

FY21 USWBSI Project Abstract

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Project ID: FY20-SP-008

ARS Agreement #: 59-0206-0-175

Research Category: VDHR-SPR

Duration of Award: 1 Year

Project Title: Determining FHB Susceptibility in Wheat Cultivars in the Western US

PROJECT 2 ABSTRACT

(1 Page Limit)

FHB damage in spring wheat continues to increase in southern and eastern Idaho. In 2015, fields of both wheat and barley showed signs of the disease and many spring wheat fields tested at >5 ppm DON, even after appropriate treatments with fungicides. Incidence in the area tend to be sporadic and often associated with localized corn production. The majority of the grain varieties that are available to growers in the area are susceptible to FHB, especially the hard white spring wheat and durum varieties. A few varieties of hard red and soft white spring wheat have some level of resistance associated with the presence of the *Fhb1* gene. Soft white spring wheat has shown the lowest vulnerability to FHB infection in the field, but high levels of DON are being reported even in soft white spring wheat in some years. Growers need information on FHB susceptibility of the newly released varieties and those currently in production. Breeders need information on advanced lines and breeding material to release selections with reduced vulnerability to FHB damage and DON accumulation. Screening in the field from 2014 to 2020 has allowed us to rank currently grown wheat and barley lines for relative FHB susceptibility. However, the majority of the varieties in the production area are susceptible and remain vulnerable under the highly conducive environment that can occur under irrigated production. Continuing the screening project will allow us to characterize new releases of wheat and give us the ability to identify higher levels of resistance. The screening nursery has an irrigation system to meet the irrigation needs of the crop and provide appropriate moisture to facilitate disease development in spring wheat. Inoculation with *Fusarium graminearum* (*Fg*) colonized corn spawn resulted in excellent development of disease in spring wheat in almost every year we have conducted the screening. Reduction of FHB, FDK and DON in the harvested grain must start with selection of appropriate varieties that also meet the need of the industry for yield and end-use quality. This nursery allows us to do that by calculating the Fusarium disease index and testing harvested material for DON in conjunction with the USWBSI supported DON testing at the University of Minnesota.