

SENSITIVITY OF IRISH *PHYTOPHTHORA INFESTANS* TO THE CAA FUNGICIDE MANDIPROPAMIDE

S. Kildea¹, J. Mehenni-Ciz¹, D. Griffin¹ & L.R. Cooke²

¹Teagasc Crop Science, CELUP Programme, Oak Park, Carlow, Ireland

²Agri-Food & Biosciences Institute, Newforge Lane, Belfast, BT9 5PX, U.K.

Introduction

- Late blight caused by *Phytophthora infestans* most economically destructive disease of potato
- Fungicides relied upon for control
- Mandipropamide key fungicide in blight programmes
- No resistance detected in natural populations
- Mechanism of resistance known (Blaum et al. 2010)

Materials & Methods

- 70 single lesion isolates selected based on genotype
- Sensitivity determined using agar plate assay
- Representative isolates tested *in planta*
- Sequence analysis of *PiCes3A* in selection of historical isolates

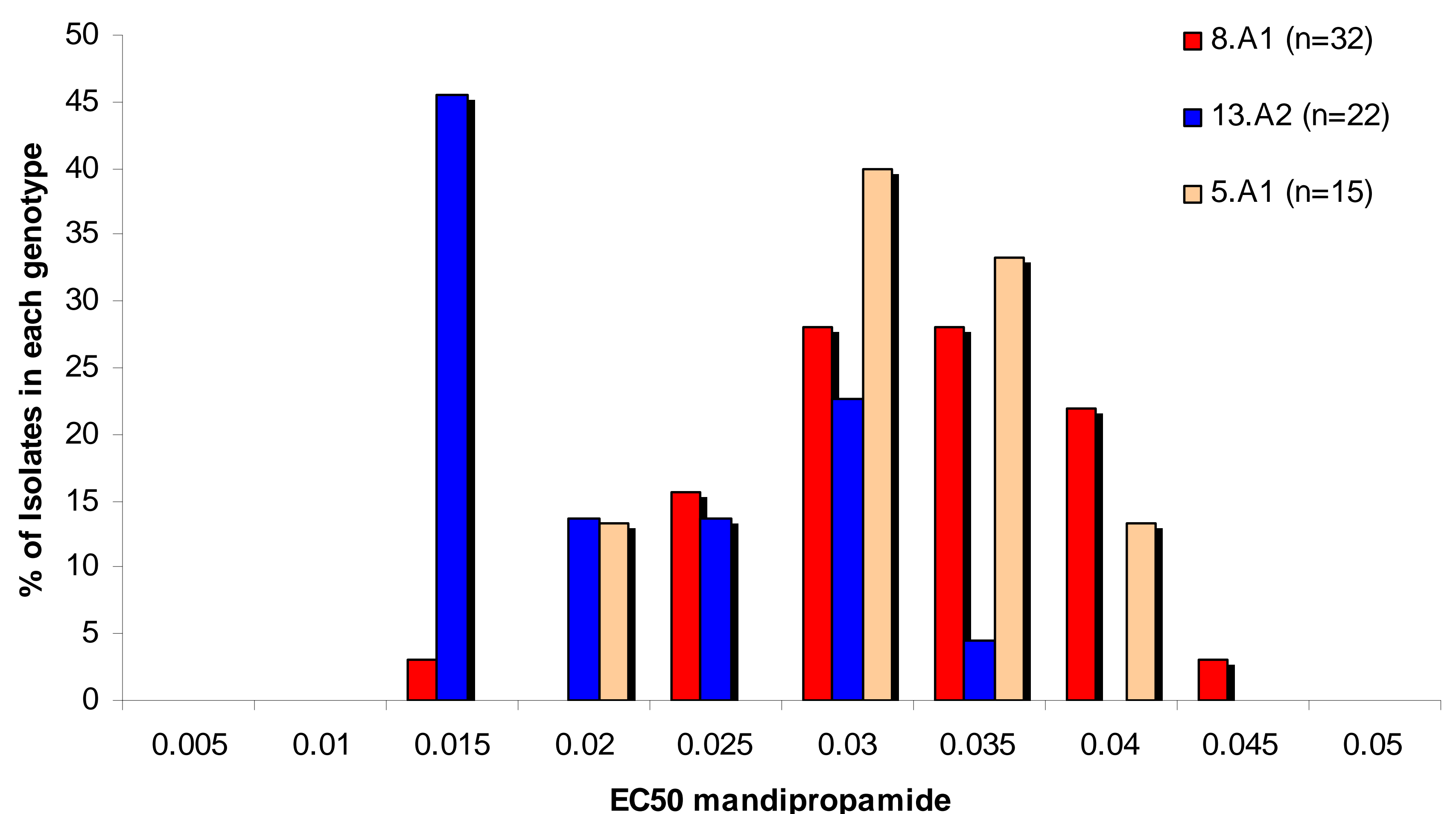
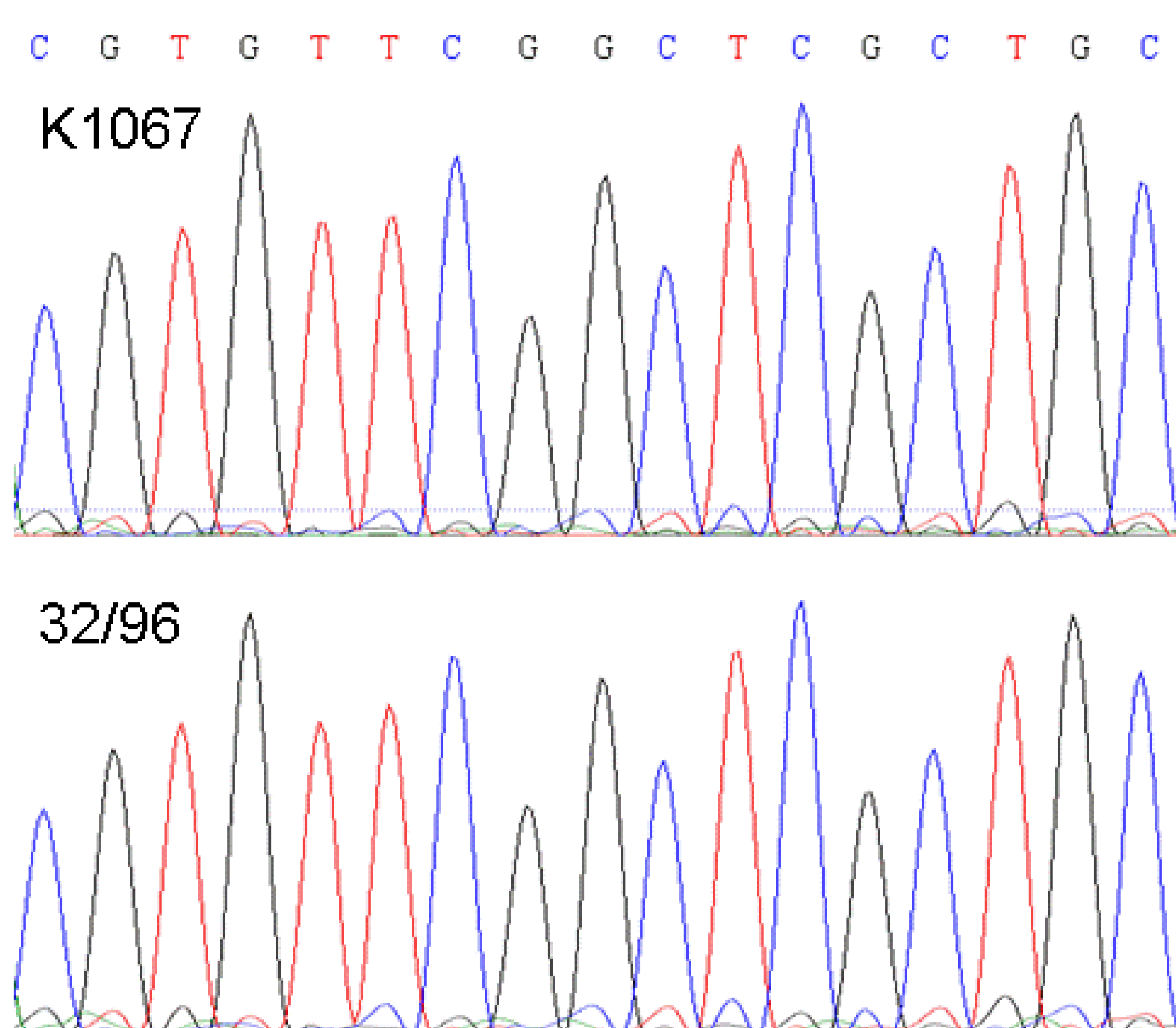


Devastating consequences of late blight on potatoes



Results & Discussion

- All isolates tested were sensitive to mandipropamide
- Differences between genotypes observed, with 13_A2 most sensitive
- KASP assay currently under development for early detection mutations associated with resistance



Acknowledgments

This research was been funded by the DAFM Research Stimulus Fund.