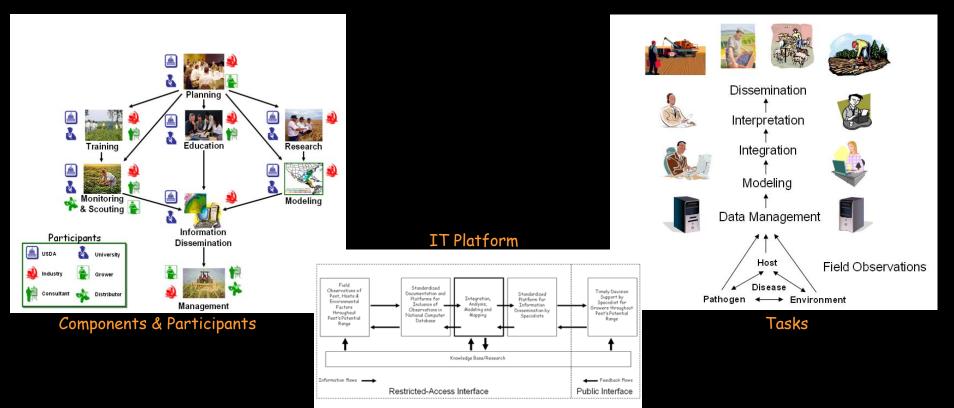
Early Warning Systems for Rust Diseases

Scott A. Isard Professor of Aerobiology Departments of Plant Pathology & Meteorology Penn State University



Early Warning Systems for Rust Diseases

Lessons learned from the Soybean Rust experience

Preparing for "in-season" management of new wheat stem rust races

Situation regarding SBR in 2004 prior to entry into US

Fungicide treated field

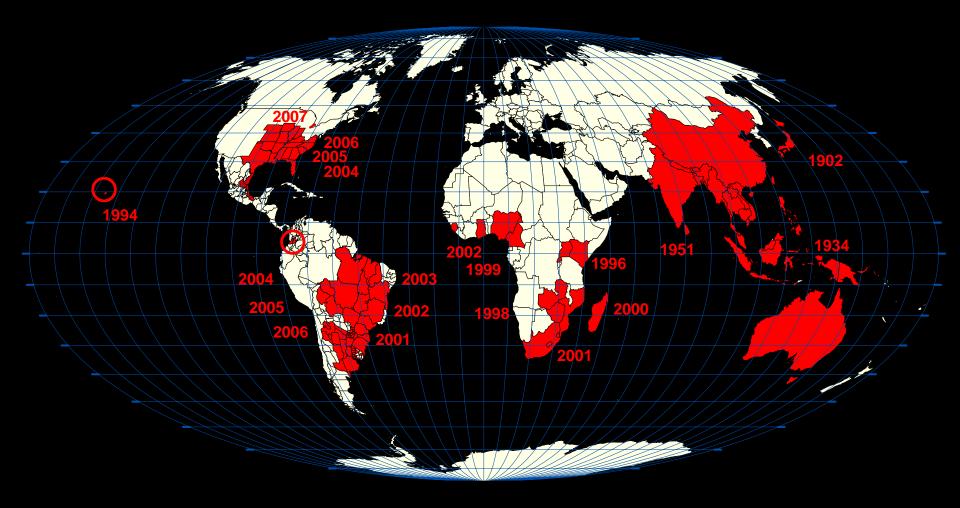
potential to be the most destructive foliar disease of soybean in the U.S. had caused significant yield losses worldwide. 2003 yield losses in Brazil exceeded 5% of the annual production (Miles et al. 2003) Soybean rust resistant/tolerant cultivars were unavailable

Foliar fungicides required frequent applications and add significantly to production costs

Untreated field

José Tadashi Yorinori, Embrapa Soja 2003

Soybean Rust Spread



Cumulative wet deposition of *P. pachyrhizi* spores from northern South America soybean-growing region for a hypothetical 10 July 2003 release Cumulative wet deposition of *P. pachyrhizi* spores from northern South America soybean-growing region for a hypothetical 19 August 2001 release Spore Deposition (#/ha)

10^3

10^8

10^1

10^6

10^2

10^7

Hurricane example

10^4

10^9

10^5

10^10

Cumulative wet deposition of *P. pachyrhizi* spores from northern South America soybean-growing region for a hypothetical 22-29 August 2003 release.



Cumulative wet deposition of *P. pachyrhizi* spores from northern South America soybean-growing region for a hypothetical 21-27 August 1999 release.

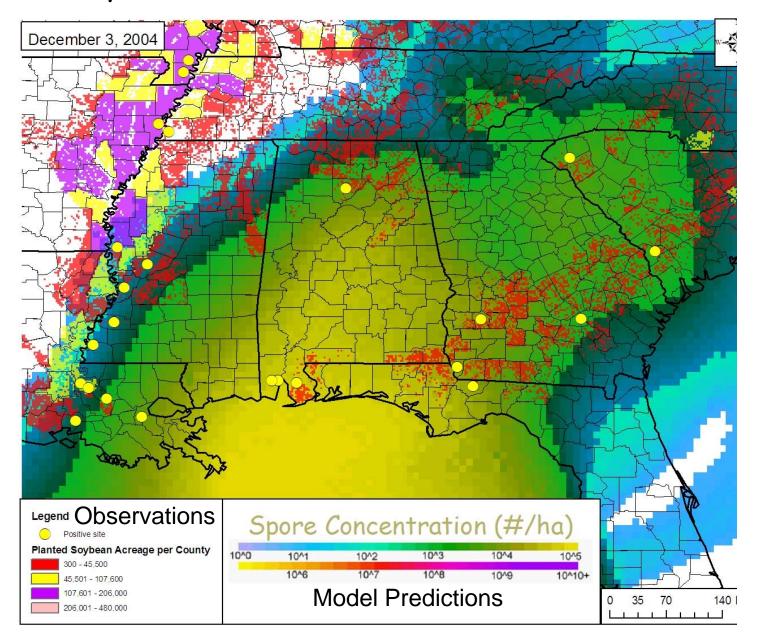
f.,

Hurricane Ivan 2004



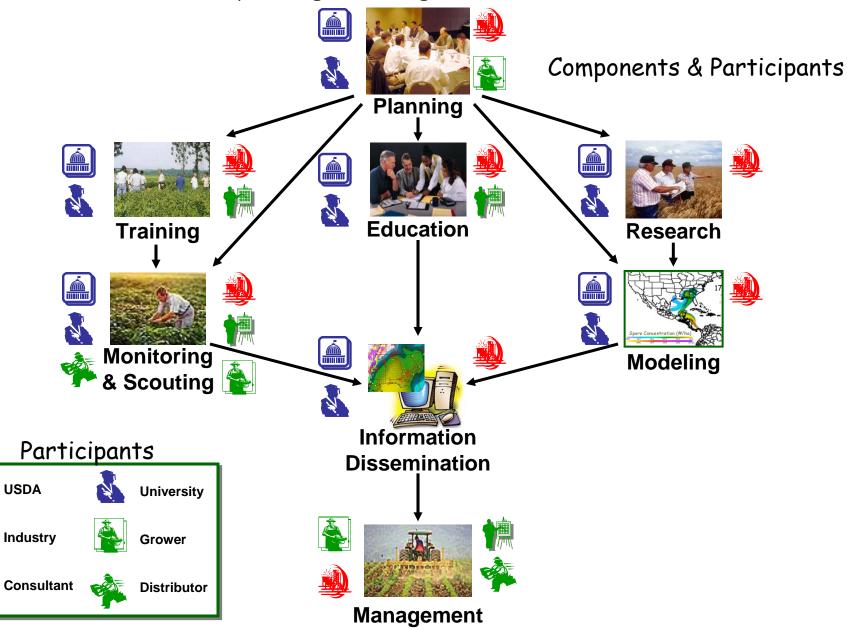
September 15, 2004

2004 Soybean Rust Incursion into Southeastern U.S.



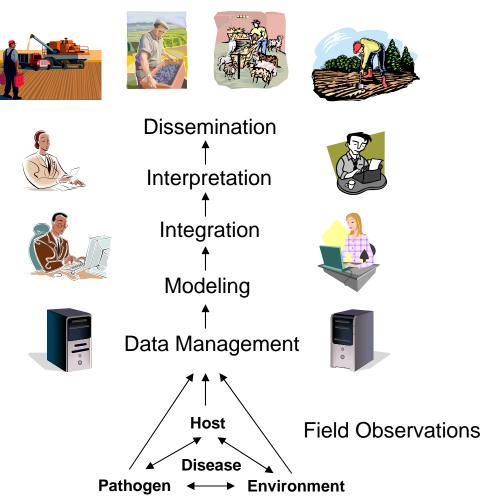
USDA Soybean Rust Coordinated Framework

From planning to management in 2004/2005

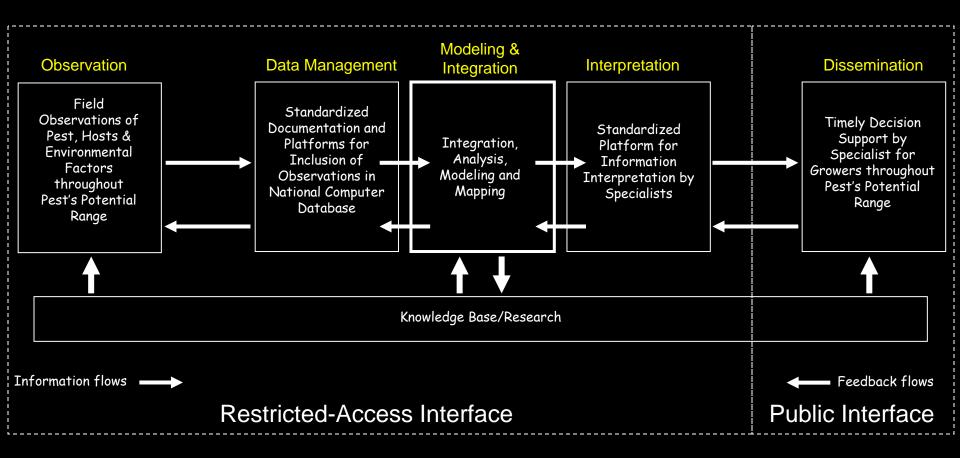


Combining Information Technology and IPM Paradigms

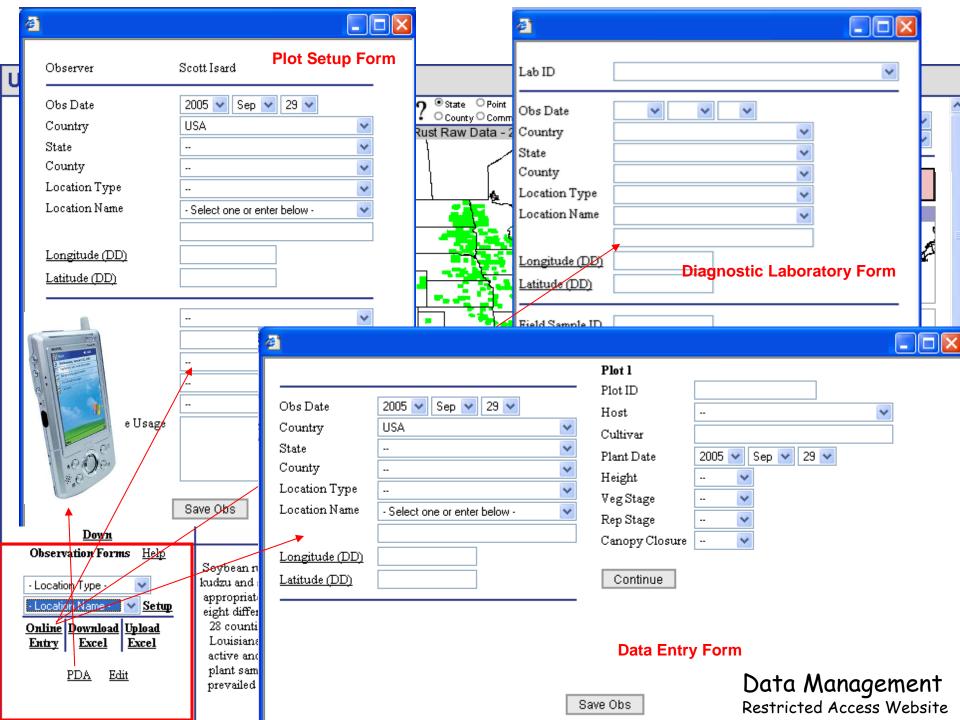
Tasks



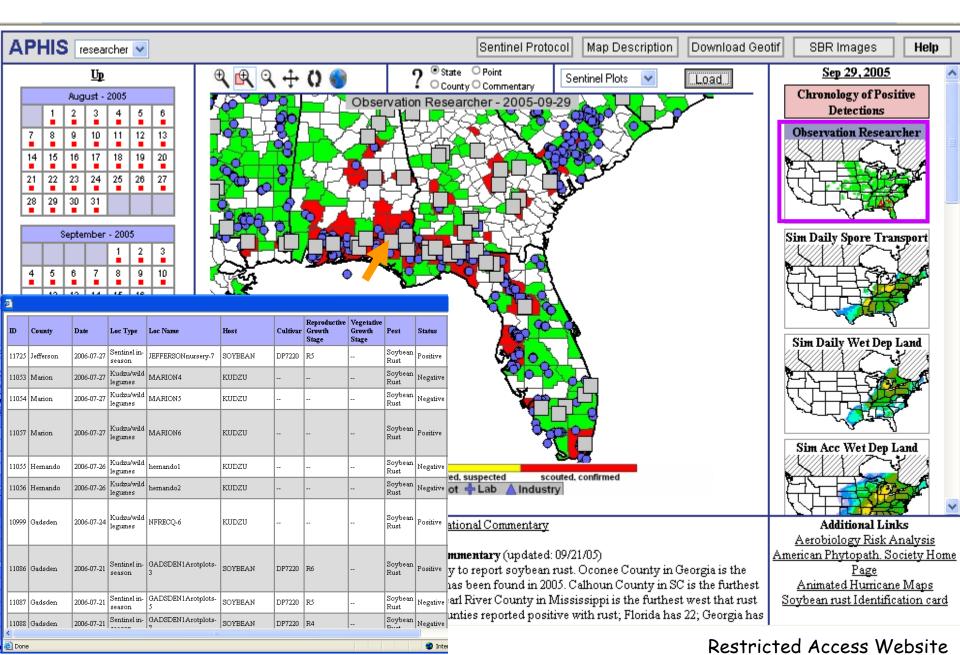
Pest Information Platform for Extension & Education (PIPE)

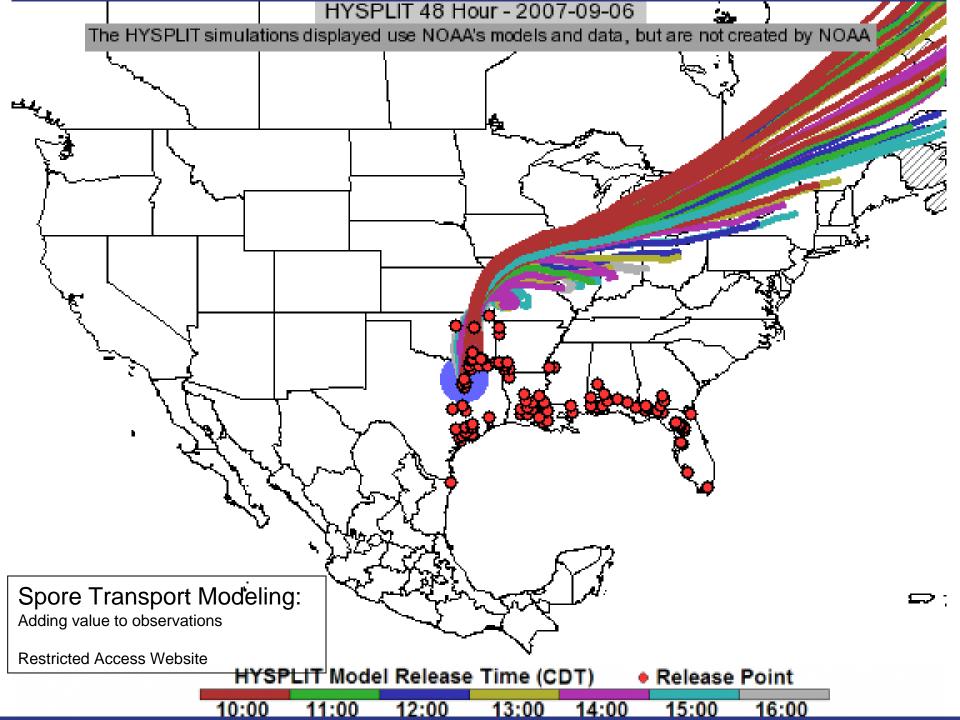


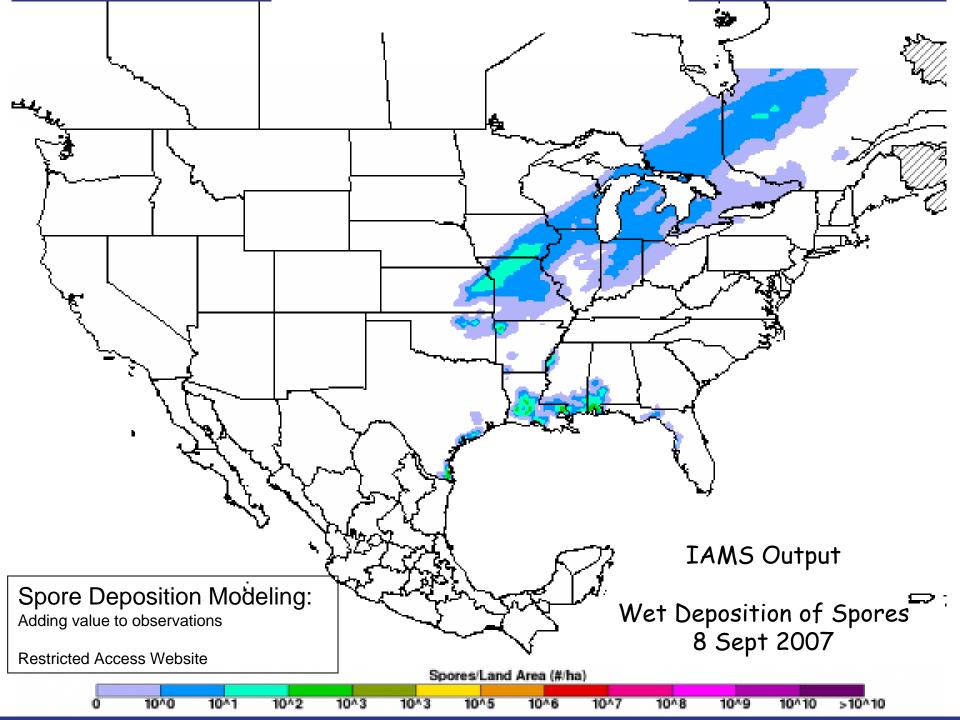
People and computers linked by "state-of-the-art" Information Technology



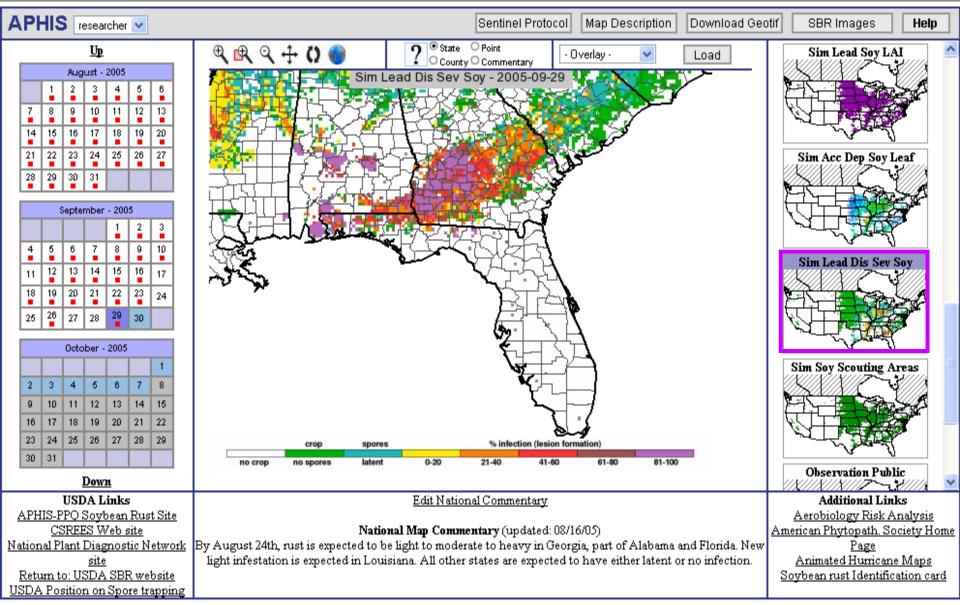
Data Management and Integration





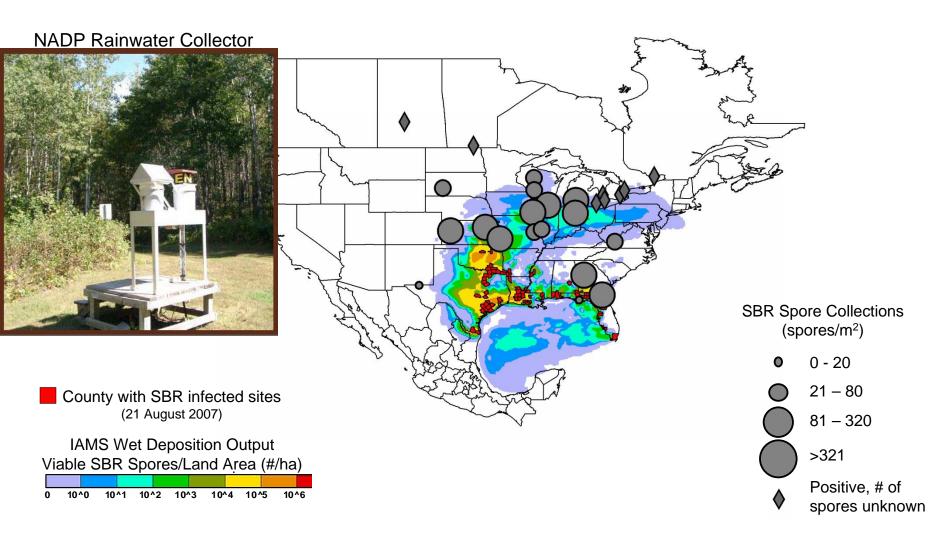


Disease Severity Modeling Adding value to observations

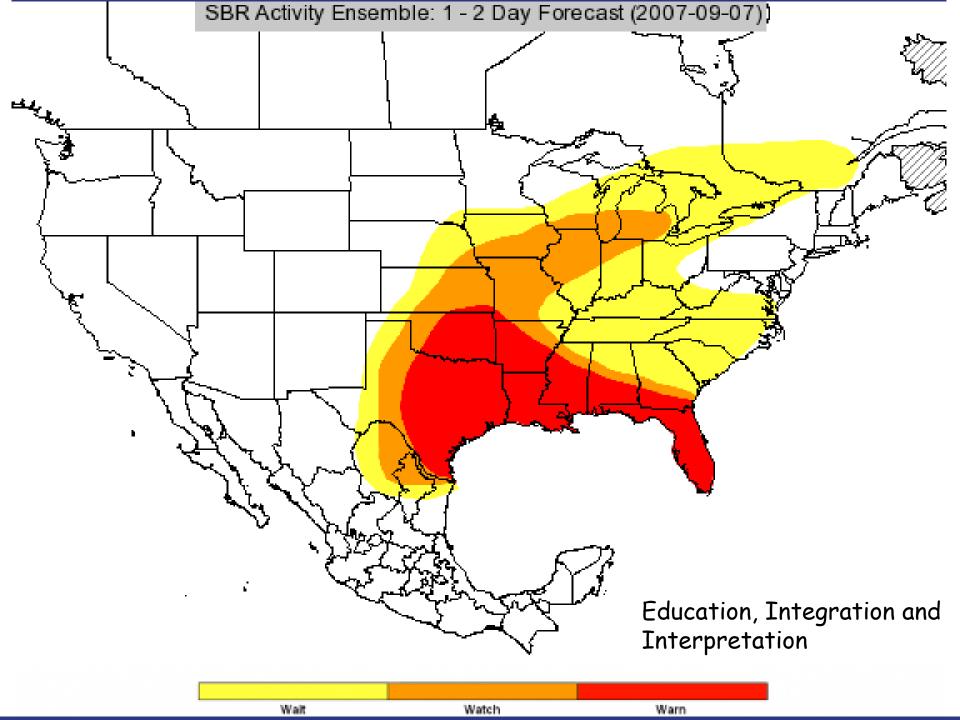


Restricted Access Website

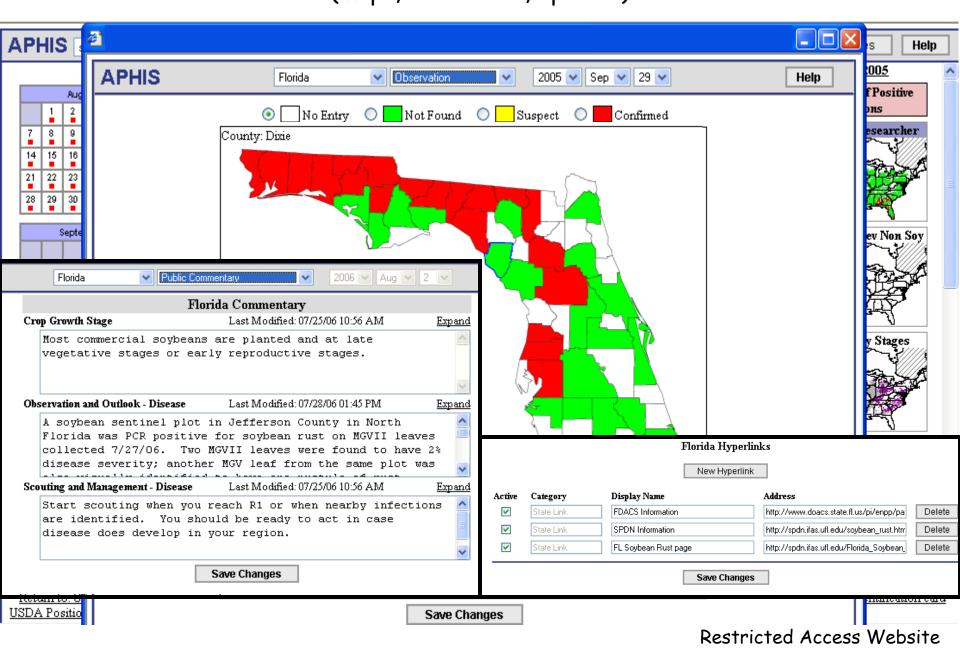
Comparison of IAMS Spore Deposition Predictions and SBR Spore Collections (16-22 August 2007)



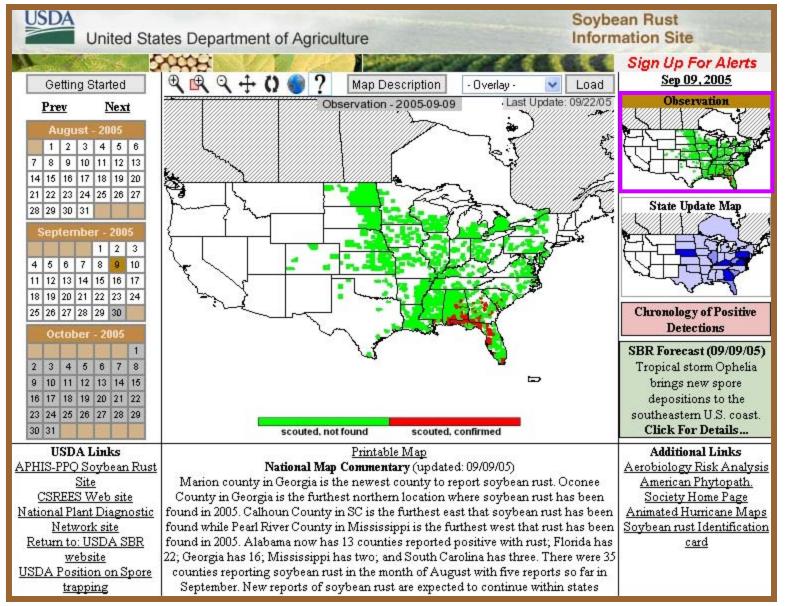
Research: Integration and Model Validation



Interpretation & Communication by Specialists (maps, textboxes, uploads)

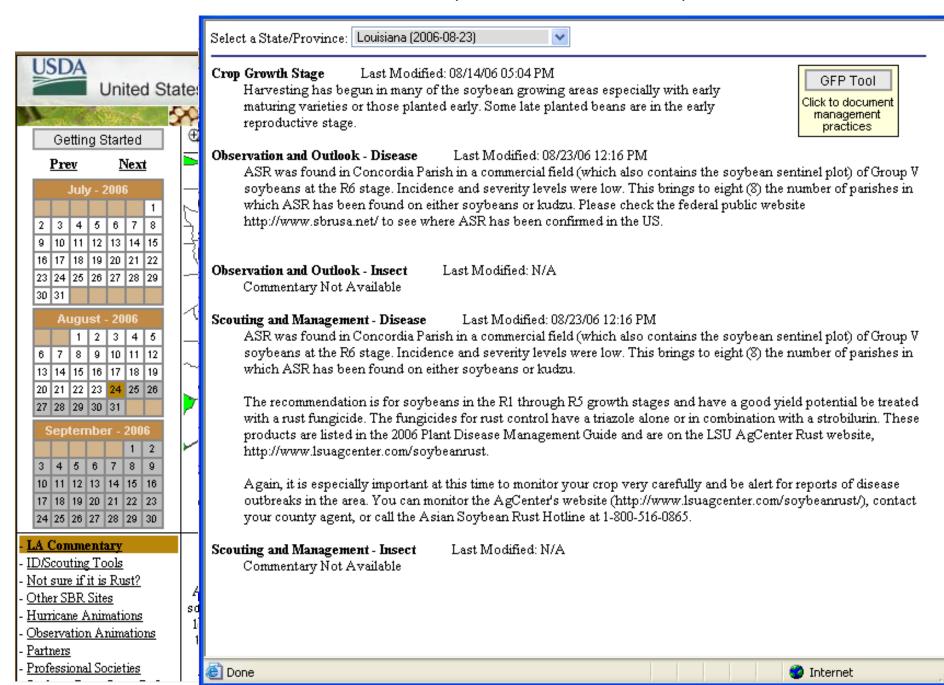


Public Website: Observation Map

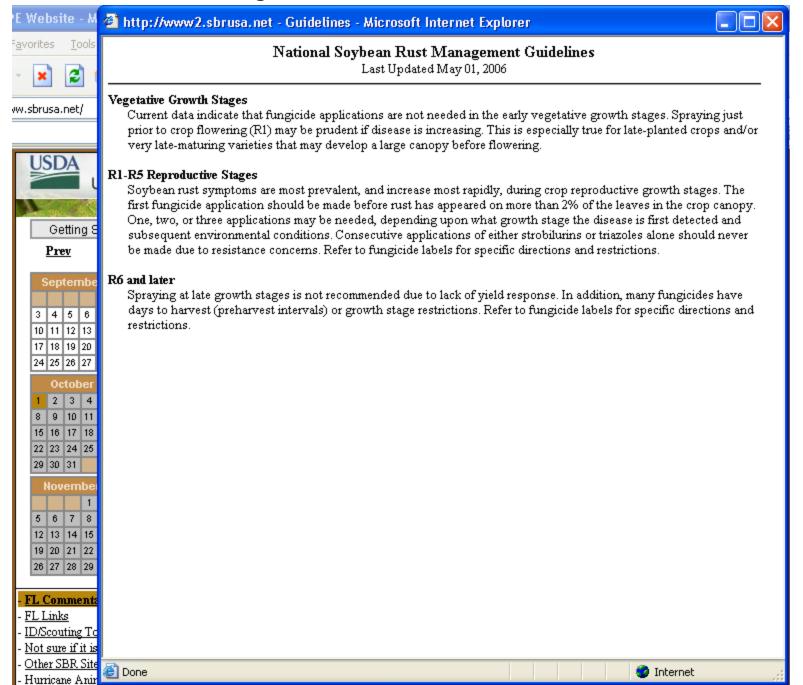


Public Access Website

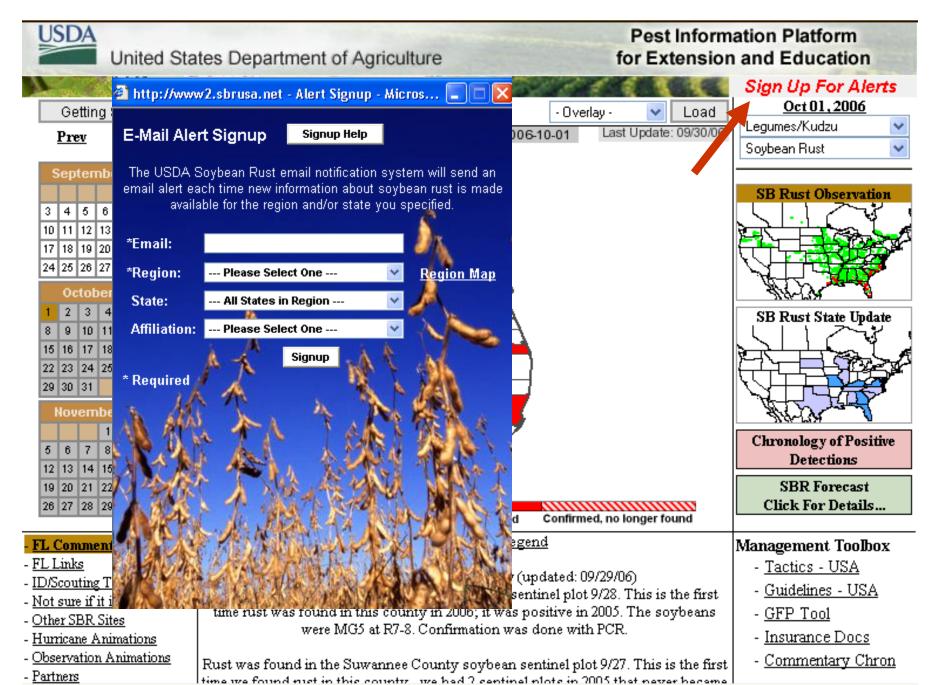
Public Website: Specialist Commentary



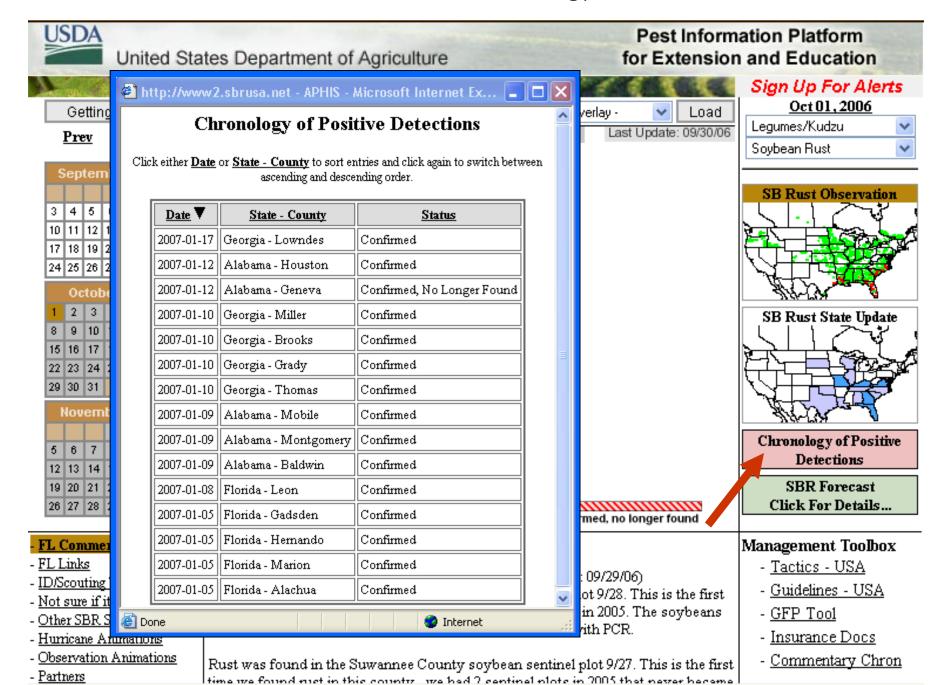
Management Guidelines for Growers



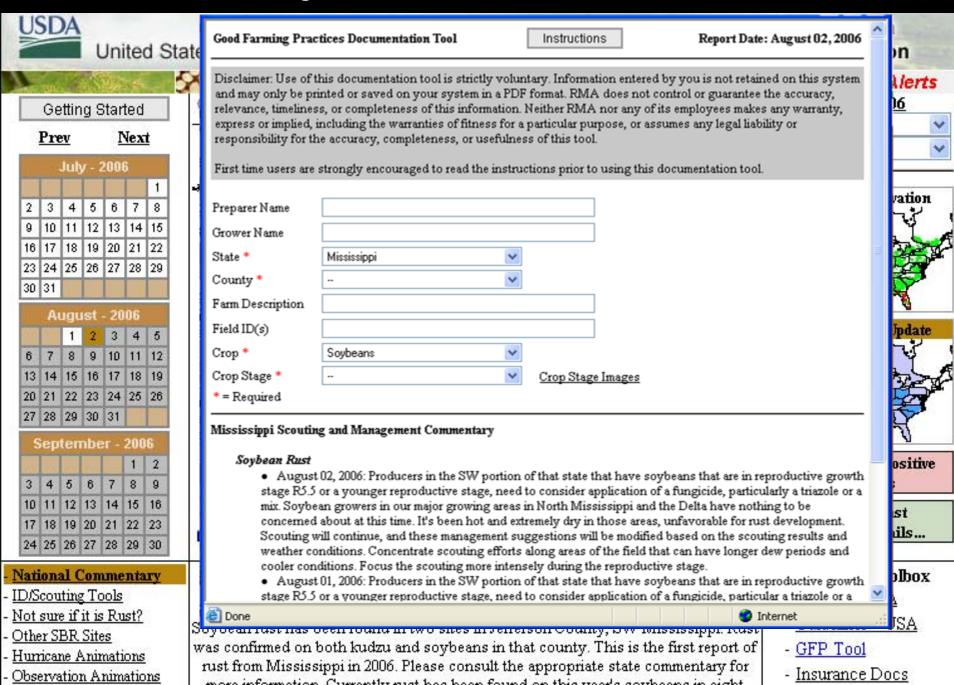
Automatic Notification Functions

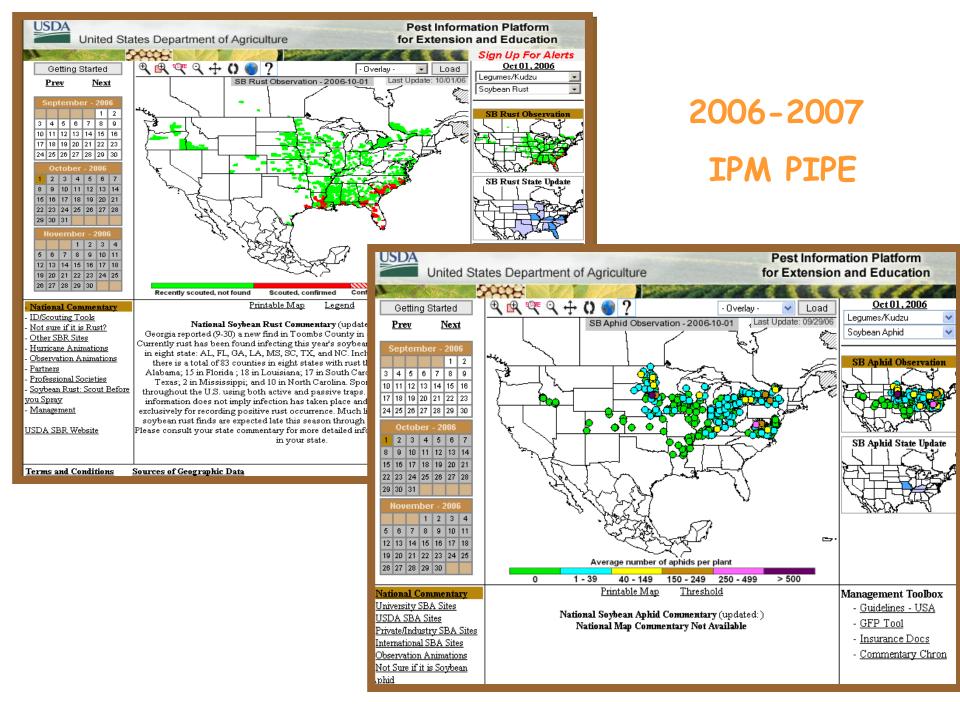


Detection Chronology



Good Farming Practice Documentation Tool for Growers





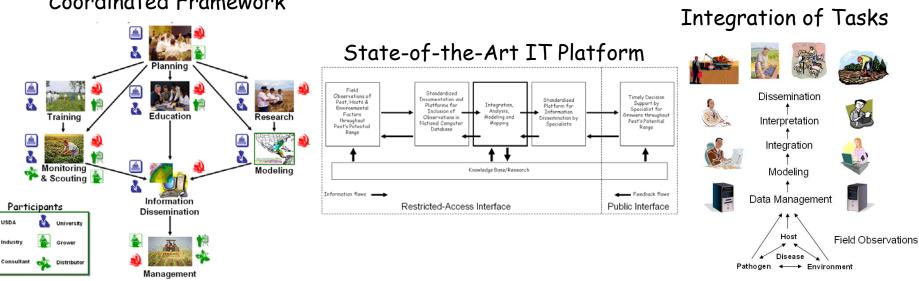
What Made the Soybean Rust Information System/*ipm*PIPE So Attractive

Simple design - flexible and expandable

Empowers the State Extension Specialists (protocols & dissemination)

Enhances communications among stakeholders

Provides "one-stop" rapid access to information in easy-to-use formats



Coordinated Framework

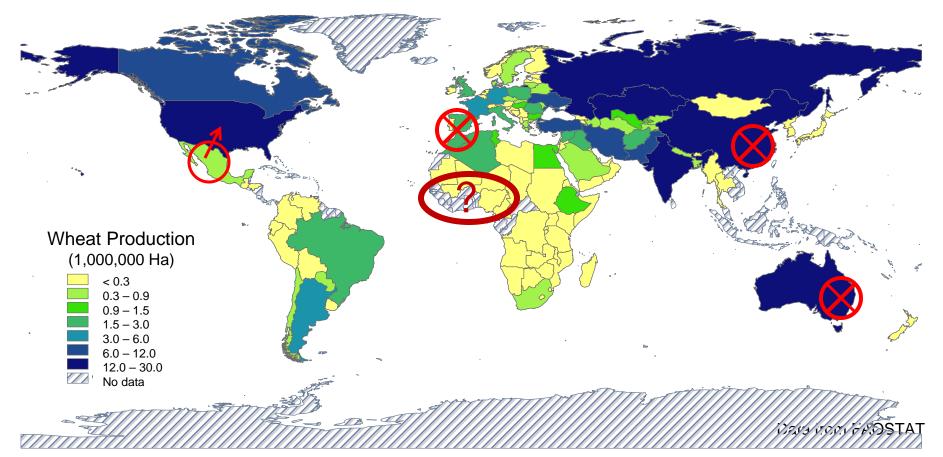


Challenges associated with providing "state-of-the-art" IT for effective "in-season" management of wheat rusts



Challenges Associated with Providing an Effective Early Warning System for New Races of Stem Rust

New races of WSR are not known to be present in Western Hemisphere and IAMS model simulations suggest that they will not likely survive aerial transport across the Atlantic or Pacific Oceans.



ropical western Africa is the most likely source area for aerobiota that are blown to the Western Hemisphere. However as far as we know, wheat/barley production is very low in this region. IAMS simulations suggest that it is likely that spores from heavily infected Mexican wheat production regions would be blown to U.S. wheat fields on a seasonal basis.

Challenges Associated with Providing an Effective Early Warning System for New Races of Stem Rust

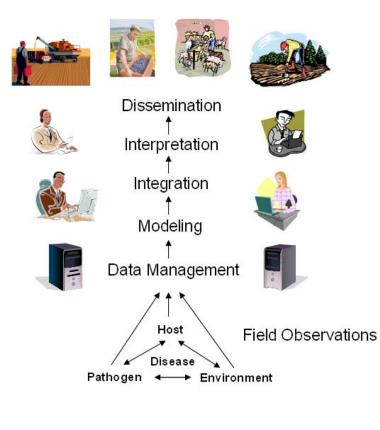
Regardless of how new races are transported to the North America, they are likely to cause a sudden and dramatic alarm

How to expand existing surveillance programs? Effective "inseason" management of new virulent wheat stem rust races would require a high resolution (spatial and temporal) monitoring network of either 1) disease severity in potential inoculum source regions, 2) spore deposition throughout the region potentially impacted by the pathogen, or better yet, 3) both.

Overall, 17,797 observations of the presence and severity of soybean rust were submitted to the national soybean rust database in 2006 from over 2000 different geographic locations throughout the U.S., southern Canada, and Mexico. More than 15,000 observations were submitted to the system in both 2007 & 2008. disease incidence and/or severity observations from: sentinel plots commercial fields mobile scouts industry plots diagnostic labs spore collections from: Industry passive vane trap network NADP rainwater trap network Challenges Associated with Providing an Effective Early Warning System for New Races of Stem Rust

The IT functionality to manage, interpret, and communicate a large volume of wheat rust observations from diverse sources is not currently needed.

How do we prepare an IT system to anticipate a potential "overnight" onslaught of observations and demands for information.



Tasks

Potential Bottlenecks

Agreement among stakeholders regarding who will take responsibility for each of the 6 tasks.

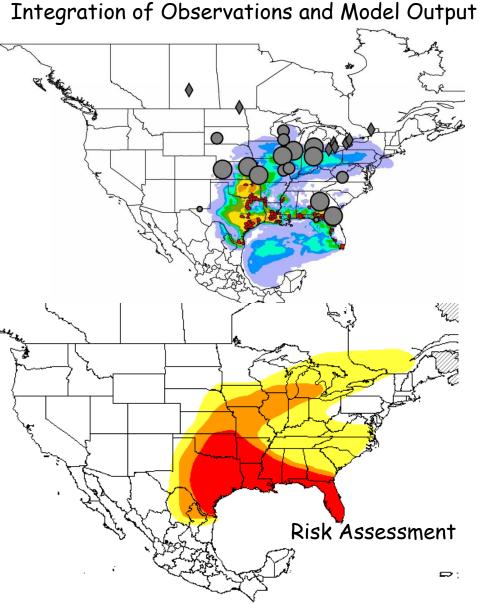
Agreement among stakeholders regarding information dissemination (public vs restricted-access)

Development and deployment of rapid diagnostic tools

Agreement on field scouting and information dissemination protocols

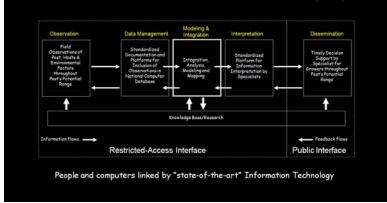
Answers to anticipated stakeholder questions What are the variety reactions? What is my potential for yield loss? What can I spray? Is my current technology going to be effective?

Early Warning Systems for Rust Diseases



State-of-the-art IT Platform

Pest Information Platform for Extension & Education (PIPE)



One Stop Information Shop for Stakeholders

