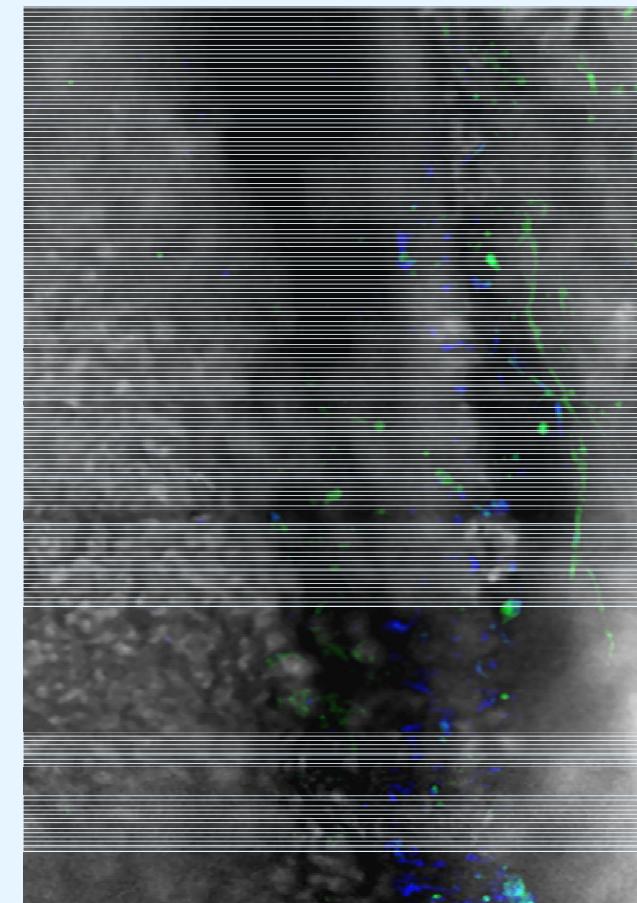
R. collo-cygni biology



- Location of *R.cc* in seed



Thick layer of hyphae present under the seed coat,
outside the aleurone layer of the endosperm



Photos courtesy of Maciej Kaczmarek

Acknowledgments



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