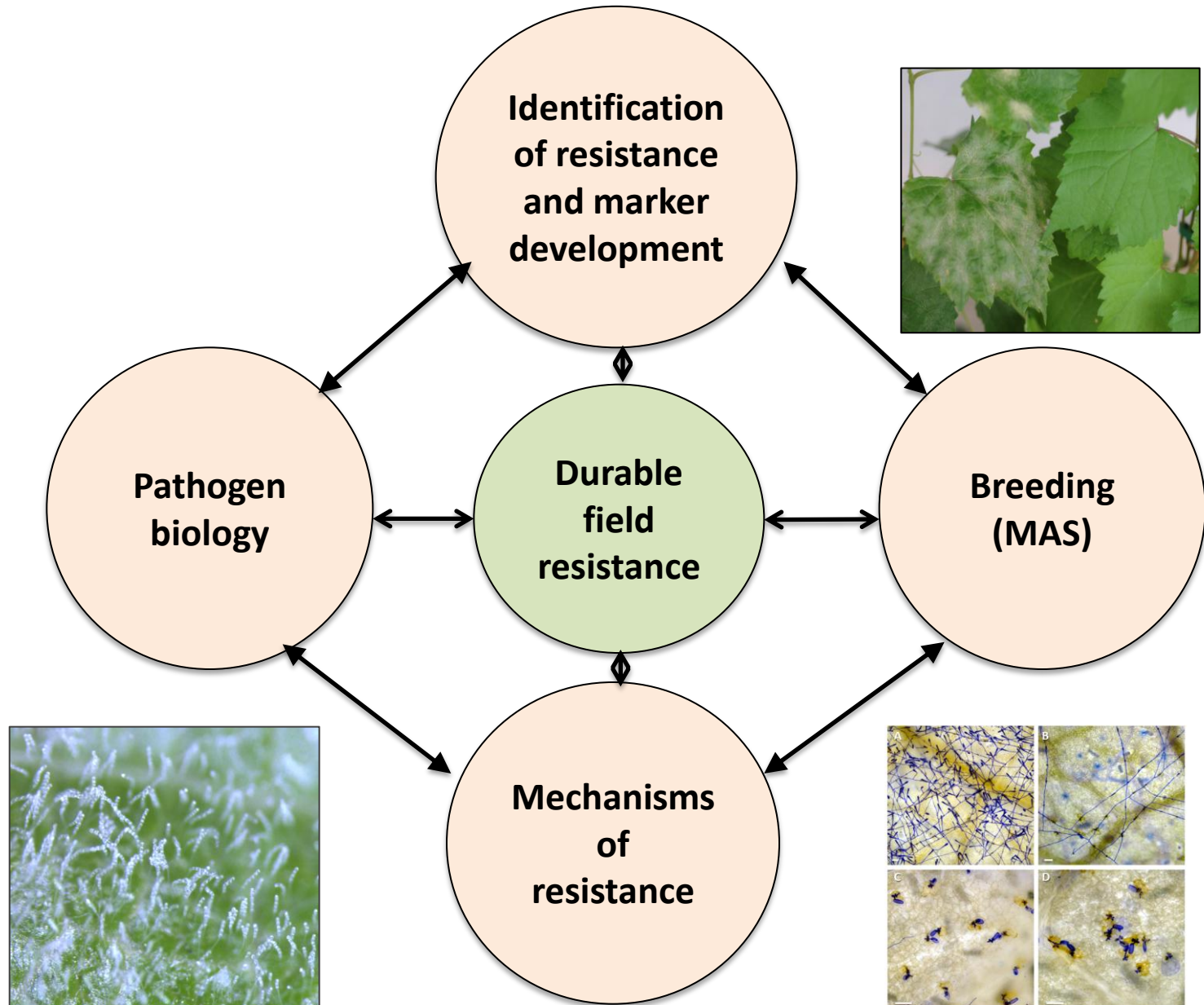


# Durable Powdery mildew resistance in grapevines: myth or reality

Summaira Riaz  
University of California, Davis



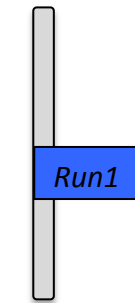
# Integrative approach



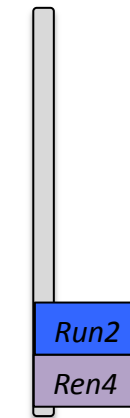
# PM resistance loci in breeding program

- **Run1, Run2**

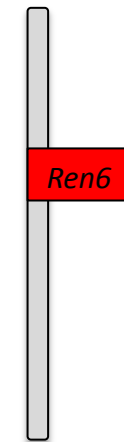
*M. rotundifolia*



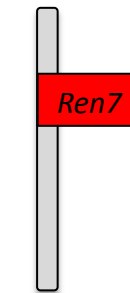
chr12



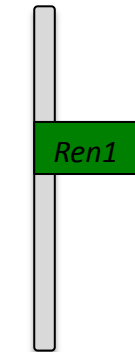
chr18



chr9



chr19



chr13

- **Ren4**  
*V. romanetii*

- **Ren6**
- **Ren7**  
*V. piasezkii*

- **Ren1**

*V. sylvestris/vinifera*

---

*Other loci:*

*Ren2* (*V. cinerea* B9)

*Ren3* and *Ren9* (American spp hybrid, Regent)

*Ren8* (Villard blanc)

*Ren10* (Seyval blanc)

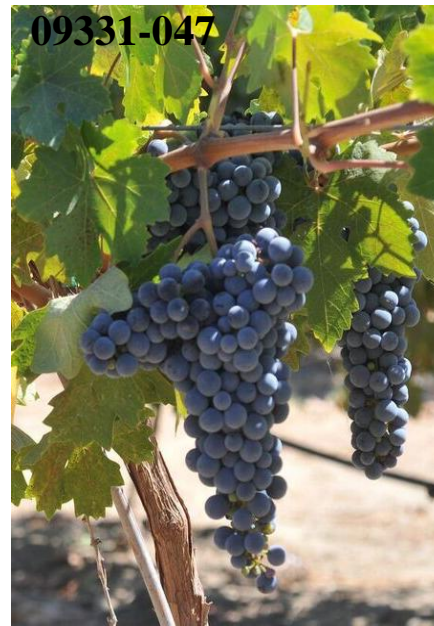
# PM Breeding program at UC Davis

	% vinifera in the background											No. of crosses
	75%	81%	87%	88%	89%	91%	94%	95%	97%	98%	100%	
Ren1											2	2
Ren1xRen2					1							1
Ren1xRen4	5						6		4			15
Ren1xRen6xRen7							1					1
Ren1xRen4XRun1							12					12
Ren1xRun1						2						2
Ren1xRun1XRun2.1								6				6
Ren1xRun2.1	1		1	4			3		9			18
Ren4	10			11			19		31			71
Ren4xRen6		2				6						8
Ren6xRen7				10			15					25
Run1				9			51		7	10		77
Run2.1				5								5
No. of crosses	16	2	1	39	1	8	107	6	51	10	2	243



# Summary

- *PdR1* locus from b43-17
- Chr14, MAS breeding
- Field trials and wine tasting
- Nursery release in 2017
- Public release in 2020





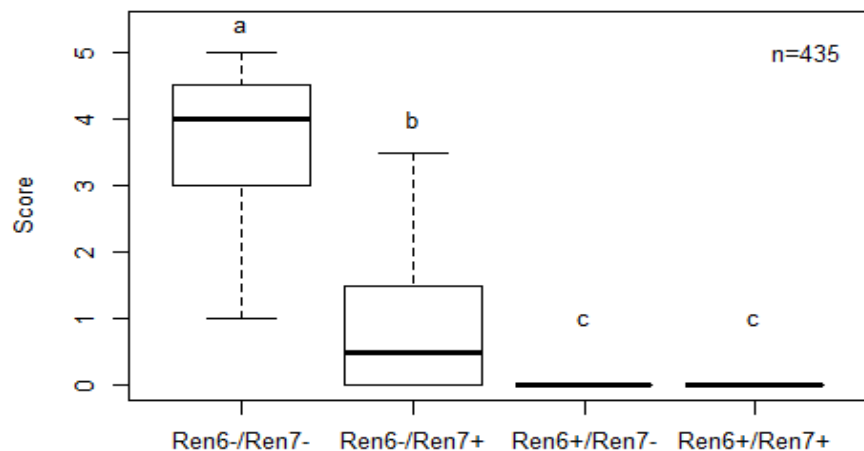
# **Constant field evaluations**

## **Isolate collection -- Summer 2016**

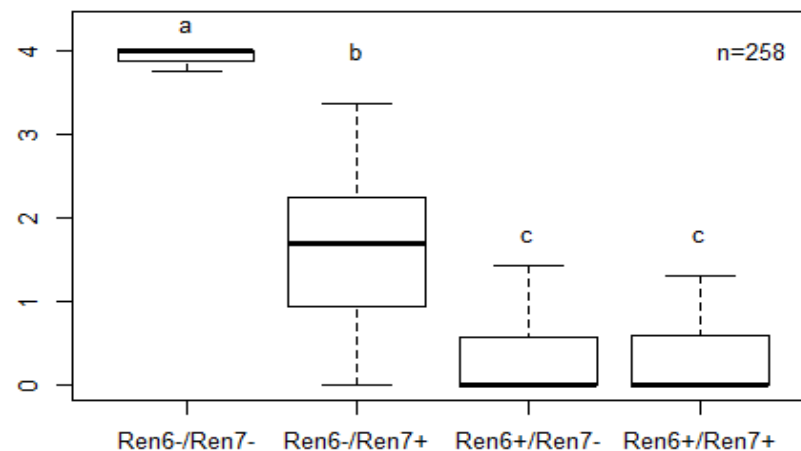
- **13352-57-A = BC1 population with Ren6 locus (infected leaves)**
- **14370-37-C = Pyramid cross with 3 loci (infected berries and rachis)**
- **Carignane= C- isolate (infected leaves)**
- **In vitro leaf assay**
- **Greenhouse grown plants**
- **Categorical scoring (1 – 5 scale)**

# 11373 population retesting

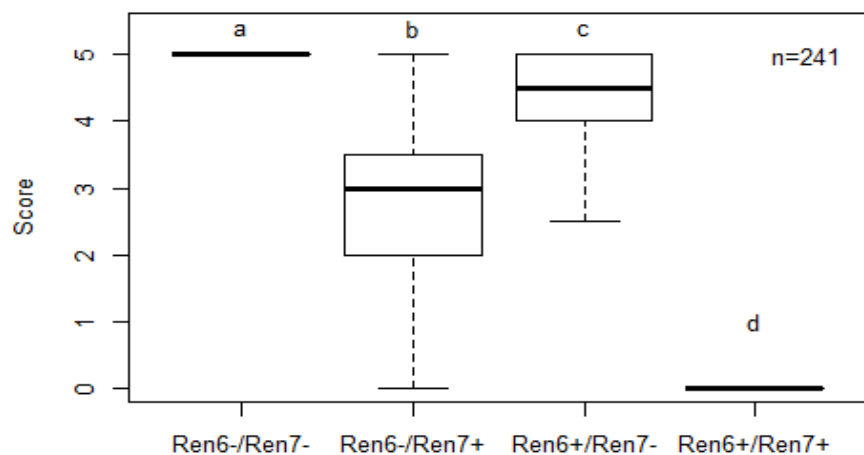
Leaf Field 2014



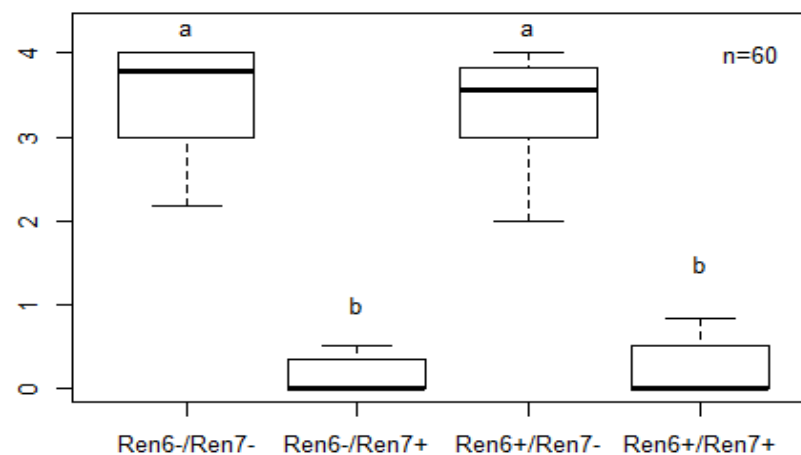
in vitro 2014



Leaf Field 2017

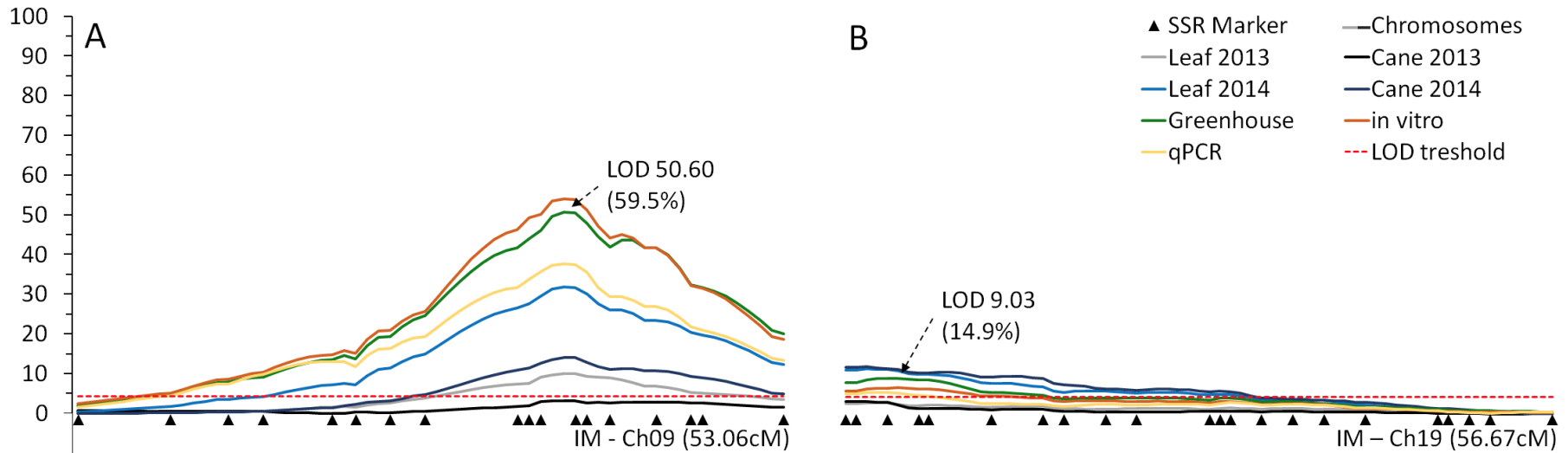


in vitro 2017

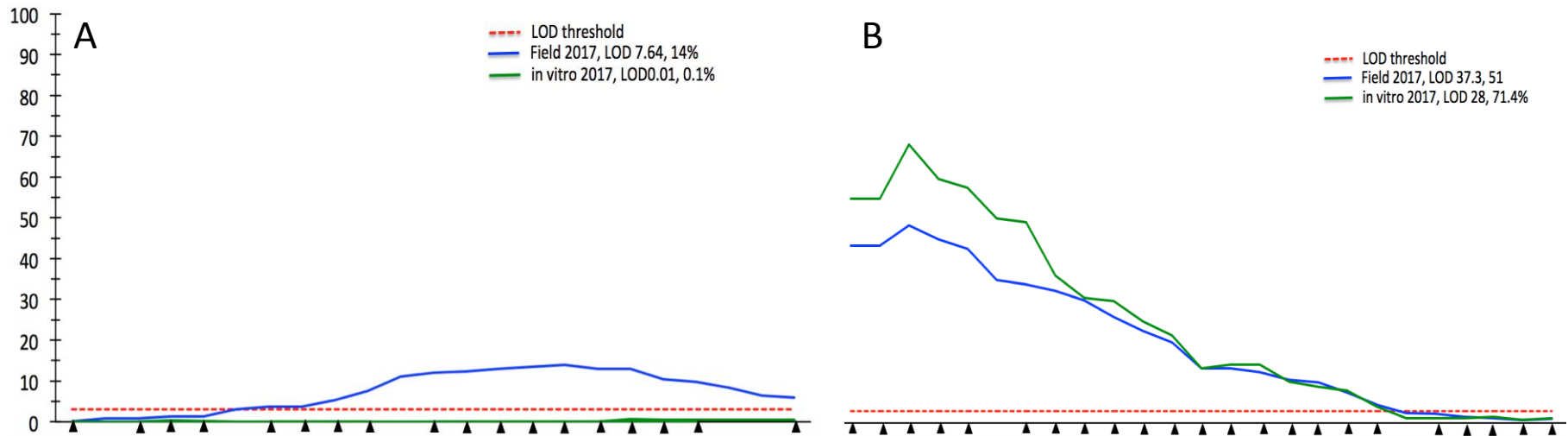


# QTL analysis comparisons

2014



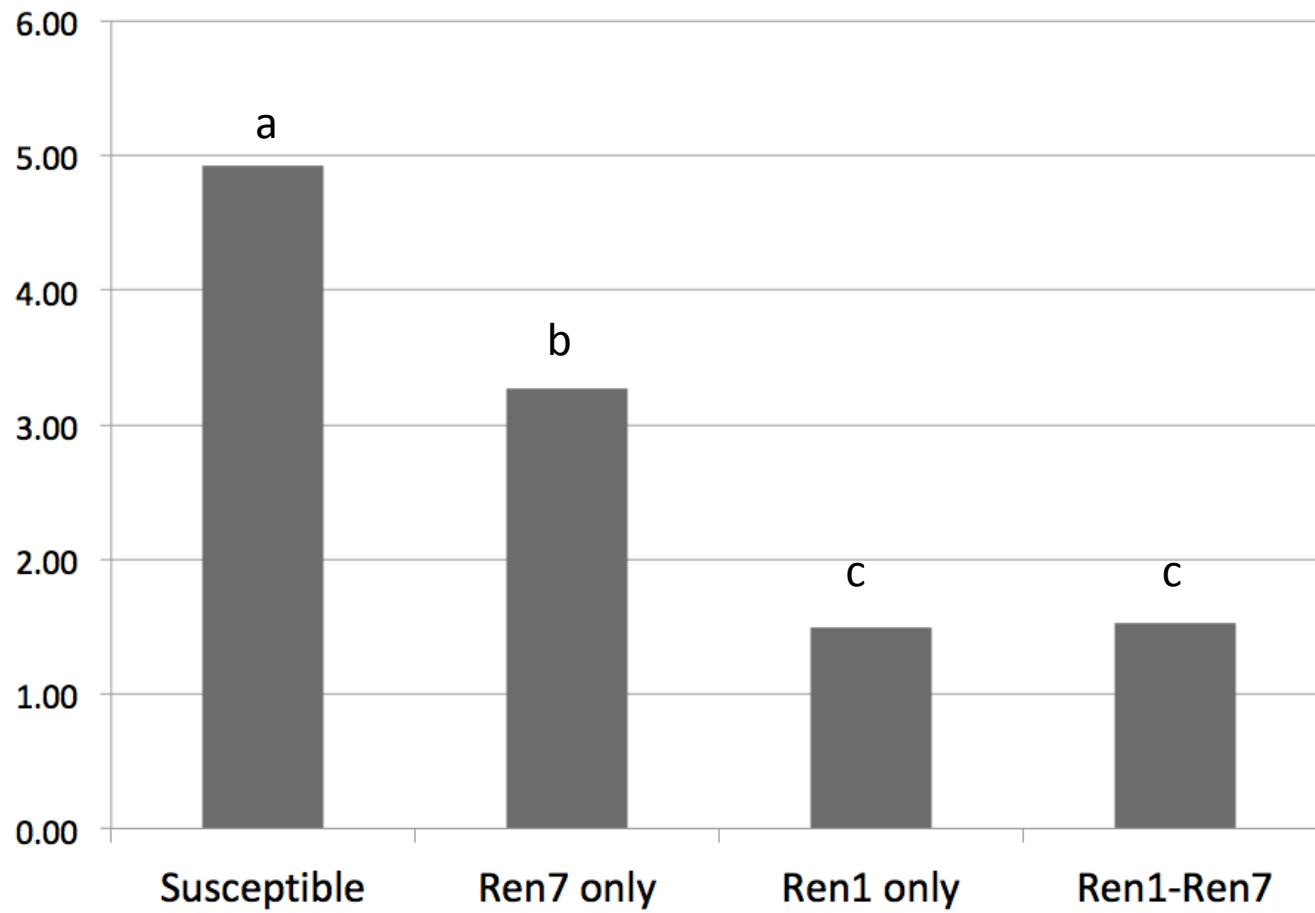
2017





		PM52-57-A	PM70-37-C	C-strain
Karadzhandal	<i>Ren1</i>	1.63	2.63	3.13
14339-043	<i>Ren1</i>	1.00	2.38	3.75
DVIT3351.27	<i>Ren1</i>	1.75	2.75	3.19
09321-146	<i>Ren4</i>	1.38	1.00	1.50
13353-09	<i>Ren4</i>	1.00	2.13	1.33
13353-15	<i>Ren4</i>	1.00	1.88	1.13
11373-005	<i>Ren6</i>	<u>4.88</u>	1.00	1.88
11373-009	<i>Ren6</i>	<u>4.88</u>	2.38	2.19
11373-029	<i>Ren7</i>	2.63	2.25	2.95
11373-017	<i>Ren7</i>	2.88	2.00	2.75
12366-20	<i>Run1</i>	1.00	1.75	1.00
12366-22	<i>Run1</i>	1.00	1.13	1.25
09705-45	<i>Run2.1</i>	2.50	3.00	2.38
e2-9	<i>Run2.2</i>	1.81	2.63	2.56
08391-125	<i>Run2.2</i>	2.63	2.88	2.94
14373-001	<i>Ren1Run1Ren4</i>	1.00	1.25	1.00
14370-009	<i>Ren1Run1Ren4</i>	1.56	1.50	1.63

# Does combining loci with similar mechanisms of resistance improve overall resistance?





## What we have learned, what we don't know?

- Multiple loci to breed
- Isolate specificity of different loci
- Understanding of pathogen biology
  - How quickly do virulent isolates originate or evolve?
  - Monitoring the spread of virulent isolates
- Resistant loci are not surety for complete eradication of PM



## Conclusions

- Preventive sprays in the beginning and end of season
- Worth testing superior parental selections with wide range of isolates
- Understanding of mechanisms of resistance and how underlying genes function is important – core set of effectors

# Team Powdery mildew







**Funding Sources: American Vineyard Foundation,  
Louise Rossi Endowed Chair in Viticulture**