

## **Distribution of mating types and resistance to metalaxyl of *Phytophthora infestans* in southern Estonia**

NASSAR H<sup>A</sup>, AAV A<sup>A</sup>, HANSEN M<sup>A</sup>, TÄHTJÄRV T<sup>B</sup> & RUNNO-PAURSON E<sup>A</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Institute of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences, Estonian University of Life Sciences, Kreutzwaldi 1, 51014 Tartu, Estonia; e-mail: [Helina.Nassar@emu.ee](mailto:Helina.Nassar@emu.ee)

<sup>b</sup> Jõgeva Plant Breeding Institute, J. Aamisepa 1, 48309 Jõgeva, Estonia

# DISTRIBUTION OF MATING TYPES AND RESISTANCE TO METALAXYL OF *PHYTOPHTHORA INFESTANS* IN SOUTHERN ESTONIA

Nassar H<sup>a</sup>, Aav A<sup>a</sup>, Hansen M<sup>a</sup>, Tähtjärv T<sup>b</sup> & Runno-Paurson E<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Institute of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences, Estonian University of Life Sciences, Kreutzwaldi 1, 51014 Tartu, Estonia; e-mail: Helina.Nassar@emu.ee  
<sup>b</sup>Jõgeva Plant Breeding Institute, J. Amisepa 1, 48309 Jõgeva, Estonia



## INTRODUCTION:

- *Phytophthora infestans* is one of the most serious and economically important pathogens in potato fields worldwide, including Estonia.
- Under favourable conditions it can destroy the whole potato haulm and cause a considerable yield loss.
- In Estonia, the average yield loss due to late blight can reach 20-25% and in untreated fields even more.
- Without control of potato late blight it is not possible to achieve high-quality crop yield.
- *P. infestans* isolated from potato leaves were collected from a region of Southern Estonia during 2010 and 2011.
- In total, 128 isolates were assessed for mating type and 71 isolates were analyzed for resistance to metalaxyl.

## MAIN AIM OF THE RESEARCH:

- Survey the population structure of *P. infestans* in Estonia and characterise isolates by mating type and their resistance to metalaxyl

## MATERIALS AND METHODS:

- In total, 128 isolates of *Phytophthora infestans* were collected from Estonia during 2010-2011.
- The isolates were sampled randomly from southern Estonia and the procedure was repeated two years.
- Blighted leaves (one per plant) were collected in the period from the emergence of disease until the end of the growing season in both years.
- Leaflets with single lesions, were collected from individual plants. Isolations were carried out as described in Runno-Paurson *et al.* (2009).
- For mating type determination was used a method as described by Lehtinen *et al.* (2007).
- The resistance to metalaxyl of 71 isolates was tested using a modification of the floating-leaflet method described by Hermansen *et al.* (2000).
- Leaflets of susceptible cultivar Berber were obtained from five week-old greenhouse-grown plants.
- The metalaxyl concentrations were 0.0, 10.0 or 100.0 mg l<sup>-1</sup> prepared from Analytical Master Standard, CGA 329351A
- Statistical analyses were performed with the program Statistica 11 (StatSoft, Inc., Tulsa, Oklahoma)

**Table 1.** Metalaxyl resistance among isolates of *Phytophthora infestans* in Estonia 2010 and 2011

Year	Percentage of isolates			Isolates tested (n)
	S (%)	I (%)	R (%)	
2010	76,2	14,3	9,5	21
2011	94	6	0	50
Total	88,7	8,5	2,8	71

S metalaxyl-sensitive; I, intermediate metalaxyl-sensitive; R, metalaxyl-resistant

## CONCLUSION:

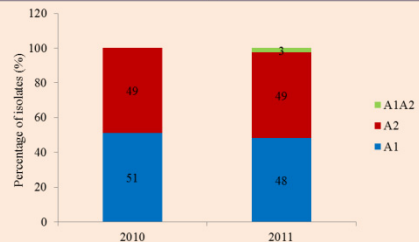
- The proportion of metalaxyl-resistant isolates in the Estonian population in 2010-2011 were quite low.
- Results showed that the use of metalaxyl-containing fungicides is still effective in Estonia.
- In Estonia the ratio of *P. infestans* A1:A2 (which is close to 1:1) mating types is suitable for sexual reproduction.
- During 2010-2011 13 fields had both mating types in the same potato fields.



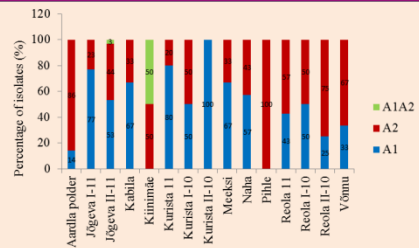
Photo: Eve Runno-Paurson



Photo: Eve Runno-Paurson



**Figure 1.** Percentages of mating types among isolates of *Phytophthora infestans* from southern Estonia (2010-2011)



**Figure 2.** Percentages of mating types among isolates of *Phytophthora infestans* from southern Estonia potato fields

## RESULTS:

- Among the 71 isolates, 9.5% were resistant, 8.5% intermediate and 88.7% sensitive to metalaxyl. In 2010 the percentage of resistant isolates was 9.5% and in 2011 it was 0%.
- In 2010 were 51% of the isolates A1 and 49% were A2 mating type. In 2011 were 48% of the isolates A1, 49% were A2 and 3% were self-fertile A1A2 mating type.
- There were thirteen fields that contained both A1 and A2 mating types.
- A1 mating type individuals were detected in one of the fifteenth fields, and A2 mating type individuals were also identified in one field.



Photo: Eve Runno-Paurson



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