

PYTHIUM SEED ROT AND DAMPING-OFF RESISTANCE

Test accepted: March 1995
Pathogen: *Pythium* spp.

Test updated: June 2024
Test authors: N.A. Altier, D.K. Barnes, J.A. Thies, and D.A. Samac

PLANT CULTURE

Growth Chamber

Container 9 cm-diameter petri plates
Medium 1.5% water agar (previously inoculated with *Pythium*)
Temp/Light 18°C; 14 hour daylength
No. of Plants 25 per plate (replication)
No. of Reps 3 minimum

INOCULUM CULTURE AND PREPARATION

Source Baiting with alfalfa seedlings in infested soil (*See sources of inoculum section*).
Storage/Temp Isolates stored on cornmeal agar (4°C) will remain viable for 4-6 months. Isolates stored in sterile water (room temperature) will remain viable for at least 12 months.
Production Cornmeal agar inoculated with an isolate from stored cultures and incubated at 24°C for 2-3 days.
Preparation A 3 mm-diameter disc of inoculum is removed from the periphery of the 2-3 day-old colony growing on cornmeal agar and placed in the center of a separate 9 cm-diameter petri plate containing 1.5% water agar. Plates are incubated 3 days at 24°C prior to plating seeds.

INCUBATION

Plating Seed Surface-sterilized seeds are equidistantly spaced in a radiate pattern on *Pythium*-inoculated agar surface. Test checks include surface-sterilized seeds placed on uninoculated plates of water agar for determining expected numbers of dead seed. Hard seed are not used in test calculations.
Location Environmentally controlled chamber maintained at 18°C. Temperature during incubation is critical. Lower temperatures will increase disease severity and accuracy of disease rating may be compromised, higher temperatures favor alfalfa seedling growth causing less disease severity.^(1,2) Average soil temperature during alfalfa seeding dates for a target area may be considered when choosing a temperature to use during a plant resistance selection program.
Age at Rating 5 days after plating seeds.

RATING

Score each individual seedling.

1 Resistant healthy seedling; primary root free of necrosis; a slight discoloration of the primary root may occur
2 Resistant infected seedling; primary root tip necrotic but firm
3 Moderately Susceptible infected seedling; primary root tip soft and rotted
4 Susceptible dead seedling; germinated seed with emerged radicle rotted
5 Susceptible dead seed; germinated seed rotted

Ratings for each plate may be expressed as percentage Resistant Plants and as an Average Severity Index (ASI). The rating method is similar to one used to evaluate alfalfa germplasm and flax germplasm for seedling damping-off caused by *Rhizoctonia solani* Kühn.^(3,4)

Resistant Plants = $100 \times \frac{\text{total of seedlings in classes 1 and 2}}{\text{Number (N) of seeds expected to germinate in the uninoculated check (calculated by subtracting the number of dead seed from the total number of swollen seed)}}$

ASI = $\frac{(N \text{ class 5 seeds} - N \text{ dead seeds in ck.})5 + (N \text{ class 4})4 + (N \text{ class 3})3 + (N \text{ class 2})2 + N \text{ class 1}}{N}$

CHECK CULTIVARS

	Approximate Average Severity Index (ASI)/Isolate		
	W3	GR1	L3
Resistant			
Florida 77	2.6	4.2	4.8
Alfagraze	2.7	4.2	4.7
Wrangler	2.8	4.2	4.8
Susceptible			
Saranac	4.5	5.0	5.0

	Approximate Expected Resistance (%)/Isolate		
	W3	GR1	L3
Resistant			
Florida 77	55	0	1
Alfagraze	42	0	0
Wrangler	43	0	0
Susceptible			
Saranac	0	0	0

	Acceptable Range of Resistance
	W3
Resistant	
Florida 77	45-65
Alfagraze	32-52
Wrangler	33-55
Susceptible	
Saranac	0-5

CORRELATION TO FIELD REACTION

Because the culture plate method maximizes inoculum pressure, correlation to field reaction should be satisfactory if the laboratory and field isolates are similar.

SPECIES AND RACES

The following *Pythium* species have been reported⁽¹⁾ to be highly pathogenic to alfalfa seedlings in North America: *P. debaryanum* Hesse, *P. irregulare* Buisman, *P. paroecandrum* Drechsler, *P. splendens* Braun, *P. sylvaticum* Carnpbell & Hendrix, and *P. ultimum* Trow. No races are known.

SCIENTIST WITH EXPERTISE AND SOURCE OF INOCULUM

Deborah Samac

University of Minnesota

USDA-ARS

495 Borlaug Hall

1991 Buford Circle

St. Paul, MN 55108

(612) 625-1243

debby.samac@usda.gov

REFERENCES

1. Altier, N. A., and Thies, J. A. 1995. Identification of resistance to *Pythium* seedling diseases in alfalfa using a culture plate method. *Plant Dis.* 79:341-346.
2. Altier, N.A., and J.A. Thies. 1992. p.63. A method to screen and evaluate alfalfa for seedling resistance to *Pythium* spp. In Proc. 33rd North Am. Alfalfa Improv. Conf. Atlanta, GA. (Abstr.) (<https://www.naaic.org/pdf/Alfalfa/625.pdf>).
3. Barnes, D.K., and N.A. Anderson. 1988. Rhizoctonia resistance. Laboratory and greenhouse methods. p. 100. In Proc. 31 st North Am. Alfalfa Improv. Conf. Beltsville, MA. (Abstr.) (<https://www.naaic.org/pdf/Alfalfa/647.pdf>).
4. Garza-Chapa, R. and N.A. Anderson. 1966. Behavior of single basidiospore isolates and heterokaryons of *Rhizoctonia solani* from flax. *Phytopathology* 56:1260-1268.