

Occurrence of *Plasmodiophora brassicae* Wor. and virus diseases of winter oilseed rape (*Brassica napus* subs. *napus*) in the Czech Republic

<u>Veronika Řičařová¹</u>, Jan Kazda¹, Petr Baranyk², Lenka Grimová¹, Radka Vaňková³, Václav Brant⁴, Stephen Strelkov⁵, Pavel Ryšánek¹

¹Department of Plant Protection, Czech University of Life Sciences Prague

²Union of Oilseed Growers and Processors (SPZO), Praha, Czech Republic

³Institute of Experimental Botany of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Laboratory of Hormonal Regulations in Plants

⁴ Department of Agroecology and Biometerology, Czech University of Life Sciences Prague

⁵ Department of Agricultural, Food, and Nutritional Science, University of Alberta, Canada

Occurrence of *Plasmodiophora brassicae* Wor. and virus diseases of winter oilseed rape (*Brassica napus* subsp. *napus*) in the Czech Republic

Veronika Řičařová¹, Jan Kazda¹, Petr Baranyk², Lenka Grimová¹, Pavel Ryšánek¹

¹Department of Plant Protection, Czech University of Life Sciences Prague (CULS), Kamýcká 129, 165 00 Praha 6 – Suchdol, Czech Republic, ²Union of Oilseed Growers and Processors (SPZO), Na Fabiánce 146, Praha 8 – Březiněves, 182 00, Czech Republic

Clubroot, caused by *Plasmodiophora brassicae* (Wor.), has been spreading on winter oilseed rape (*Brassica napus* L.) in the Czech Republic over the past six years. Clubroot infestation and spread were monitored over five years and maps of infestation were created. Experiments with clubroot resistant cultivars of winter oilseed rape were carried out in the field and greenhouse. In the greenhouse, six resistant cultivars were grown in infested soil collected from various fields in the Czech Republic, and assessed for disease severity. The soil samples were also tested for the presence and amount of *P. brassicae* inoculum by conventional and quantitative PCR analysis. In the field experiment, seven resistant cultivars were grown and disease development was monitored monthly. Yields were measured at the end of the cropping season. Finally, a set of 17 *P. brassicae* field isolates from across the Czech Republic was assessed for pathotype designation on the differential hosts of Williams, Somé et al., and the European Clubroot Differential set. The information obtained on the effectiveness of host resistance and pathogenic diversity of *P. brassicae* populations from the Czech Republic may help to more effectively manage clubroot in this country.

In autumn 2016 the unusually high abundance of green peach aphid (*Myzus persicae*) occurred on oilseed rape fields across the Czech Republic. This species is a vector of *Turnip yellows virus* (TuYV) and *Turnip mosaic virus* (TuMV), which are commonly found on oilseed rape. The nationwide monitoring of these two viruses was made using Triple Antibody Sandwich Enzyme-Linked ImmunoSorbent Assay (TAS-ELISA) and Double Antibody Sandwich ELISA (DAS-ELISA). The test revealed high occurrence of TuYV with 93.7 % of tested samples being positive. On the other hand, the occurrence of TuMV was very low with just 0,2 % of samples positive. The spring monitoring of virus occurrence is planed as well as testing of oilseed rape cultivars, which are considered as resistant.

Symptomes of clubroot caused by Plamodiophora brassicae



Autumn 2014

Spring 2015

Worldwide occurence



http://levitycropscience.com/author/pranav92/

Europe



Diederichsen (2010)

Monitoring of *P. brassicae* occurrence in CZ



2011 - 2015







Plasmodiophora brassicae pathotype detemination in CZ









P5*

Infestation on 'Mendel'

Diederichsen (2014)

Rod 1986-87, Řičařová et al. 2016



Field trials with Clubroot resistant cultivars



Experimental design

Season	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2013/2014	SY Alister	Susceptible 1	CWH 241	Mentor	Andromeda	Susceptible 2	Mendelson	Mendel	PT 235	Susceptible 3	Х
2014/2015	SY Alister	Mentor	Susceptible 1	Mendelson	Mendel	Susceptible 2	PT 242	PT 235	CWH 298	Andromeda	Susceptible 3



Results of Field trials



Average ID % - Index of disease