Recent Progress in our Understanding of Verticillium wilt of Lettuce

Krishna V. Subbarao

Department of Pathology

University of California, Davis



Verticillium Wilt of Lettuce





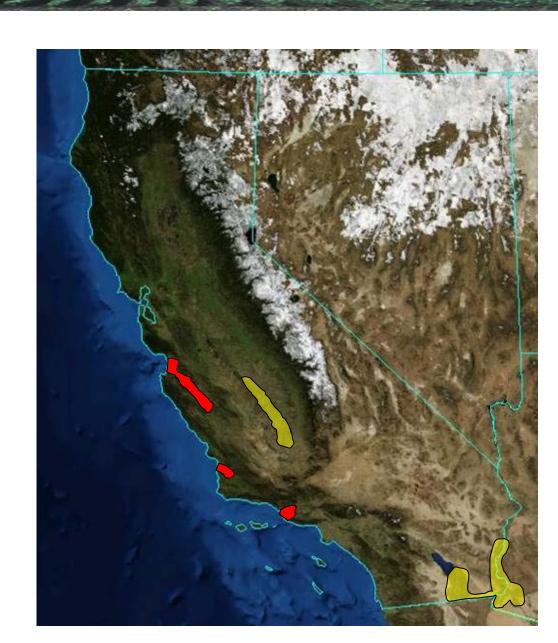




LETTUCE PRODUCTION

Year-round in CA:

- Imperial Valley production
- San Joaquin Valley (seed)
- Coastal production







VERTICILLIUM WILT

Foliar Symptoms:

- Angular Chlorosis
- Necrosis
- Wilting
- Darkening of Leaf Veins
- Acropetal Progression
- Collapse of Head



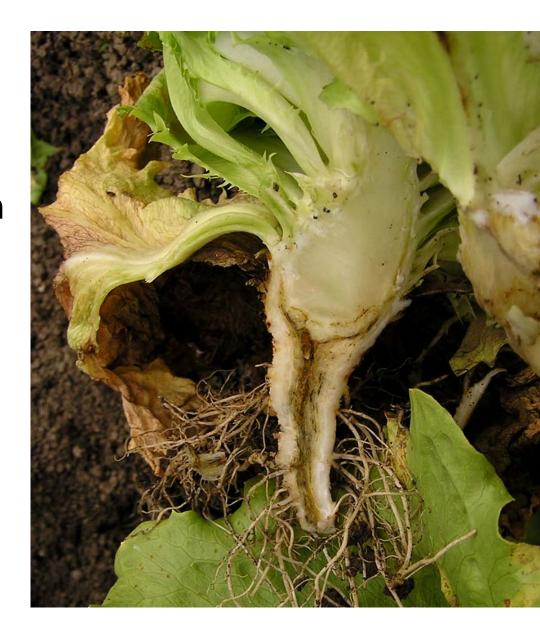




VERTICILLIUM WILT

Root Symptoms:

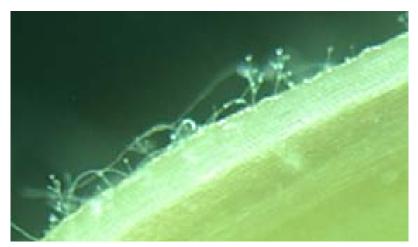
- Vascular Discoloration
- Occur ~2 wk before foliar symptoms







- Caused by V. dahliae
 - Conidia
 - Microsclerotia
 - No known sexual stage
- Cross-pathogenic
 - Artichoke
 - Strawberry
 - Solanaceous crops
 - Non-domesticated plants
- Seedborne (Vallad et al. 2005)











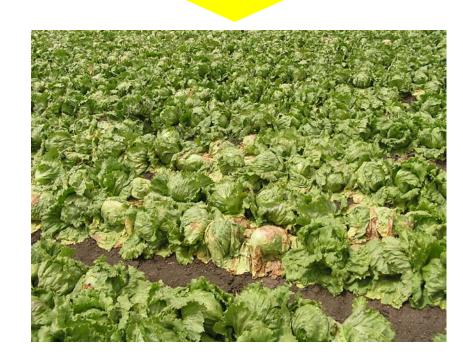
Verticillium wilt development

≤ 2 Weeks

Possible Short-term Solution:

Harvest Early

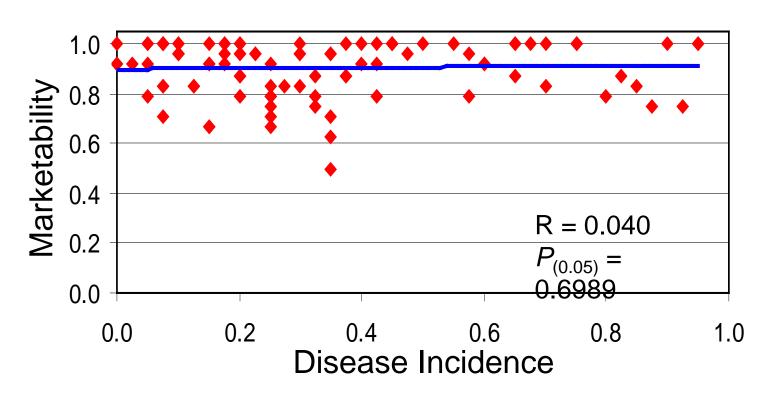
Post-Harvest Quality?







NO RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DI AND PH QUALITY

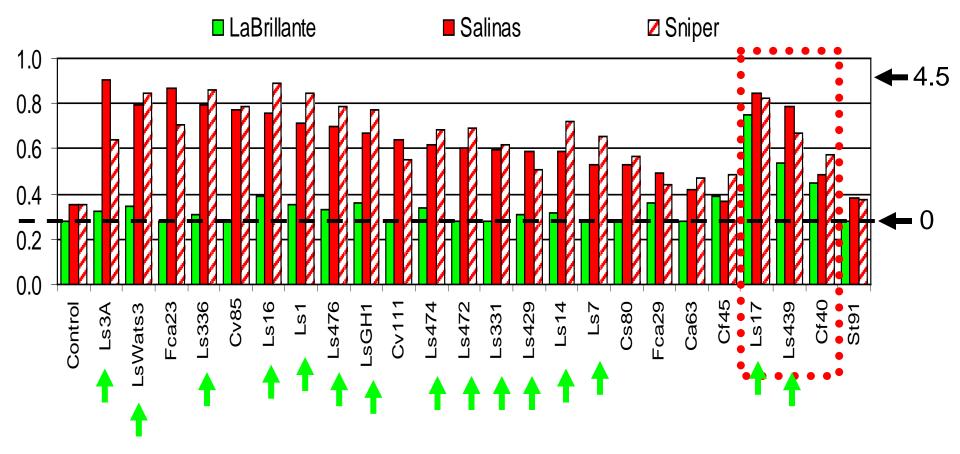


Across all lettuce types and three independent experiments





Relative Marginal Effects: Disease Severity



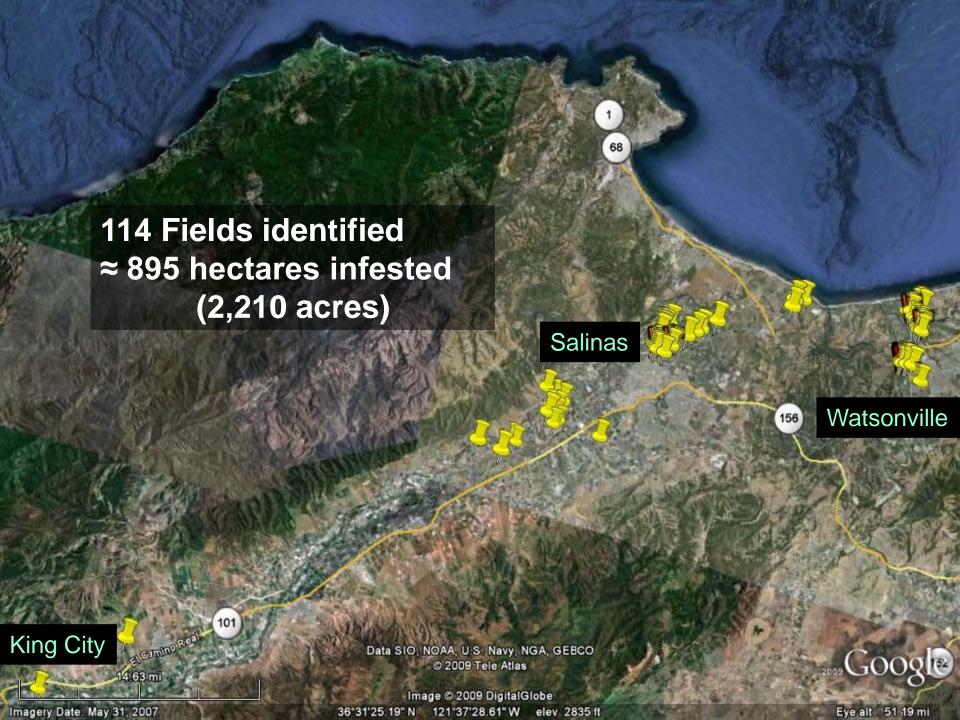
Cultivar-Isolate interactions (32 isolates x 4 cultivars x 3 reps. x 3 experiments)



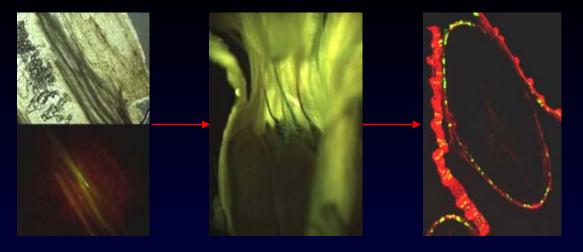


Current Management Strategy: Rotate to Strawberry production...





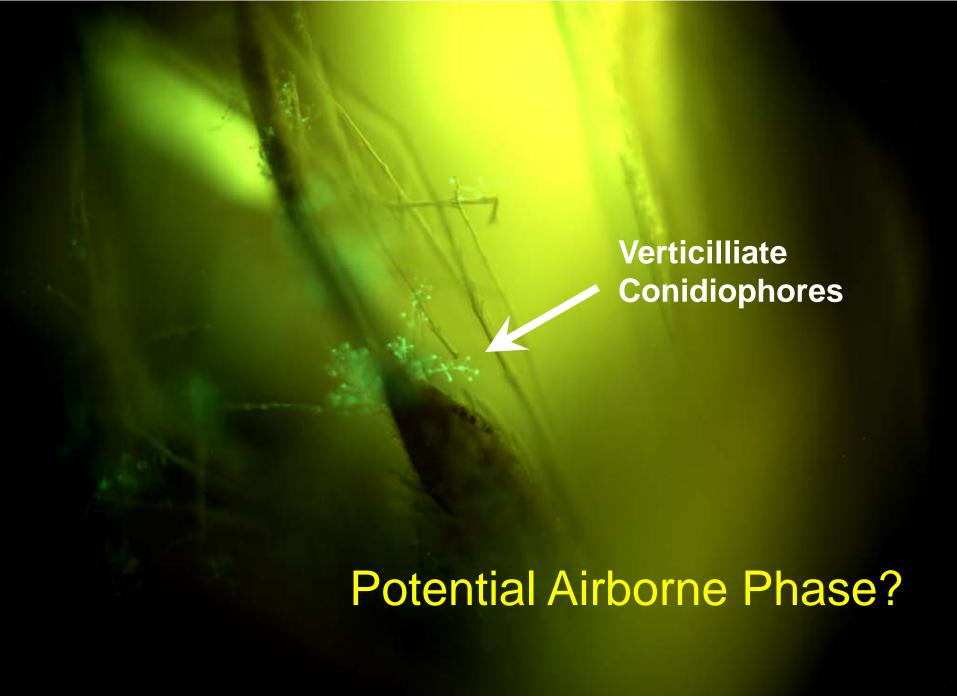
FACTS



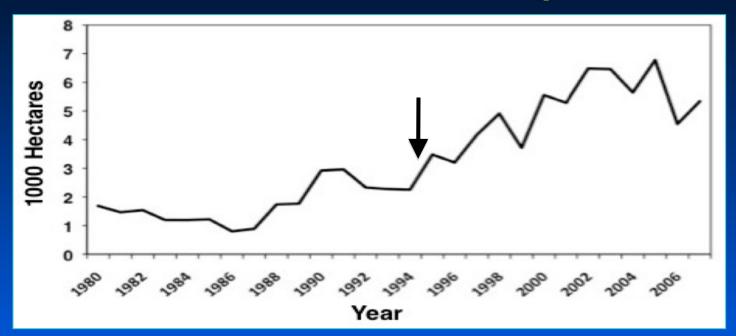
- Verticillium dahliae is seedborne in lettuce and other crops and weeds.
- It is both externally seedborne and internally seedborne.
- Infested seed germinates, plants grow and develop wilt.
- Seed harvested from infected plants are infested with V. dahliae.

Where produced (2008-09)?

Country	Seed lots	Infested	Range
USA	179	33	0.5-5
China	22	8	0.5-3
Chile	29	5	0.5-2
The Netherlands	5	0	-
Australia	7	0	-
Total	242	46	

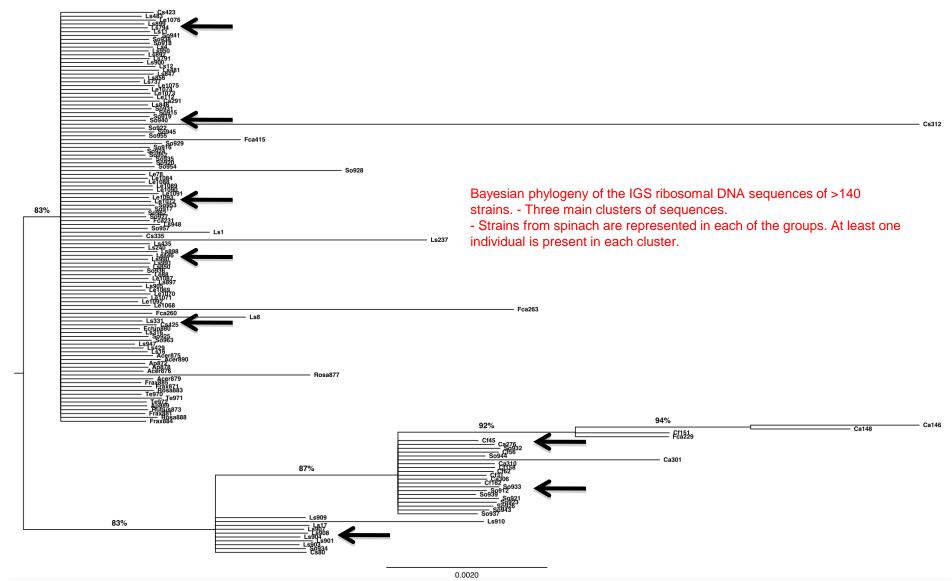


Verticillium wilt in spinach



- Pathogen present in every seed lot from all production areas (du Toit et al. 2005)
- Frequently incidence exceeds 75%
- Not a major problem for spinach seed or salad

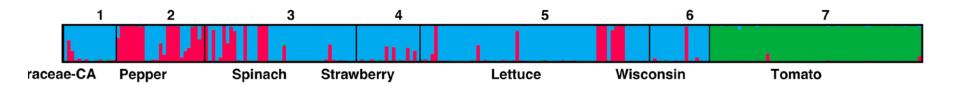
Spinach isolates no different from isolates from coastal California



Is it spinach seed or lettuce seed?

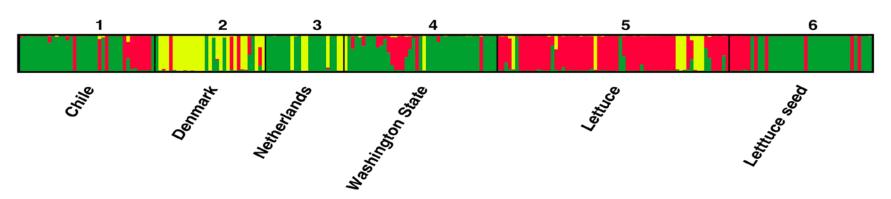
- Expanded the analyses to include
 - 61 strains from lettuce seed
 - 169 strains from spinach
 - 45 from Chile
 - 38 Denmark
 - 32 Netherlands
 - 54 Washington State
 - 65 strains from lettuce grown in coastal
 California
- 15 SSR markers were used

Population structures very similar



Structure of populations using microsatellite markers.

- Sample of 43 strains from spinach and 65 from lettuce.
- Lettuce and spinach are not that different from one another in terms of their population structures.
- Tomato population is distinct.



A total of 169 strains from 4 spinach-producing regions, 65 strains from lettuce and 61 strains from lettuce seed.

- The structure of the Lettuce sub-population seems to have a lot of similarity with the spinach sub-populations from Chile and Washington State (red bars) and also Denmark (yellow bars).
- Lettuce seed sub-population seems to have a similar structure too.

Recent global immigration

	Migrants in each population							
	Chile	Denmark	Netherlands	Washington	Lettuce	Lettuce seed	% Multi-origin	% Unknown origin
Chile	31	25	26	28	8	0	81.6	10.5
Denmark	5	15	6	6	1	0	25.8	41.9
Netherlands	13	18	16	16	0	0	72.7	18.2
Washington	28	30	35	38	17	0	88.4	7.0
Lettuce	17	9	5	20	48	0	38.5	20.0
Lettuce seed	11	0	2	1	0	34	30.0	15.0

Frequent migration of *V. dahliae* among spinach seed production regions. Denmark a little different, why?

	First generation immigrants						
	Chile	Denmark	Netherlands	Washington	Lettuce	Lettuce seed	% Migrants
Chile	28	2	1	6	1	0	26.3
Denmark	4	19	6	2	0	0	38.7
Netherlands	1	6	10	5	0	0	54.5
Washington	6	2	4	27	4	0	37.2
Lettuce	3	3	0	6	53	0	18.5
Lettuce seed	0	Ο	0	O	0	40	0.0

Lettuce seed production seems to control migration better than spinach.

Lettuce seed may not be contributing to the diversity of *Verticillium dahliae* found in coastal California

