

Resistance Spectra of Wheat Cultivars and Virulence Diversity of *Magnaporthe grisea* Isolates in Brazil

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ABSTRACT

Seventy-two monoconidial isolates of *Magnaporthe grisea* were obtained from the States of Mato Grosso do Sul and Paraná. The isolates were inoculated on seedlings of 20 wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) cultivars under greenhouse conditions. The virulence diversity of *M. grisea* was assessed based on compatible and incompatible reactions of leaf blast on wheat cultivars. Fifty-four distinct virulence patterns were identified on test cultivars among the isolates collected from the two wheat growing States. Sixteen of these isolates corresponding to 22.2% showed similar virulence pattern.

None of the wheat cultivars was resistant to all isolates of *M. grisea*, but the cultivars differed in degree of resistance as measured by the relative spectrum of resistance (RSR) and disease index (DI). Among the cultivars the RSR ranged from 0 to 53.3% and DI from 0.4662 to 0.9662 (0 to 1 scale). The wheat cultivar BR18 exhibited a broad resistance spectrum in relation to the rest of the tested cultivars to the isolates of *M. grisea*, and can be used in wheat resistance breeding.

Additional keywords: *Pyricularia grisea*, *Triticum aestivum*, resistance, control.

RESUMO

Espectro de resistência de cultivares de trigo e diversidade de virulência de isolados de *Magnaporthe grisea* no Brasil

Setenta e dois isolados monospóricos de *Magnaporthe grisea* foram obtidos dos estados de Mato Grosso do Sul e Paraná. Os isolados foram inoculados em plântulas de 20 cultivares de trigo (*Triticum aestivum*) sob condições da casa de vegetação. A diversidade da virulência de *M. grisea* foi analisada com base nas reações de compatibilidade e incompatibilidade das folhas à brusone nessas cultivares de trigo. Entre os isolados coletados nos dois estados produtores de trigo, 54 distintos padrões de virulência foram

identificados nessas variedades testadas. Dezesesseis desses isolados, correspondendo a 22%, apresentaram padrão de virulência similar. Nenhuma das cultivares de trigo foi resistente a todos os isolados de *M. grisea*, mas as cultivares diferiram no grau de resistência medido pelo espectro de resistência relativa (RSR) e índice de doença (DI). Entre os cultivares RSR variou de 0 a 53,3% e DI de 0,4662 a 0,9662 (escala de 0 a 1). A cultivar de trigo BR18 mostrou um amplo espectro de resistência em relação ao restante das cultivares, aos isolados de *M. grisea*, e pode ser útil em programas de melhoramento.

INTRODUCTION

Magnaporthe grisea (Hebert) Barr [anamorph *Pyricularia grisea* (Cooke) Sacc.] attacks many grasses, but rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) is the most important host on which it causes blast disease. In Brazil, *M. grisea* also causes major yield losses on wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) under natural conditions in the State of Paraná and Mato Grosso do Sul (Igarashi, 1990; Goulart & Paiva, 2000). Blast of wheat was first reported in the northern region of Paraná in 1985 (Igarashi *et al.*, 1986) and rapidly spread to other wheat growing regions of the country (Piccinini & Fernandez, 1989; Goulart *et al.*, 1990; Prabhu *et al.*, 1992; Dos Anjos *et al.*, 1996). Because of the lack of effective fungicides, resistant cultivars (Igarashi, 1990; Urashima & Kato, 1994), and wide geographical

distribution of wheat blast disease (Igarashi, 1990), this has become one of the major diseases of wheat in Brazil.

The fungus produces lesions on all above-ground parts of the plant but the spike infection is the most common symptom observed in the field. On leaves, the lesions vary in shape and size, depending on the age of the plant. Usually the partially infected spikes becomes bleached, straw colored and can be clearly distinguished from the healthy part of the spike below the infected terminal part. Normally, the bleached portion of the spike does not produce grain.

As in the case of rice blast disease, the best disease management strategy for wheat blast should combine cultivar resistance with appropriate agronomic practices. The identification of resistance to blast in commercially important cultivars is an important step in developing a disease management strategy.

Commercial wheat cultivars BH1146, IAC8, IAC24,

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IAC28, IAC162 were considered resistant to *M. grisea* in a field trial in the state of Sao Paulo (Barros *et al.*, 1989). In Mato Grosso do Sul, 'BH1146' exhibited good resistance with less than 5% spike infection (Goulart & Paiva, 1992). In another study, cultivars CNT8 and Ocepar11 were reported to be immune, and 'BH1146', 'IAC27', 'Ocepar6', 'Ocepar12', 'CEP7780', 'CEP8066', and 'Iapar1' had a low percentage of head infection (Igarashi, 1990). In subsequent studies, all of these cultivars were susceptible in artificial inoculation (Igarashi, 1990; Urashima & Kato, 1994). The differences among these results may be attributed to pathogenic variability, which emphasizes the need to test wheat cultivars for different pathogen populations in order to identify resistant cultivars. Furthermore, little information is available on virulence diversity within the wheat blast population in Brazil.

The objectives of the current study were to screen commercial wheat cultivars at the vegetative stage for resistance to isolates of *M. grisea* from Mato Grosso do Sul and Paraná, where wheat blast disease is a major problem, and to characterize the virulence diversity of isolates of *M. grisea* from wheat.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Host

Twenty wheat cultivars from different breeding centers were selected because they were reported to have resistance to blast, or are officially recommended in Brazil (Igarashi *et al.*, 1986; Barros *et al.*, 1989; Goulart & Paiva, 1992; Urashima & Kato, 1994; Ata Embrapa, 2001). Seeds of the 20 cultivars were obtained from Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária (Embrapa), Instituto Agrônômico do Paraná (Iapar), Instituto Agrônômico de Campinas (IAC), and Cooperativa Central Agropecuária de Desenvolvimento Tecnológico e Econômico (Coodetec). Four or five plants were grown in 250ml-plastic pots with unfertilized forest soil and kept in a greenhouse at 23 ± 5 °C until inoculation.

Pathogen

Isolates of *M. grisea* were obtained from diseased wheat spikes randomly collected from fields in the major wheat-growing areas of Mato Grosso do Sul and Paraná (Table 1). The isolates were collected from 'hot spot' locations and from cultivars widely grown in the region. Wheat fields were separated from each other by approximately 4 km. Infected tissues were cut in small pieces, placed in petri dishes, and kept under moist condition for 24 h at 25 °C. Single-conidial isolations were made on potato dextrose agar (PDA) slants. For long term storage, pure cultures were grown on sterilized barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.) seeds in a vial, then dried completely at 25 °C and stored in a plastic case with silica gel at 5 °C. A total of 72 isolates were employed in the present work.

Inoculation

Inoculum was prepared from cultures grown on oatmeal agar medium (OA). Transfers were made from PDA slants onto

OA and incubated at 25 °C under continuous fluorescent illumination. After ten-11 days, plates were flooded with sterilized distilled water, and aerial mycelia were removed by gently rubbing the colony with a glass rod. The suspension was then exposed to near-ultra violet light at 22 °C for three days to induce sporulation. The conidial and mycelial suspension was filtered through two layers of cheesecloth and adjusted to 1 X 10⁵ conidia per ml. Twenty ml of the conidial suspension with 200 µl of Tween20, was sprayed on the 20 commercial wheat cultivars raised on plastic pots at the three- to four-leaf stage using an air compressor. The plants were placed in plastic bags to maintain a water-saturated atmosphere and placed in a greenhouse at 23 ± 5 °C. After 18 h, bags were removed and the pots were randomized on the greenhouse bench until disease assessment.

Disease assessment

Plants were examined for symptoms six-seven days after inoculation. Five phenotypic reactions were recognized: 0 = no visible reaction; 1 = minute, pinhead-sized spots; 2 = small brown to dark brown lesions with no distinguishable centers; 3 = small eyespot shaped lesions; with grey centers; 4 = typical blast lesions, elliptical with grey centers (Valent *et al.*, 1991). Lesion types 0, 1, and 2 were classified as resistant and lesion types 3 and 4 as susceptible. When different types of lesions were found on a single leaf, the largest lesions were considered. Four replications per cultivar were used for each fungal isolate. Four to Five seedlings were used per replication.

Resistance level

Two criteria were utilized to determine the disease resistance spectra of wheat cultivars: 1. The level of resistance for each cultivar was evaluated using the relative spectrum of resistance (RSR) expressed by the percentage of isolates of *M. grisea* to which a cultivar was resistant. The percentage of isolates to which a cultivar is resistant was considered to be a relative measure of the spectrum of resistance because the quantitative nature of resistance is apparently conditioned by the presence of several to many vertical or race specific resistance genes (Ahn & Ou, 1982). Thus, a cultivar with resistance to the most fungal isolates was considered to have the highest spectrum of resistance. Moreover, when wheat cultivars were inoculated with *M. grisea* isolates, they showed a range of reactions varying from none, to a few, small brown to numerous large, greyish eyespot-shaped lesions.

2. A disease index (DI) used for *Rhynchosporium secalis* (Oud) Davis in barley by Zhang *et al.* (1987) was adapted and calculated as follows:

$$DI = \frac{\sum_j j f_j}{4 \sum_j f_j}$$

where f_j = number of individuals in the j th category. The variance of the DI was calculated by:

$$V(DI) = \frac{\sum_j f_j \left(\frac{j - \sum_j j f_j}{\sum_j f_j} \right)^2}{16(\sum_j f_j)(\sum_j f_j - 1)}$$

The quantitative measurement of DI described above provides an effective mean for summarizing the resistance of a cultivar using the full range of disease scores from 0 to 4. Values of DI can range from 0, if every individual in an entry scores 0, to the maximum of 1, if every individual scores 4.

Statistical analysis

The 95% confidence interval (CI) was used to determine differences between DI values of different cultivars. The DI values of the two samples were considered significantly different at 5% probability level if the 95% CI's of the two DI's did not overlap.

RESULTS

Fifty four distinct virulence patterns were observed among the 72 isolates of *M. grisea* tested (Table 2; Table 3). Overall, 30 distinct virulence patterns were detected among the 37 isolates of *M. grisea* isolates from Mato Grosso do Sul and 25 different virulence pattern from the 35 isolates from Paraná. Four virulence patterns, designated 'a', 'b', 'c', 'd' were represented by more than one isolate, and the remaining 50 were each represented by one isolate. A mixture of isolates designated 'a', representing the largest number of isolates was comprised of 16 or 22.2% of the isolates and was compatible on all cultivars. These isolates were present in both States and isolated from different wheat cultivars. Mato Grosso do Sul and Paraná are among the most important wheat producing

TABLE 1 - Field designation, number of isolates, location, and wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) cultivar from which isolates of *Magnaporthe grisea* were obtained

Field designation ¹	Number of isolate	Location - State	Date of collection	Cultivar
PR01	8	Londrina - PR	Ago/98	OR-1
PR02	9	Toledo - PR	Set/98	Ocepar22
PR03	4	Palotina - PR	Out/98	OR-1
PR04	6	Palotina - PR	Out/98	Ocepar22
PR05	6	Palotina - PR	Out/98	Ocepar22
PR06	1	Cascavel - PR	Set/98	CD104
PR07	1	Cascavel - PR	Set/98	CD104
MS01	3	Itaporã - MS	Jul/98	OR-1
MS02	3	Indápolis - MS	Jul/98	Anahuac
MS03	2	Itaporã - MS	Jul/98	Embrapa10
MS04	8	Itaporã - MS	Jul/98	Ocepar16
MS05	6	Itaporã - MS	Jul/98	Ocepar22
MS06	9	Indápolis - MS	Jul/98	BR40
MS07	6	Itaporã - MS	Jul/98	BR31

¹PR = Paraná State; MS = Mato Grosso do Sul State

states of Brazil and the regions from which the pathogen was isolated in each State were separated by more than 300 km. Virulence patterns designated 'b', 'c', 'd' were formed by two isolates each. The two isolates comprising 'b' was found only in one city of Mato Grosso do Sul on two different cultivars (cvs. Ocepar16 and BR31). The isolates comprising 'c' and 'd' were found only in the State of Paraná; 'c' was found on the same wheat cultivar in two different cities whereas 'd' was identified in one single field of Palotina city. Isolates MS04-02, MS05-09, MS07-01, MS07-09, PR02-04, PR04-02, PR04-09, and 'b' (MS04-16, MS07-09) were virulent to all but one cultivar, but represented eight distinct virulence patterns. Seven isolates were avirulent on two cultivars and represented seven different virulence patterns. For each virulence pattern, seven to 20 cultivars were susceptible. The number of reaction patterns found in a single field varied from 1 (fields PR06 and PR07) to 8 (fields MS06, PR01 and PR02).

None of the wheat cultivars was resistant to all isolates, but the cultivars showed differences in RSR. RSR in Paraná state varied from 0.0 to 51.4% (Table 4). Cultivars Ocepar7, Embrapa10, Anahuac, and Ocepar22 were susceptible to all isolates (RSR = 0). 'Ocepar7', 'Embrapa10', 'Anahuac', 'Ocepar22', 'BR40', 'Iapar17', 'Frontana', 'BR11', 'IAC1003', and 'Ocepar15' showed RSR ranging from 0 to 17.1 indicating susceptibility to more than 80% of isolates tested. Various cultivars exhibited the same degree of resistance, 'BR31' and 'Ocepar' with RSR = 22.9, 'OR-1', 'BR17', and 'Iapar28' with RSR = 20.0, Frontana and BR11 (RSR = 8.6), and 'BR40' and 'Iapar17' (RSR = 2.9). On the other hand, cultivar BR18 with RSR of 51.4% was the only cultivar that showed resistance to more than 50% of the isolates tested.

In Mato Grosso do Sul, cvs. BR40, Iapar17, Anahuac, and Embrapa10 were susceptible to all isolates (Table 5). Besides these cultivars, seven others (Ocepar7, Ocepar15, BR11, Frontana, Ocepar16, IAC1003, and Iapar28) showed susceptibility to more than 80% of isolates. Two cultivars showed RSR higher than 50%, BR18 with RSR of 51.3% and BR21 with RSR of 53.3 of isolates of *M. grisea*.

Considering the total number of 72 isolates collected from two States, 'Anahuac' and 'Embrapa10' showed. 'BR21' and 'BR18' were resistant to most of the isolates with RSR of 53.3 and 51.3%, respectively. Among the 20 wheat cultivars studied, 14 had RSR equal or lower than 20%.

The average DI of the 40 isolates of *M. grisea* from Paraná was 0.8204 with values ranging from 0.9643 to 0.5786 (Table 4). Ten cultivars with the lowest RSR (< 20%) also had the highest DI values (higher than 0.8357). The cultivar in Paraná with the highest RSR (51.4%) and lowest DI (0.5786) was BR18.

The average DI of 37 isolates of *M. grisea* from Mato Grosso do Sul was 0.7550. 'Embrapa10' had the highest DI (0.9662) and 'BR18' had the lowest (0.4662) (Table 5). In Mato Grosso do Sul, 'Embrapa10' and 'Anahuac' were the most susceptible cultivars with the lowest RSR and highest DI values. Cultivars BR40 and Iapar17 were also susceptible to 100% of the isolates, but had a significantly lower DI than 'Embrapa10'

TABLE 2 - Virulence pattern of *Magnaporthe grisea* from Mato Grosso do Sul based on compatible and incompatible reactions on wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) cultivars

<i>M. grisea</i> Isolate	Reaction type ^y																			
	Anahuac	BH 1146	Embrapa 10	OR-1	CNT 8	Frontana	BR 11	BR 17	BR 18	BR 21	BR 31	BR 40	Iapar 3	Iapar 17	Iapar 28	Ocepar 7	Ocepar 15	Ocepar 16	Ocepar 22	IAC 1003
a	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
b	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
MS05-09	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
MS07-01	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
MS01-07	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
MS02-10	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
MS05-18	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
MS04-17	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
MS06-15	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
MS07-08	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
MS02-15	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
MS04-05	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
MS04-08	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
MS06-03	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
MS06-06	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
MS05-05	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
MS06-02	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
MS06-12	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
MS07-05	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-
MS06-04	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
MS04-12	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
MS06-13	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
MS05-14	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
MS05-04	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	+
MS07-02	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+
MS02-06	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	-
MS03-11	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-
MS06-11	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	-
MS03-17	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-
MS04-20	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-

^x 'a' is comprised of isolates MS01-02, MS01-12, MS04-06, MS04-16, MS05-03, MS06-23, MS07-06, PR01-27, PR02-09, PR02-10, PR03-02, PR03-03, PR04-05, PR05-04, PR05-07, PR07-05; 'b' is comprised of isolates MS04-02, MS07-09;

^y '+' = compatible reaction, '-' = incompatible reaction

and 'Anahuac'. 'BR21' and 'BR18' had the highest RSR at 53.3 and 51.3, respectively.

DISCUSSION

Wheat blast disease has a recent history in Brazil. Since its first outbreak in 1985 in Northern Paraná, the disease has spread to S. Paulo, Mato Grosso do Sul, Goiás and the Central Cerrado of Brazil. Yield losses in all these states are frequent although environmental conditions and other agricultural practices are different. In the present investigation, all the wheat cultivars were susceptible to one or another isolate of *M. grisea*, with the exception of Anahuac and Embrapa10.

Even though no set of wheat cultivars has been established for race identification of *M. grisea*, most of the cultivars showed differential reaction to the fungal isolates, indicating that each one of them possesses at least one resistance gene. These cultivars were useful in examining the

diversity in virulence of *M. grisea* from wheat.

The present investigation revealed that the most common group of isolates (group 'a') was formed by isolates with the ability to infect all 20 wheat cultivars. These isolates could overcome a great number of resistance genes because each of the test cultivar possessed different resistance gene against wheat blast fungus (Tables 2 and 3). The existence of isolates with this ability was observed in both wheat blast population (Mato Grosso do Sul and Paraná), in former investigation (Urashima & Kato, 1994), and in the rice blast pathogen (Correa-Victoria & Zeigler, 1993) demonstrating that this group of isolates is present over an extensive geographical area, retained over a large period of time, and in other pathosystems.

The virulence diversity of *M. grisea* has been attributed to mutation and parasexuality in rice (Ou, 1980; Zeigler *et al.*, 1997; Zeigler, 1998). Recent reports, however, have not discarded the contribution of sexual recombination (Kumar *et*

TABLE 3 - Virulence pattern of *Magnaporthe grisea* from Paraná based on compatible and incompatible reactions on wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) cultivars

<i>M. grisea</i> Isolate ^x	Reaction type ^y																			
	Anahuac	BH 1146	Embrapa 10	OR-1	CNT 8	Frontana	BR 11	BR 17	BR 18	BR 21	BR 31	BR 40	Iapar 3	Iapar 17	Iapar 28	Ocepar 7	Ocepar 15	Ocepar 16	Ocepar 22	IAC 1003
a	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
c	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
PR02-04	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
PR04-02	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
PR04-09	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
PR02-15	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
PR03-04	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
PR04-10	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
PR06-03	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
PR01-23	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
PR01-37	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
PR02-05	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
d	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
PR01-40	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
PR01-42	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
PR02-02	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
PR02-07	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	-
PR05-11	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
PR02-01	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
PR03-01	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-
PR01-34	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+
PR04-01	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	-
PR01-28	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	+
PR01-38	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	+
PR04-07	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	-

^x 'a' is comprised of isolates MS01-02, MS01-12, MS04-06, MS04-16, MS05-03, MS06-23, MS07-06, PR01-27, PR02-09, PR02-10, PR03-02, PR03-03, PR04-05, PR05-04, PR05-07, PR07-05; 'c' is comprised of isolates PR02-08, PR05-06; 'd' is comprised of isolates PR05-02, PR05-13

^y '+' = compatible reaction, '-' = incompatible reaction

al., 1999; Mekwtanakarn *et al.*, 2000). This mechanism may be more likely with the wheat blast pathogen in Brazil. Studies have characterized *M. grisea* from wheat as highly fertile sexually, hermaphroditic, sexually compatible with isolates from other hosts (Urashima *et al.*, 1993), and both *MAT1-1* and *MAT1-2* mating types exist in a single field (Bruno & Urashima, 2001). The virulence diversity of isolates would also explain why some cultivars resistant in previous studies, BH1146, BR11, CNT8 (Igarashi *et al.*, 1986; Barros *et al.*, 1989; Goulart & Paiva, 1992; Goulart & Paiva, 1993) were not resistant in the present work.

Some isolates of *M. grisea* that were separated by large geographical distance (more than 300 km) and were isolated from different cultivars (e.g. isolates with pathotype 'a') had the same virulence pattern, suggesting that the same avirulence genes may be involved. The presence of common pathotypes in geographically distant sites may be the result of movement of seeds infected with a specific isolate of *M. grisea* from one region to another. Fungal contamination of wheat seeds and the importance of seed transmission in leading to blast occurrence in new wheat-growing areas have been reported (Goulart & Paiva, 1991, Urashima *et al.*, 1999).

The virulence diversity observed in this present study is in agreement with the high degree of genetic variation detected in the wheat blast population by molecular analyses (Urashima *et al.*, 1999).

Planting cultivars that are susceptible to a large number of isolates are a concern. Anahuac was susceptible to all isolates from both states. It was extensively cultivated at the time of the first wheat blast outbreak in 1985 and was still recommended in 1999 (Embrapa, 1999). Cultivars Embrapa10, BR40, and Ocepar22 are also cultivated in extensive areas of Mato Grosso do Sul despite their high susceptibility. Another popular cultivar, OR-1, was more susceptible to isolates in Paraná than in Mato Grosso do Sul. This difference in disease reaction could be due to the greater selection pressure for virulence in Paraná than Mato Grosso do Sul because OR-1 was introduced into Mato Grosso do Sul more recently than Paraná.

The present study did not identify any promising resistant cultivars. BR18 was the cultivar with the best performance in both states. This cultivar seems to carry a combination of several major genes for resistance reflected in the best RSR. Several genes of minor effect observed by Valent *et al.* (1991) in the *Oryza sativa* L.-*M. grisea* pathosystem may

TABLE 4 - Number of *Magnaporthe grisea* isolates in each class of infection type, relative spectrum of resistance (RSR), and disease index (D.I.) for each wheat cultivars in Parana state

Wheat Cultivar	Infection Type*					RSR (%)	D.I.	L.L.C.I. ¹	U.L.C.I. ²
	0	1	2	3	4				
Ocepar7	0	0	0	7	28	0.0	0.9500	0.9442	0.9558
Embrapa10	0	0	0	6	29	0.0	0.9571	0.9517	0.9626
Anahuac	0	0	0	6	29	0.0	0.9571	0.9517	0.9626
Ocepar22	0	0	0	5	30	0.0	0.9643	0.9592	0.9694
BR40	0	1	0	8	26	2.9	0.9214	0.9124	0.9304
Iapar17	0	0	1	8	26	2.9	0.9286	0.9212	0.9360
Frontana	1	0	2	8	24	8.6	0.8857	0.8735	0.8979
BR11	0	0	3	6	26	8.6	0.9143	0.9052	0.9234
IAC1003	0	2	2	12	19	11.4	0.8429	0.8308	0.8549
Ocepar15	0	1	5	10	19	17.1	0.8357	0.8237	0.8477
Iapar28	2	1	4	10	18	20.0	0.7929	0.7768	0.8089
BR17	0	3	4	9	19	20.0	0.8143	0.8003	0.8283
OR-1	4	2	1	14	14	20.0	0.7286	0.7098	0.7473
Ocepar16	5	0	3	8	19	22.9	0.7571	0.7371	0.7772
BR31	0	3	5	14	13	22.9	0.7643	0.7509	0.7777
BH1146	1	2	6	12	14	25.7	0.7571	0.7422	0.7720
Iapar3	2	4	4	17	8	28.6	0.6786	0.6625	0.6947
BR21	2	5	4	11	13	31.4	0.7000	0.6821	0.7179
CNT8	2	4	7	11	11	37.1	0.6786	0.6614	0.6957
BR18	3	8	7	9	8	51.4	0.5786	0.5600	0.5972

*0 = no visible reaction; 1 = minute, pinhead-sized spots; 2 = small brown to dark brown lesions with no distinguishable centers; 3 = small eyespot shaped lesions; with grey centers; 4 = typical blast lesions, elliptical with grey centers

¹L.L.C.I. = lower limit of 95% confidence intervals

²U.L.C.I. = upper limit of 95% confidence intervals

TABLE 5 - Number of *Magnaporthe grisea* isolates in each class of infection type, relative spectrum of resistance (RSR), and disease index (D.I.) for each wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) cultivars in Mato Grosso do Sul state

Wheat Cultivar	Infection Type*					RSR(%)	D.I.	L.L.C.I. ¹	U.L.C.I. ²
	0	1	2	3	4				
BR40	0	0	0	8	29	0.0	0.9459	0.9403	0.9516
Iapar17	0	0	0	8	29	0.0	0.9459	0.9403	0.9516
Anahuac	0	0	0	6	31	0.0	0.9595	0.9544	0.9645
Embrapa10	0	0	0	5	32	0.0	0.9662	0.9615	0.9709
Ocepar7	0	0	3	16	18	8.1	0.8514	0.8427	0.8601
Ocepar15	3	1	0	10	23	10.8	0.8311	0.8151	0.8470
BR11	0	0	4	15	18	10.8	0.8446	0.8354	0.8538
Frontana	2	0	4	12	19	16.2	0.8108	0.7968	0.8248
Ocepar16	1	3	2	9	22	16.2	0.8243	0.8098	0.8389
IAC1003	1	4	2	18	12	18.9	0.7432	0.7292	0.7573
Iapar28	1	2	4	18	12	18.9	0.7568	0.7438	0.7697
Ocepar22	1	1	6	5	24	21.6	0.8378	0.8239	0.8518
BR17	1	6	4	15	11	29.7	0.6959	0.6806	0.7113
BR31	3	6	5	17	6	37.8	0.6149	0.5988	0.6310
CNT8	6	3	6	13	9	40.5	0.6081	0.5894	0.6268
BH1146	2	7	6	14	8	40.5	0.6284	0.6123	0.6445
Iapar3	3	1	11	16	6	40.5	0.6419	0.6275	0.6563
OR-1	9	3	6	13	6	48.6	0.5270	0.5074	0.5466
BR18	12	3	4	14	4	51.3	0.4662	0.4460	0.4864
BR21	2	10	7	7	11	53.3	0.6014	0.5835	0.6192

*0 = no visible reaction; 1 = minute, pinhead-sized spots; 2 = small brown to dark brown lesions with no distinguishable centers; 3 = small eyespot shaped lesions; with grey centers; 4 = typical blast lesions, elliptical with grey centers

¹L.L.C.I. = lower limit of 95% confidence intervals

²U.L.C.I. = upper limit of 95% confidence intervals

also be present in this cultivar as lesion types 1 and 2, classified as an incompatible reaction because they did not sporulate when submitted to favorable conditions, as observed with different fungal isolates (Tables 4 and 5). These characteristics make it a potential donor in genetic crosses in the a search for resistant cultivar.

Meanwhile, the lack of resistant cultivars available to farmers has forced them to rely on other methods of control. In recent years, wheat blast has not caused yield loss in large areas as in the past, but large yield losses have been observed in small areas in different parts of Brazil. One reason for the reduction in yield loss is delaying planting in epidemic areas until April 10 (Mehta *et al.*, 1992). This strategy allows the heading stage to occur when the environment is drier and not favorable for blast disease. The other reason is the withdrawal of highly susceptible cultivars like Anahuac, Candeias and Ocepar7. The present work examined the performance of some new cultivars and some old ones like Iapar17, Embrapa10, BR40, and Ocepar22, which are still officially recommended (Ata Embrapa, 2001). Some of these cultivars are susceptible to blast and can be deleted from recommended list to improve the management of wheat blast in the States of Parana and Mato Grosso do Sul.

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