U.S. Wheat and Barley Scab Initiative
FY02 Preliminary Final Performance Report (approx. May 02 – April 03)
July 15, 2003

Cover Page

<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
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| Year: | FY2002 (approx. May 02– April 03) |
| Grant Number: | 59-0790-0-060 |
| Grant Title: | Fusarium Head Blight Research |
| FY02 ARS Award Amount: | $ 39,024 |

Project

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Program Area</th>
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<th>USWBSI Recommended Amount</th>
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<tr>
<td>BIO</td>
<td>Molecular Characterization of QTL for Scab Resistance in Wheat Cultivar Wangshuibai.</td>
<td>$40,000</td>
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<td><strong>Total Amount Recommended</strong></td>
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Principal Investigator                                             Date

**Project 1:** Molecular Characterization of QTL for Scab Resistance in Wheat Cultivar Wangshuibai.

1. What major problem or issue is being resolved and how are you resolving it?

Effective utilization of scab resistance resources relies on understanding inheritance of wheat resistance to scab and to DON accumulation in wheat grain. Major scab resistance QTL from Sumai 3 has been mapped and widely used in breeding programs. Identification of
resistance genes from different sources may enrich scab resistance gene diversity and provide new genes to enhance scab resistance level through gene pyramiding. We are mapping scab resistance QTL from Wangshuibai, a Chinese landrace different from Sumai 3, with AFLP and microsatellite markers, and to elucidate genetic effects of these QTL by testing the mapping population for scab resistance and DON accumulation under greenhouse conditions. The results are also expected to provide breeders with selectable markers for breeding wheat cultivars with low DON and high levels of scab resistance to speed up breeding process.

2. What were the most significant accomplishments?

a. Several RGA markers have been identified for scab resistance and one of them has been successfully converted into a STS marker. This STS marker showed a $R^2$ value about 10% in Ning7840/Clark mapping population, and did not correlate with markers on 3BS. This marker seems to associate with minor QTL in Ning 7840.

b. Mapping population derived from Wangshuibai/Alondra’s was tested for two greenhouse cycles. Disease and DON levels of these RILs were evaluated.

c. About 400 SSR markers were screened between bulk and parents and about 80 primers showed polymorphism between two parents and 15 of them were polymorphic between bulks. Further population screening indicated that the major QTL was also in 3BS, but the QTL effect was smaller than that in Ning 7840 population. Also, the SSR banding pattern in Wangshuibai was different from that in Ning 7840.

d. About 140 F6 RILs from Wangshuibai/Wheaton were evaluated in Greenhouse this spring and 500 AFLP primers are being screened for this population with bulk segregant analysis.
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.

**Peer-reviewed Articles**


**Meeting Abstract**


