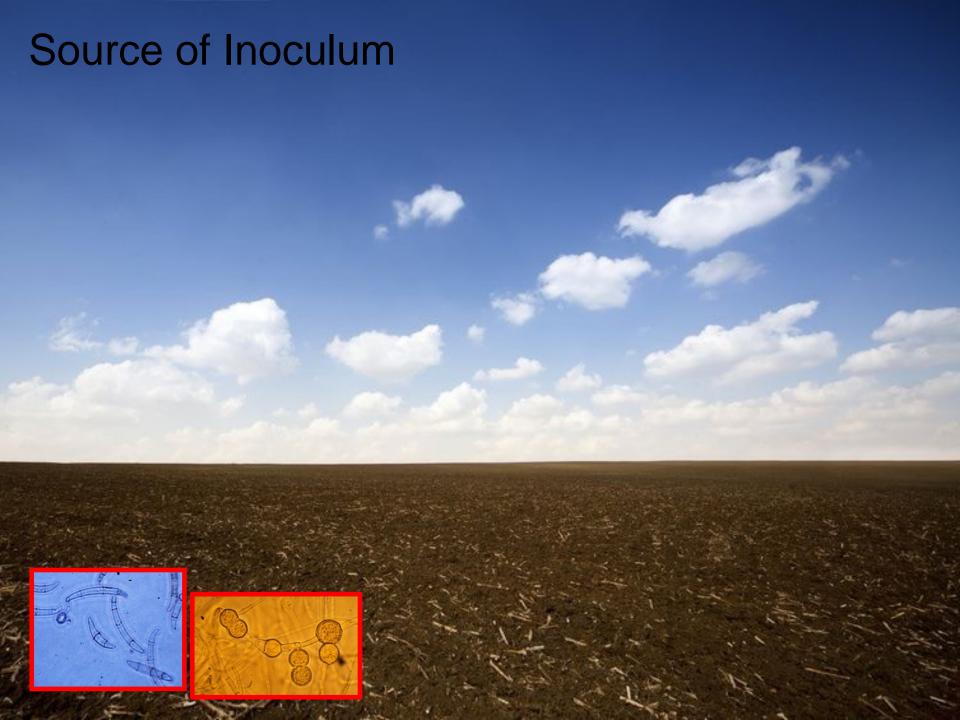
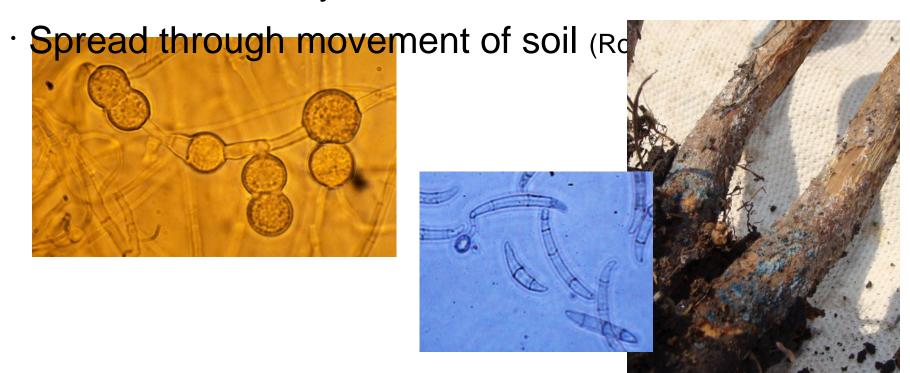


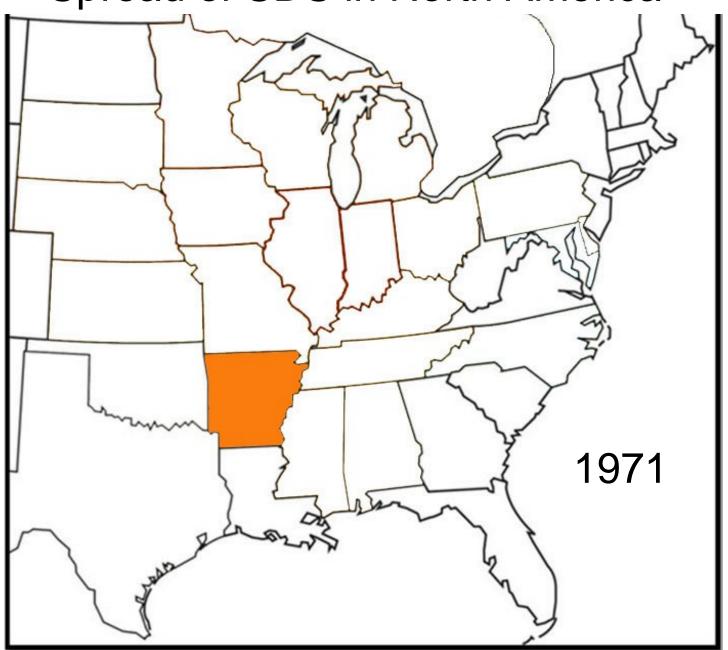
# SDS Disease Cycle

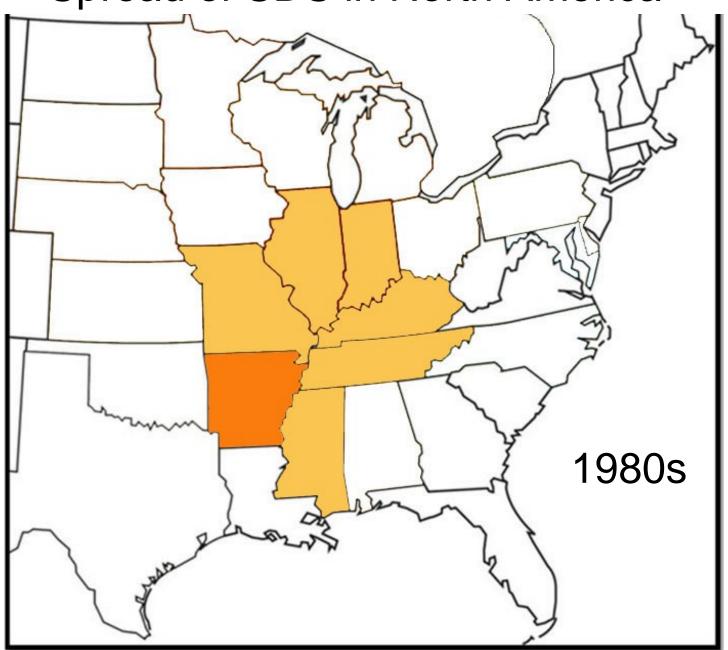


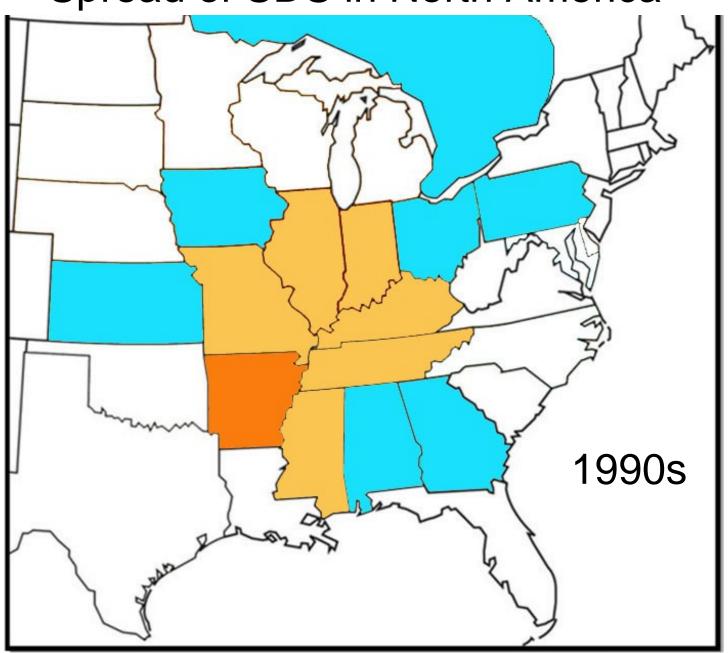
#### **Inoculum Source and Spread**

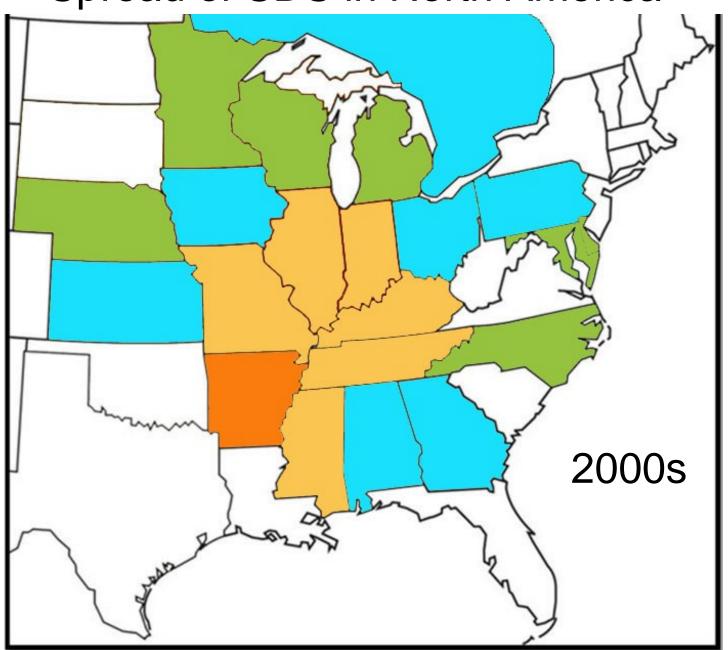
- · Chlamydospores in plant residue and soil (Melgar et al. 1994)
- · Macroconidia on decomposing roots (Rupe et al., 1999)
- · Survival in SCN cysts (Melgar et al., 1994, Roy et al. 1993)

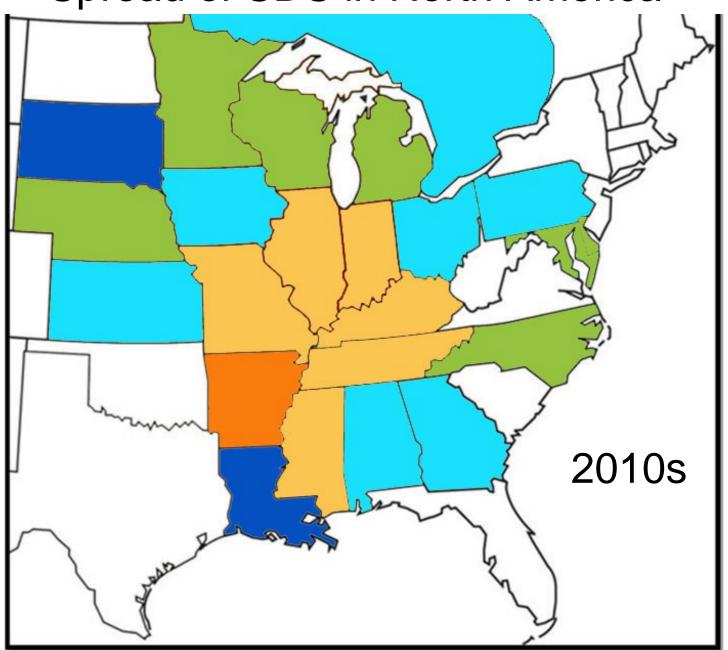


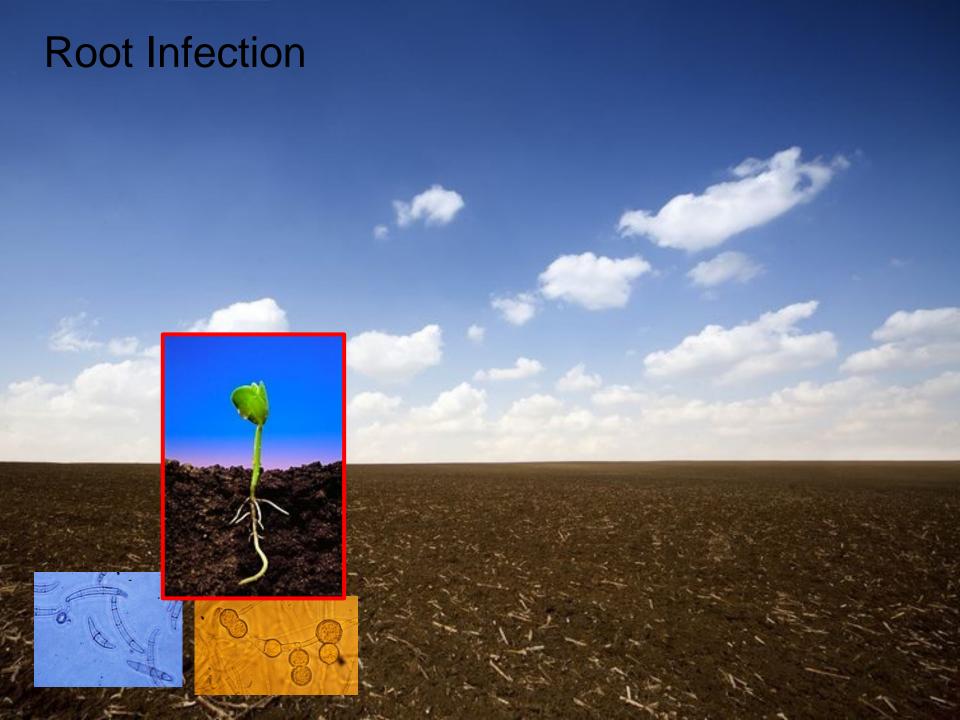






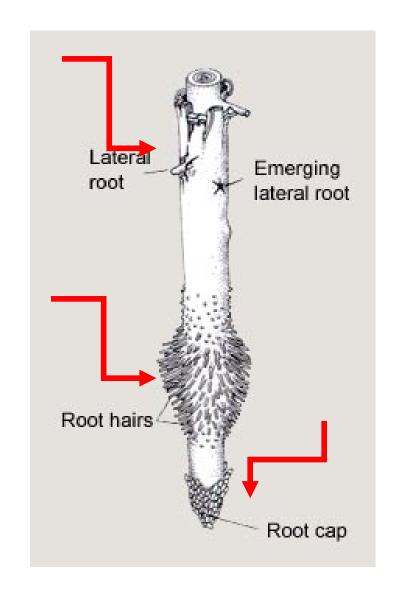




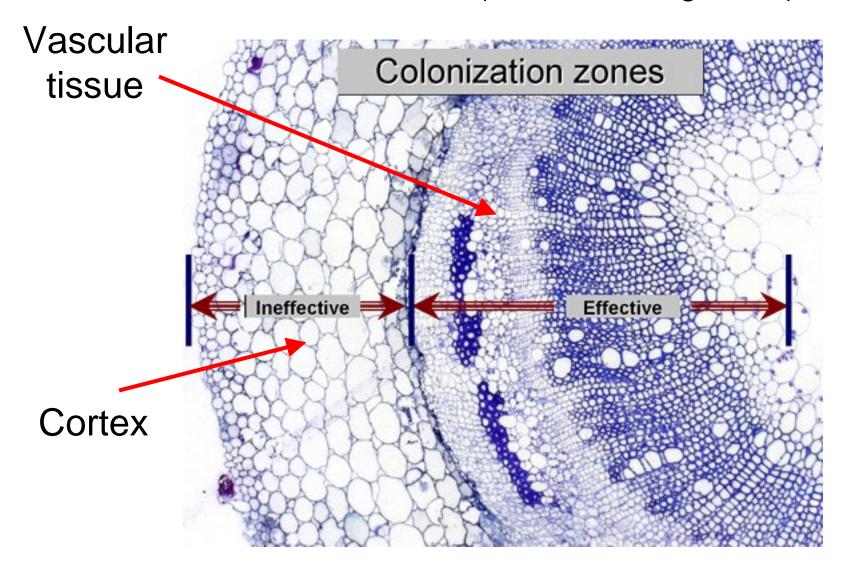


#### **Root Infection**

- · Occurs in young seedlings (Gao et al., 2006)
- Penetration through root cap, root hairs and emerging lateral roots (Navi and Yang, 2008; Roy et al., 1997, Tatalovic, 2015)
- Colonization of vascular tissue needed for foliar symptoms (Navi and Yang, 2008)



# Colonization of the vascular tissue needed to move Fv toxins to leaves (Navi and Yang, 2008)



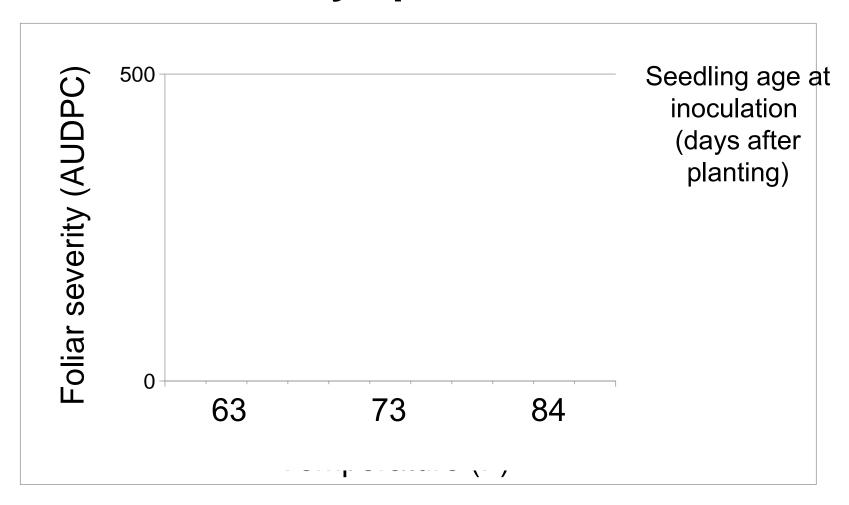
# Effect of plant age on seedling root rot

Seedling age at inoculation (days after planting)

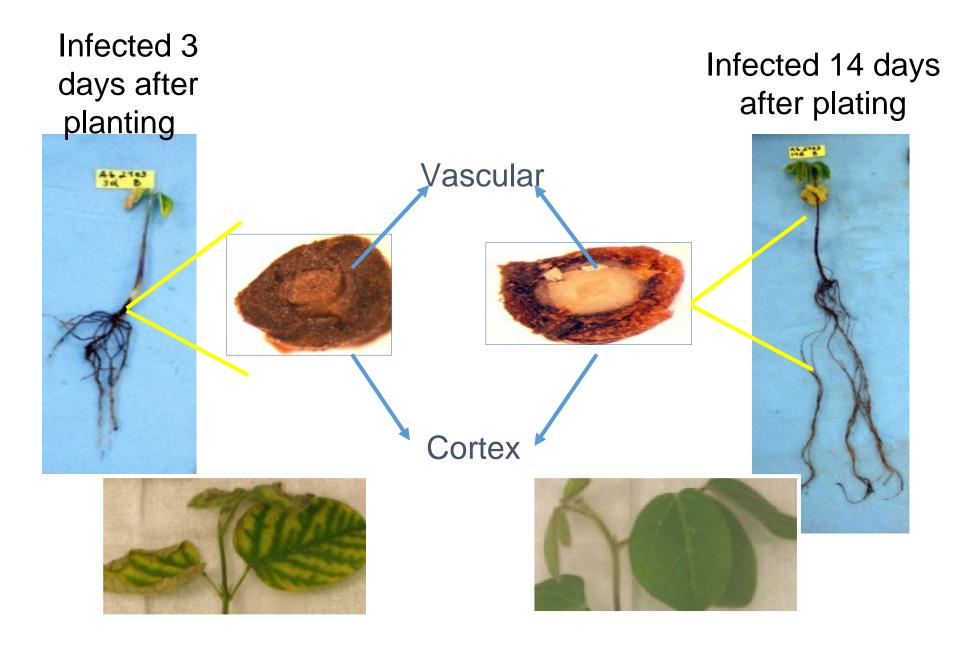
63 73 84

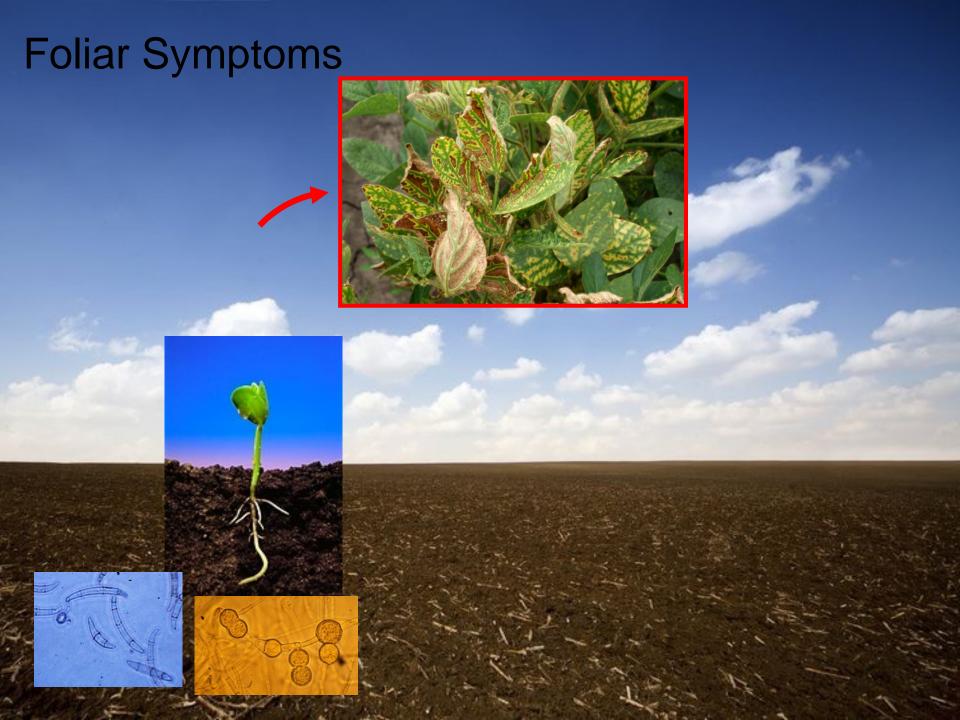
Gongora and Leandro, 2010

# Effect of plant age on seedling foliar symptoms

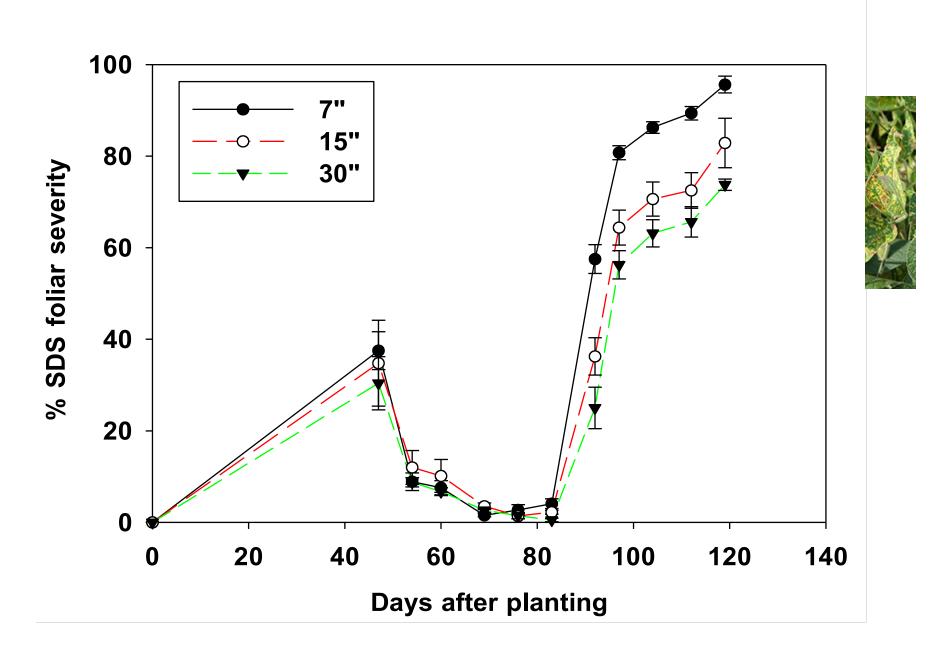


# Effect of plant age on seedling disease



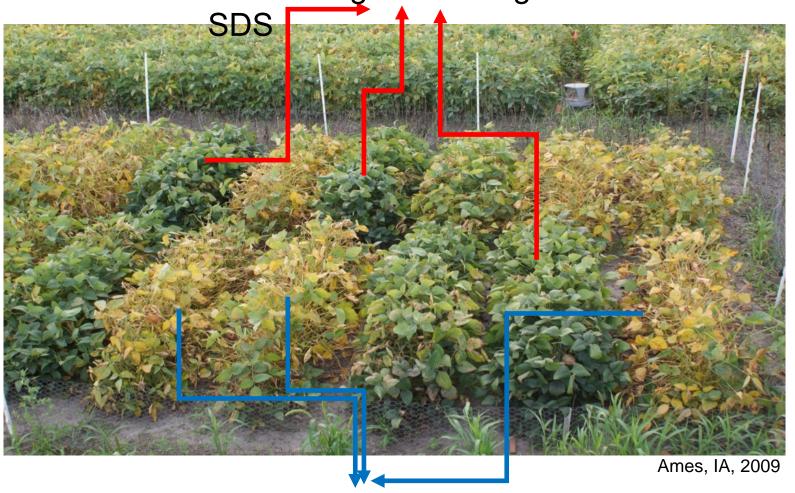


#### Timing of foliar symptoms



#### Effect of f bwer removal on SDS

Forced vegetative stage = less



Reproductive stage = more SDS

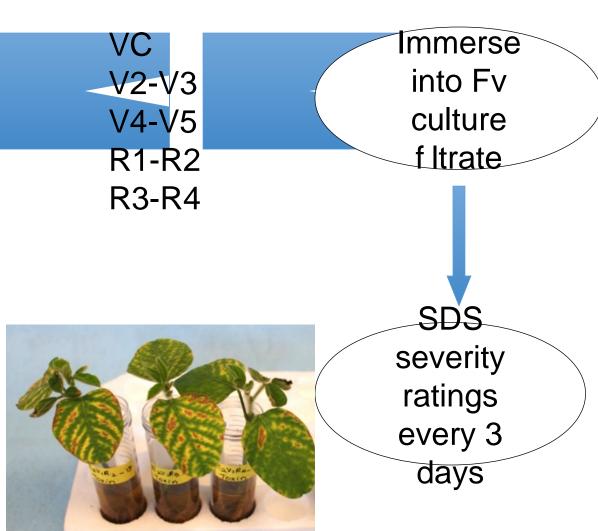
#### Effect of f bwer removal on SDS



# Effect of growth stage on susceptibility to Fv f ltrates



Staggered planting Ag2403 (susceptible) MN1606 (resistant)

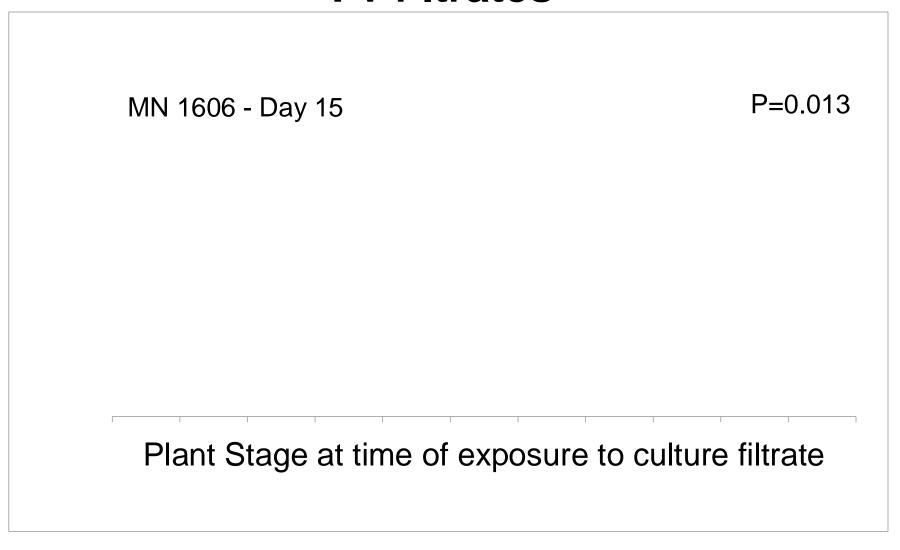




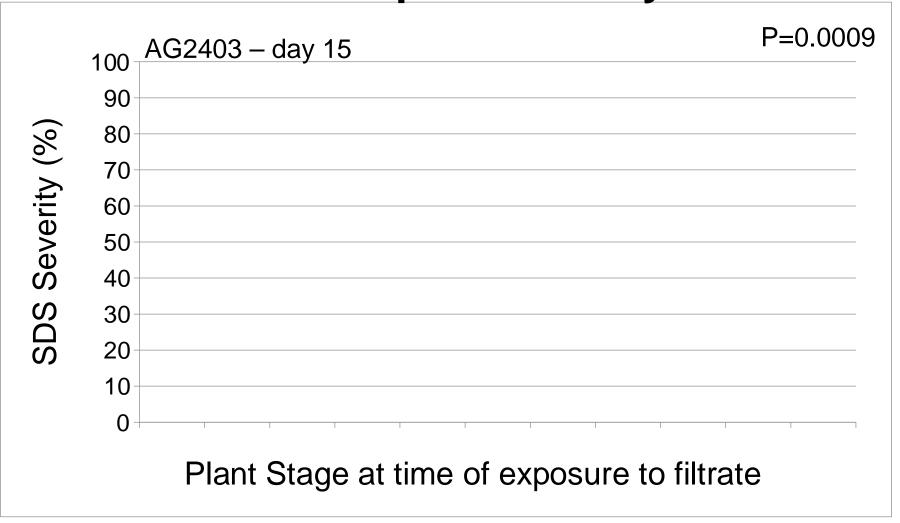
AG 2403 (Susceptible)

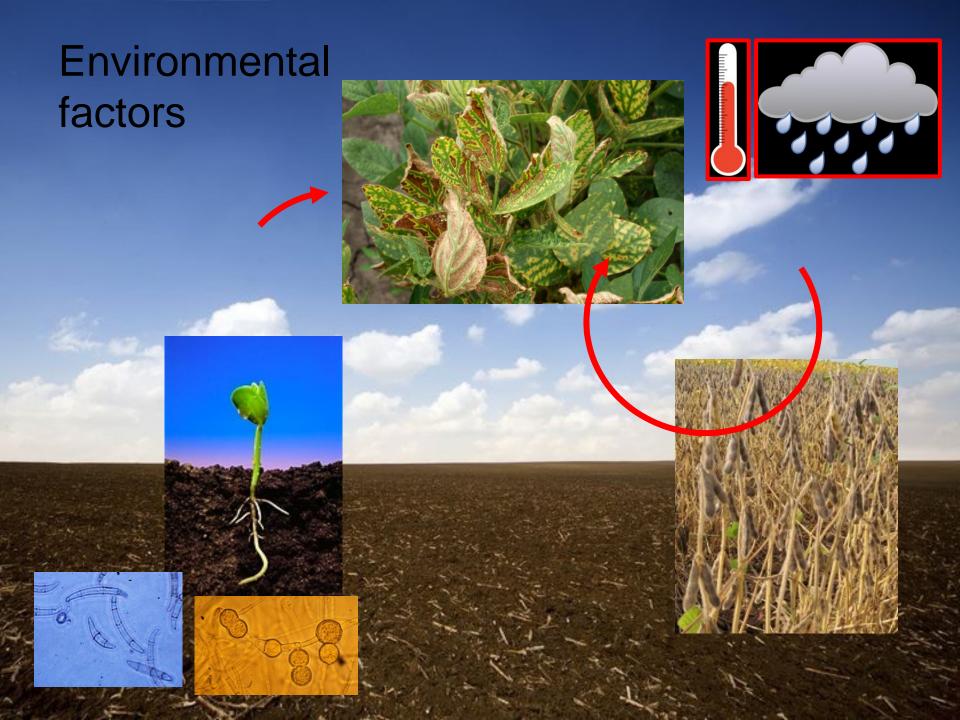
MN 1606 (Resistant)

# Effect of growth stage on susceptibility to Fv f Itrates



# Effect of growth stage on susceptibility to Fv f Itrates Susceptible variety





#### Soil moisture effects on SDS

High soil moisture favors SDS (Scherm and Yang, 1996)

SDS epidemic years are usually wetter, especially during reproductive stages (Leandro et al. 2013)

		Total Precipitation (inches) – Ames, IA				
Year	SDS Incidence	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
2010	High	3.8	4.6	10.3	8.1	4.5
2011	Low	3.0	4.5	4.9	3.5	1.7
2012	Low	4.8	2.5	2.9	1.5	2.9
2013	Low	6.5	11.6	3.3	1.5	8.0
2014	High	5.3	5.4	8.1	4.7	5.8
2015	High	4.5	4.4	7.3	8.0	9.6
Mean	30-year	3.0	4.1	4.6	3.8	3.8

# Effect of timing of irrigation on SDS

Irrigation during R stages increased SDS; most significant increase when irrigated both V and R stages (Neto et al. 2006)

Ames, IA, 2011

Soybean Variety

Hartman et al, unpublished

### Temperature effects on SDS

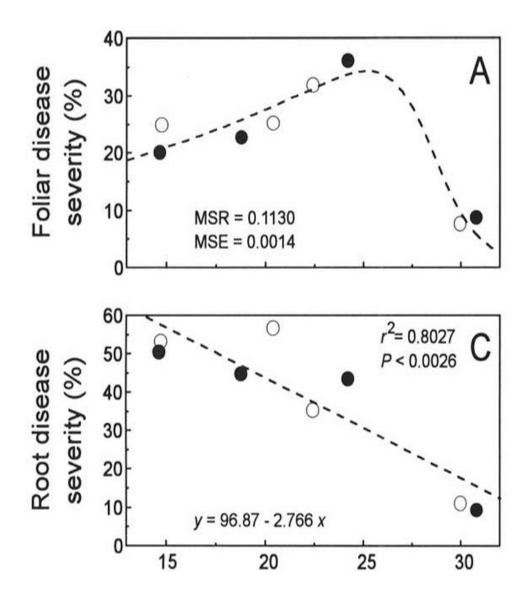
Optimum for root rot is 15-17oC

Optimum for foliar symptoms is 22-24oC

(Scherm and Yang, 1996)

SDS epidemic years are generally cooler

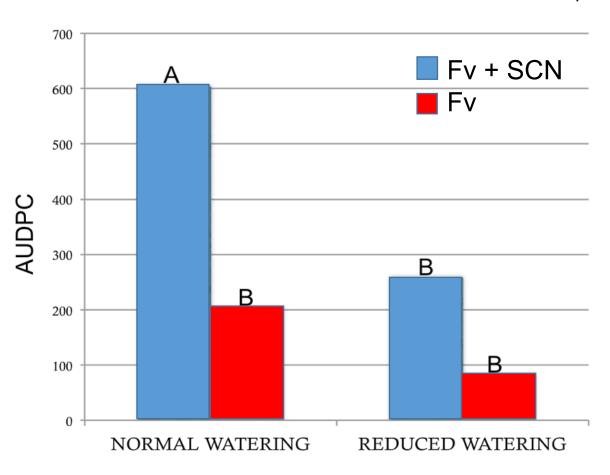
(Leandro et al. 2013)



Scherm and Yang, 1996

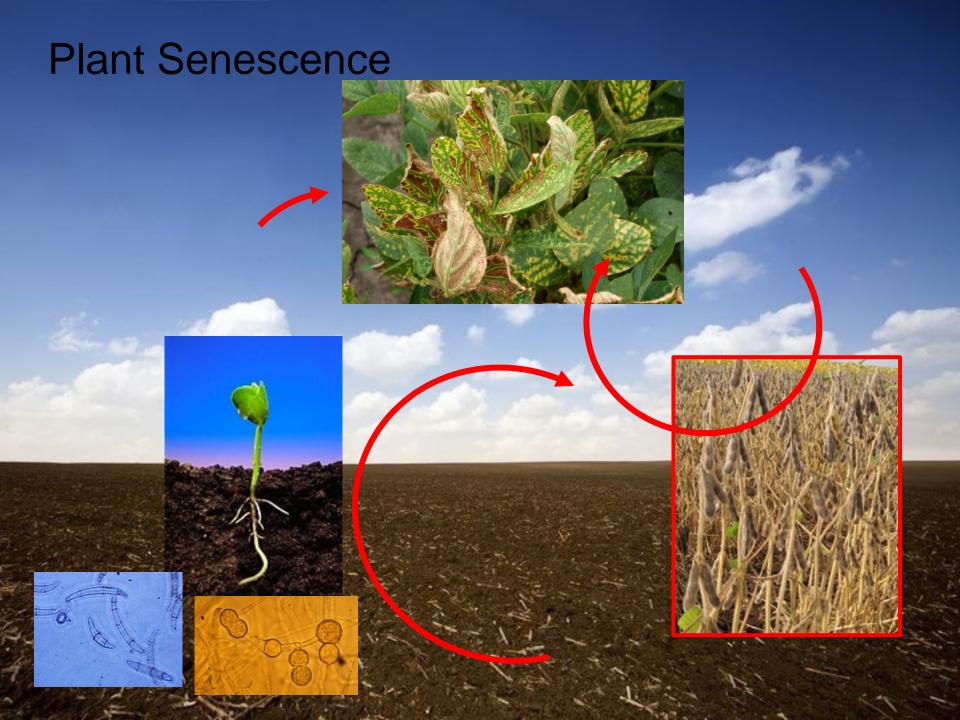
#### **SDS - SCN interaction**

SDS is more severe in plants infected with SCN (Roy et al, 1989; Mclean et al., 1993, Gao et al, 2006)









## Survival on crop residue

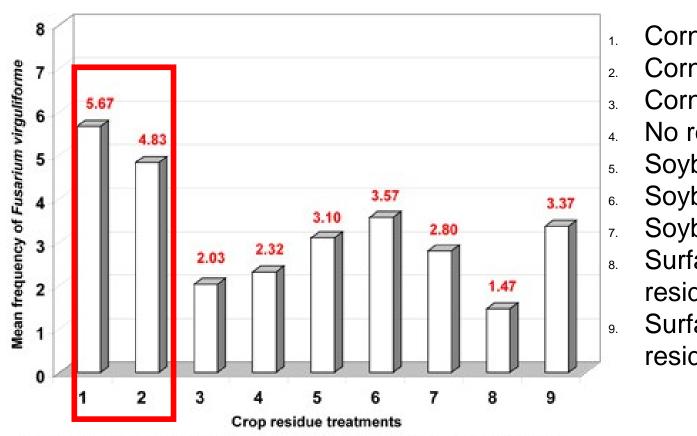


Figure 1. Frequency of SDS fungus (Fusarium virguliforme) isolated from field plots that had a mixture of crop residues and the SDS fungus

- Corn kernels
- Corn roots
- Corn plant residue
  - No residue
  - Soybean seeds
  - Soybean plant residue
  - Soybean roots
  - Surface corn plant residue
  - Surface corn plant residue + kernels

## Host range of Fv

Several leguminous plants can get infected and develop root rot (Melgar et al., 1994, Kolander et al., 2010)

Phaseolus spp: green beans, lima

beans

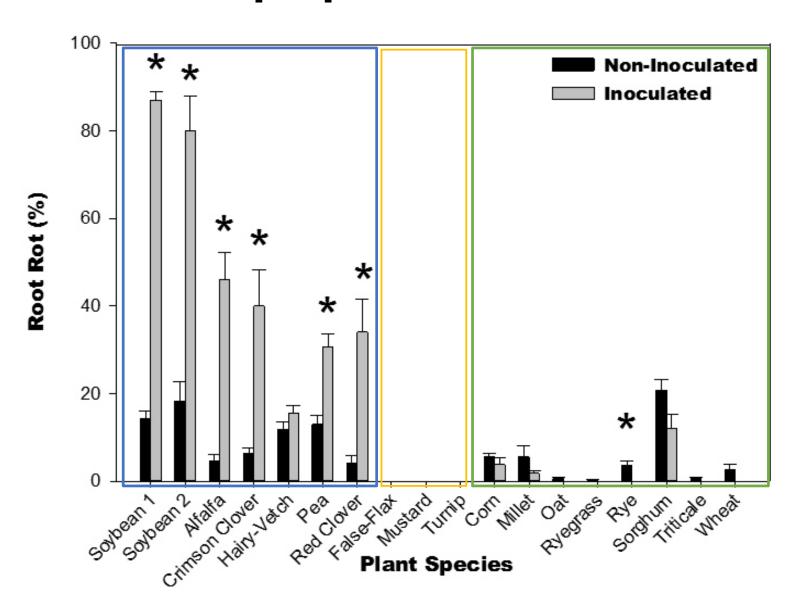
Vigna spp: mung beans, cowpea

Medicago sativa: alfalfa

Trifolium spp.: white and red clover



# Cover crop species as hosts to Fv



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