Air-borne rust inoculum over western Canada in 1978

G.J. Green

The number of stem rust spores found in spore traps in western Canada in 1978 was greater than the mean of the previous ten years, but the number of leaf rust spores was smaller. The number of stem rust spores was probably increased by rye stem rust and oat stem rust which were common, rather than by wheat stem rust which was not prevalent. The number of leaf rust spores was probably reduced by unfavorable conditions for wheat leaf rust development and the increased hectarage of resistant wheat varieties.

Can. Plant Dis. Surv. 59:2, 33-34, 1979.

Le nombre de spores de rouille de la tige releve en 1978 dans les pieges installés dans l'ouest du Canada a ete superieur a la moyenne obtenue pour les 10 annees precedentes. En revanche, l'inoculum de spores de rouille de la feuille a ete moindre. Laccroissement du nombre des premieres s'explique vraisemblablement par la frequence des rouilles infeodees au seigle et a l'avoine, plutôt que par celles du ble qui ont été relativement peu (seigle) abondantes. La baisse de l'inoculum de rouille de la feuille serait due a des conditions de vegetation peu propices au developpement de la rouille de la feuille du ble, ainsi qu'a l'extension des surfaces plantées en varietes de ble resistantes.

An estimate of the relative numbers of air-borne urediospores of the cereal rusts over western Canada in 1978 was made using the same spore trapping methods described in earlier annual reports in the Canadian Plant Disease Survey.

Relatively large numbers of spores of stem rust (*Puccinia graminis* Pers.) and leaf rust (P. *recondita* Rob. ex. Desm.) were carried into western Canada in June of 1978. They were widely distributed from Winnipeg in the east to Saskatoon in the north west (Table 1).

The numbers of stem rust spores caught in the traps were comparatively large throughout the season. The total number of spores counted in 1978 was less than in 1977 at all locations, but mean numbers of spores for the 72-hour exposures were considerably greater than the 1967-77 means for Winnipeg, Morden, Brandon, and Indian Head. Usually it is presumed that most of the spores are wheat stem rust, but in 1978 other species were probably more prevalent. The physiologic race survey showed that most of the rust on *Hordeum jubatum* L. in 1978 was rye stem rust, and oat stem rust was prevalent.

Table 1. Number of urediospores of stem rust and leaf rust per square inch (6.5 cm²) observed on Vaseline-coated slides exposed for 72-hour periods at three locations in Manitoba and three locations in Saskatchewan in 1978

Date	Winnipeg		Morden		Brandon		Indian Head		Regina		Saskatoor	
	Stem rust	leaf rust	Stem rust	Leaf rust	Stem rust	Leaf rust	Stem rust	Leaf rust	Stem rust	Leaf rust	Stem rust	Leaf rust
une 1-4	241	331	0	0	1	1	1	2	81	9'	1	1
une 4-7	4	9	1	7	0	2	0	1	1	7	1	1
une 7-10	1	7	1	10	0	1	0	5	0	5	0	0
une 10-13	2	1	0	2	1	5	2	2	1	1	2	2
une 13-16	2	22	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	9
une 16-19	0	7	0	16	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	16
une 19-22	0	5	0	3	0	1	1	2	1	4	0	4
une 22-25	1	5	0	8	0	0	0	4	1	7	1	9
une 25-28	0	2	1	2	0	3	0	0	1	3	0	12
une 28-1	1	2	0	3	4	0	0	3	1	9	0	12
une total	35	93	3	 51	7	18	4	21	14	46	5	66

Contribution No. 894, Research Station, Agriculture Canada, 195 Dafoe Road, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3T 2M9.
Accepted for publication April 19, 1979.

Table 1. (cont.)

Date	Winnipeg		Morden		Brandon		Indian Head		Regina		Saskatoor	
	Stem	Leaf rust	Stem rust	Leaf rust								
luly 1-4	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	17
luly 4-7	1	2	1	1	2	3	1	7	0	4	1	23
luly 7–10	2	2	1	1	1	5	2	2	0	7	3	22
luly 10-13	4	67	2	52	8	29	2	25	3	20	1	45
luly 13-16	2	5	2	24	1	19	1	8	3	43	0	13
luly 16-19	0	1	1	12	1	20	1	34	0	21	0	9
luly 19-22	1	8	4	28	7	13	2	46	0	25	0	14
luly 22-25	12	60	27	86	4	10	1	5	2	36	1	23
luly 25-28	11	29	5	51	2	22	15	127	6	147	1	13
luly 28-31	15	7	11	110	24	136	4	185	3	80	0	22
luly total	48	182	54	365	50	257	30	441	17	385	7	201
Nug. 31-3	23	145	11	134	8	127	5	592	1	96	1	40
Aug. 3-6	110	561	27	368	13	192	30	a45	2	203	5	120
Nug. 6-9	45	331	148	1294	62	631	39	1399	25	425	4	61
Aug. 9-12	,358	809	462	1540	85	484	0	0	5	476	3	51
Aug. 12-15	107	482	37	44	124	758	55	1358	81	1482	6	208
Aug. 15-18	254	758	262	1049	7	33	40	227	8	128	1	51
Aug. total	897	3086	947	4429	299	2225	169	4421	122	2810	20	531
1978 Total	980	3361	1004	4845	356	2500	203	4883	153	3241	32	798
1977 Total ²	1739	1167	1627	1489	527	806	306	687	240	3744	54	678
1978 Mean3	38	129	39	186	14	96	8	188	- 6	125	1	31
1967-77 Mean3	21	166	19	208	6	137	5	235	6	689	4	122

Spores lacked carotene and seemed shrunken

Total from June 1 to August 18.

The numbers of leaf rust spores were considerably larger than the corresponding numbers for 1977 at all locations according numbers for 1978 means were appreciably smaller than the 1978 means. The reduced number of leaf rust spores, which seem to be mainly wheat leaf rust, may have been caused by unfavorable weather for leaf rust development and by the increased hectarage of leaf rust resistant varieties.

Acknowledgements

The spore traps were cared for by Mr. M. Reimer, Agriculture Canada Research Station. Morden, Manitoba, Mr. A.E. Osborne, Agriculture Canada Research Station, Brandon, Manitoba, Mr. R.M. McIver, Agriculture Canada Experimental Farm, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, Mr. L. Paterson, Agriculture Canada Research Station, Regina, Saskatchewan, and Dr. R.D. Tinline and staff, Agriculture Canada Research Station, Saskaton, Saskatchewan. Their cooperation is deeply appreciated.

Means Of the numbers of spores counted on slides exposed from June 1 to August 15 expressed on the basis of 72-hour exposures. Data for 1974 was incomplete and was omitted from the 1967-77 mean,