

Verticillium Wilt Resistance

Verticillium albo-atrum Reinke & Berth.
 Craig R. Grau

PLANT CULTURE

Greenhouse

No. of Plants 25 to 50 per replication
 No. of Reps 4 replications
 Soil Medium Autoclaved porous sand/soil mixture
 Temp./Light Grow plants at 20 to 24°C; 12 to 14 hour photoperiod
 Other Do not allow plants to be stressed by a water deficit

INOCULUM CULTURE

Source Infected stems
 Storage Silica gel beads (4)
 Temperature 4° C
 Storage Life 2 to 3 years

INOCULATION PROCEDURE

Greenhouse

Age of Plant 6 to 8 weeks
 Production Culture isolates on potato dextrose agar at 21°C, transfer mycelial plugs into Czapek's Dox broth in a 500 mL baffle sided Erlenmeyer flask; flasks are placed on a rotary shaker (120 rpm) at 20 to 23°C for 5 to 7 days
 Type of Inoc Conidia
 Concentration 1×10^6 conidia per mL of distilled water
 Transplant Plants are lifted, washed free of excess soil, the roots trimmed to a length of ca. 8 cm, and the stems clipped to a height of 3 cm; plants are completely immersed in a suspension of conidia for 20 minutes, then transplanted into fresh steamed sand/soil mix (1,2) or
 Cut Stem Plants are inoculated by clipping the stems to 3 cm height with scissors dipped into a conidial suspension (8×10^6 conidia per mL); the scissor is redipped before each clip; spray the freshly cut stems with the inoculum suspension amended with a wetting agent (polyoxyethylene 20 sorbitan monolaurate, 1 mL per L); stems are sprayed to run-off 4 times using a compressed air hand sprayer (3).

INCUBATION

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Culture Maintain inoculated plants at 20 to 24°C and 12 to 14 hour photoperiod; do not allow plants to be stressed by a water deficit
 Age at Eval Incubate plants for 4 to 6 weeks

RATING

Plants are evaluated for severity of foliar symptoms.

- 1 Resistant No to minimal chlorosis of lower leaves
- 2 Resistant Chlorosis of lower and middle leaves, but no chlorosis or necrosis of terminal leaves
- 3 Susceptible Well developed symptoms of chlorotic, necrotic and twisted terminal leaflets on at least one, but not all mainstems
- 4 Susceptible Severe symptoms of chlorosis, necrosis, and twisting of all leaflets on all main stems
- 5 Susceptible Plant dead

Alfalfa populations can be characterized for reaction to *V. albo-atrum* by calculating their mean disease severity index (DSI). Additionally, the percentage of resistant plants (i.e. combined percentage of plants rated as class 1 and 2) can be used to characterize alfalfa populations for reaction to *V. albo-atrum*.

CHECK CULTIVARS

	Approximate Expected Resistance (%)	Acceptable Range of Reaction (%)
Resistant		
Vertus**	40	30-50
Oneida VR	60	55-65
Susceptible		
Saranac**	2	0-5

Values for resistant standards include total of 1's and 2's.

DISTRIBUTION AND SEVERITY OF VERTICILLIUM WILT



Verticillium Wilt, *Verticillium albo-atrum* Reinke & Berth.

Click on the map above for a larger version. See also the [KEY](#)

SOURCE OF INOCULUM AND SCIENTIST WITH EXPERTISE

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CORRELATION TO FIELD REACTION

There is a high correlation between results of this test and disease incidence in field environments.

RACES

Races of *V. albo-atrum*, alfalfa strain, have not been reported.

PLANT GROWTH OPTIONS AND RANGE OF INCUBATION CONDITIONS

Air temperatures of 20 to 24°C are optimal for expression of foliar symptoms. Air temperatures above 24°C result in less symptom severity. The severity of foliar symptoms can be reduced if plants are subjected to nutrient deficiency and drought stress. It is important to control insects because their feeding damage can alter the expression of foliar symptoms.

FIELD EVALUATION

Alfalfa populations can be evaluated in field environments. Entries are seeded at a rate of 5 g of seed per 4.6 m row and rows are spaced 0.76 m apart. Replicate entries four times in a randomized complete block design. *Verticillium albo atrum* can be artificially introduced into plots at the second harvest by spraying the freshly cut alfalfa stubble with a suspension of conidia (8x10⁶ conidia per mL) in the establishment year. Thereafter, plots are monitored for symptoms of Verticillium wilt. Plots are evaluated by counting healthy and diseased plants.

REFERENCES

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4. Smith, D. 1984. Maintenance of fungi. Pages 87-88. In: *Maintenance of microorganisms, a manual of laboratory methods.* Ed. by Kirsop, B. E., and J. J. S. Snell, Academic Press.