USDA-ARS/ U.S. Wheat and Barley Scab Initiative FY11 Preliminary Final Performance Report July 13, 2012

Cover Page

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Fiscal Year:	FY11	
USDA-ARS Agreement ID:	59-0206-0-057	
USDA-ARS Agreement	Evaluating and Validating FHB Host Resistance Genes Pyramided	
Title:	in Spring Wheat.	
FY11 USDA-ARS Award	\$ 9,756	
Amount:	9,730	

USWBSI Individual Project(s)

USWBSI Research		
Category*	Project Title	ARS Award Amount
VDHR-SPR	Evaluating and Validating FHB Host Resistance Genes Pyramided in Spring Wheat.	\$ 9,756
	Total ARS Award Amount	\$ 9,756

Shaobin Zhong	July 9, 2012
Principal Investigator	Date

FSTU – Food Safety, Toxicology, & Utilization of Mycotoxin-contaminated Grain

GDER - Gene Discovery & Engineering Resistance

PBG – Pathogen Biology & Genetics

BAR-CP – Barley Coordinated Project

DUR-CP - Durum Coordinated Project

HWW-CP - Hard Winter Wheat Coordinated Project

VDHR - Variety Development & Uniform Nurseries - Sub categories are below:

SPR - Spring Wheat Region

NWW - Northern Soft Winter Wheat Region

SWW - Southern Soft Red Winter Wheat Region

^{*} MGMT – FHB Management

FY11 (approx. May 11 – May 12)

PI: Zhong, Shaobin

USDA-ARS Agreement #: 59-0206-0-057

Project 1: Evaluating and Validating FHB Host Resistance Genes Pyramided in Spring Wheat.

1. What major problem or issue is being resolved relevant to Fusarium head blight (scab) and how are you resolving it?

Gene pyramiding (combining the resistance genes) is considered one of the most effective strategies to achieve durable resistance to FHB. Current wheat breeding programs for FHB focus mainly on type II resistance, which limits pathogen spread but may not be sufficiently durable. Despite that, few studies have been conducted to address the effects of type I resistance and combination of both types of resistance to FHB. To combine type I with type II resistance, we developed a population of 113 F9-derived recombinant-inbred lines (RILs) from a three-way cross of wheat genotypes Frontana/W9207//2*Alsen using a single seed descent method. In our preliminary experiments, several RILs showed more resistance (reduced disease severity and low DON content) than the resistant parents. The goal of this research project is to evaluate and validate the RILs with enhanced FHB resistance. The specific objectives of this project are to (i) assess the resistance spectrum of the pyramided lines using mixture of 3-ADON, 15-ADON and NIV producers of *G. zeae* in the greenhouse, and (ii) characterize selected resistant RILs with known simple sequence repeat (SSR) markers, which are associated with types I and II resistance

2. List the most important accomplishment and its impact (i.e. how is it being used) to minimize the threat of Fusarium head blight or to reduce mycotoxins. Complete both sections (repeat sections for each major accomplishment):

Accomplishment:

In this project, we have validated the resistant line(s) selected based on preliminary results and tested them in series of experiments in the greenhouse and field. These RILs were evaluated for resistance to initial infection, FHB spread, final disease severity, and DON. The results indicated that they were significantly better than the resistant parents (Alsen and Frontana) for all these disease parameters assessed. Importantly, these RILs possess a high of level of type I, II, and V resistance to *F. graminearum*.

Impact:

These pyramided lines could be valuable sources of resistance to FHB and utilized in wheat breeding programs in the region. Development of durable resistance to *F. graminearum* would help for better management of the disease in the field.

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Include below a list of the publications, presentations, peer-reviewed articles, and non-peer reviewed articles written about your work that resulted from all of the projects included in the grant. Please reference each item using an accepted journal format. If you need more space, continue the list on the next page.

None