



*Needs for new disease
resistance*

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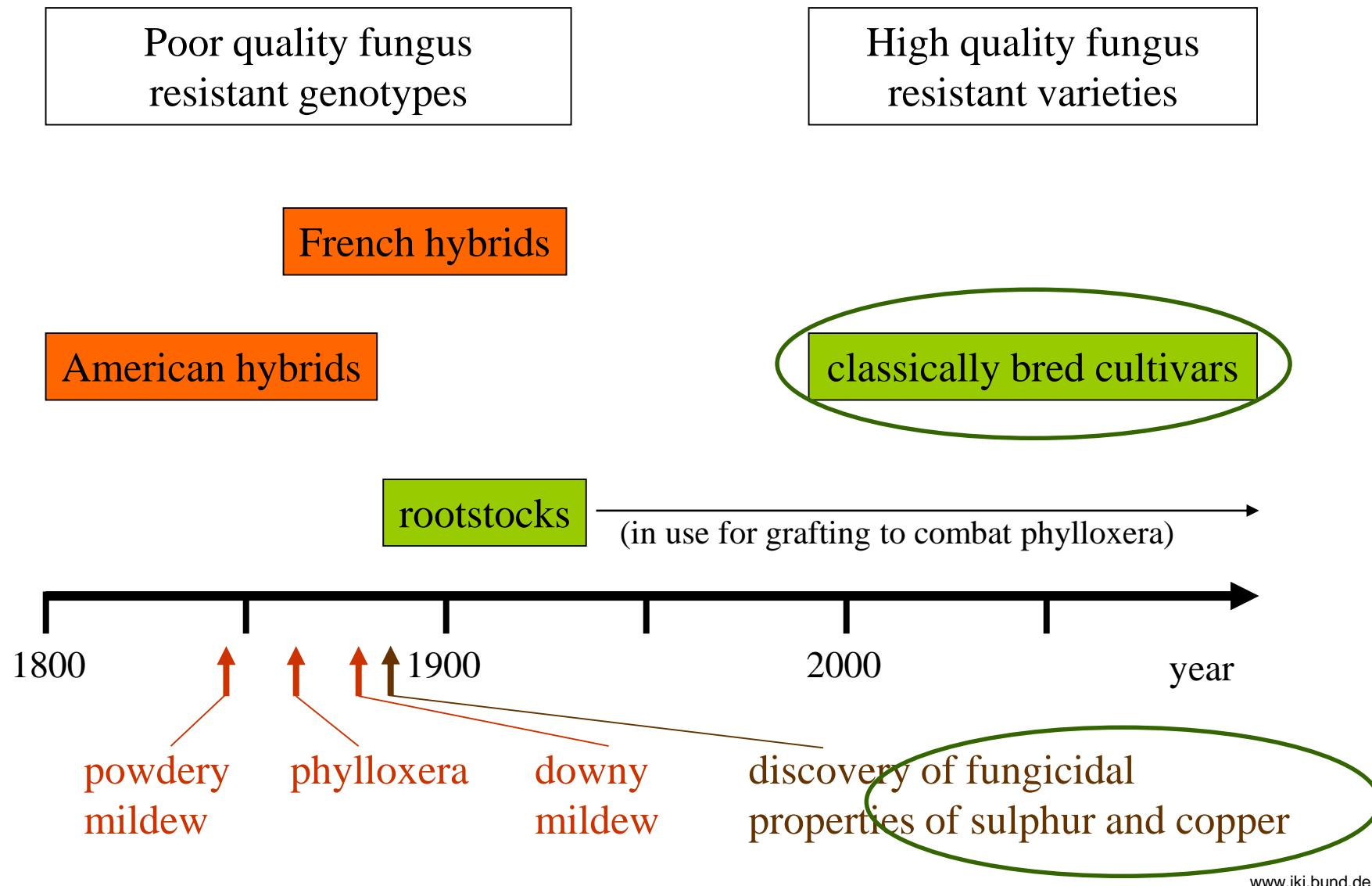


powdery mildew



downy mildew

Milestones in Grapevine Breeding



Occurrence of Fungicide Resistances

(according to HG Hewitt (1998) Fungicides in Crop Protection, modified by Deising et al.)

Class of Fungicides	First occurrence of resistance	Years prior to occurrence of resistance	Pathogen
Organic mercury	1964	40	<i>Pyrenophora avenae</i>
Benzimidazole	1970	2	<i>Venturia inaequalis, Botrytis cinerea</i>
Phenylamide	1980	2	<i>Phytophthora infestans, Plasmopara viticola</i>
Dicarboximide	1982	5	<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>
DMIs	1982	4	<i>Blumeria graminis</i>
Carboxanilide	1986	14	<i>Ustilago nuda</i>
Morpholine	1994	34	<i>Blumeria graminis</i>
Strobilurine	1998	2	<i>Blumeria graminis f.sp. tritici</i>

Grapevine Resistance Breeding



cultivated *Vitis vinifera*

- High quality
- No mildew resistance



e.g. 'Müller-Thurgau'

Vitis wild species

- Poor quality
- High mildew resistance



e.g. *Vitis amurensis*

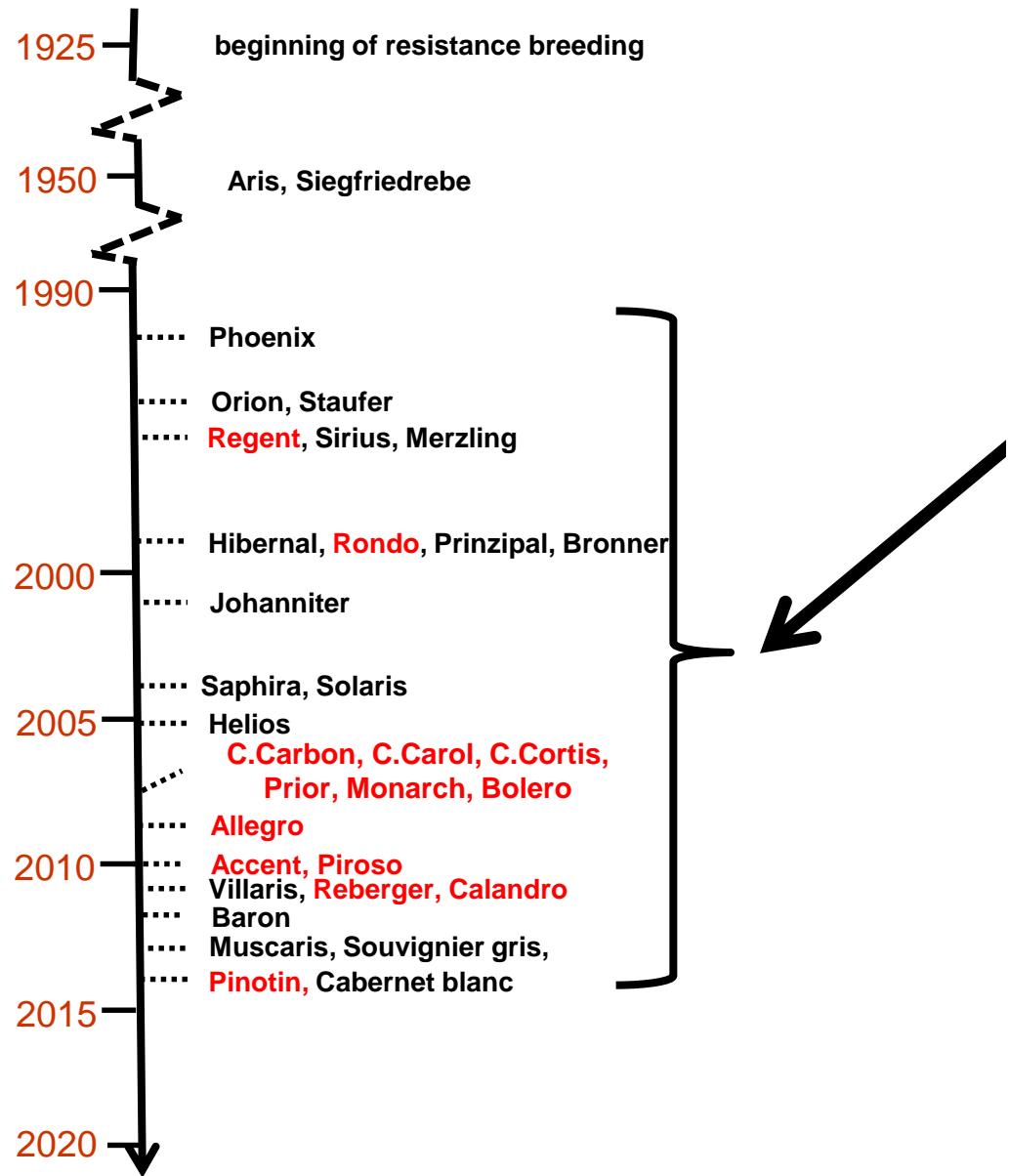
New cultivars

- High quality
- High mildew resistance



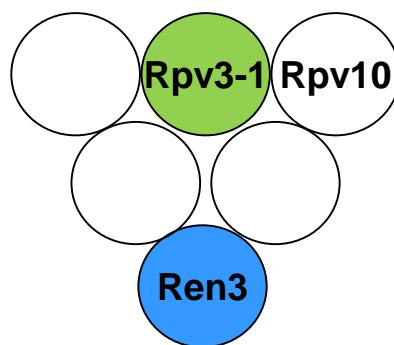
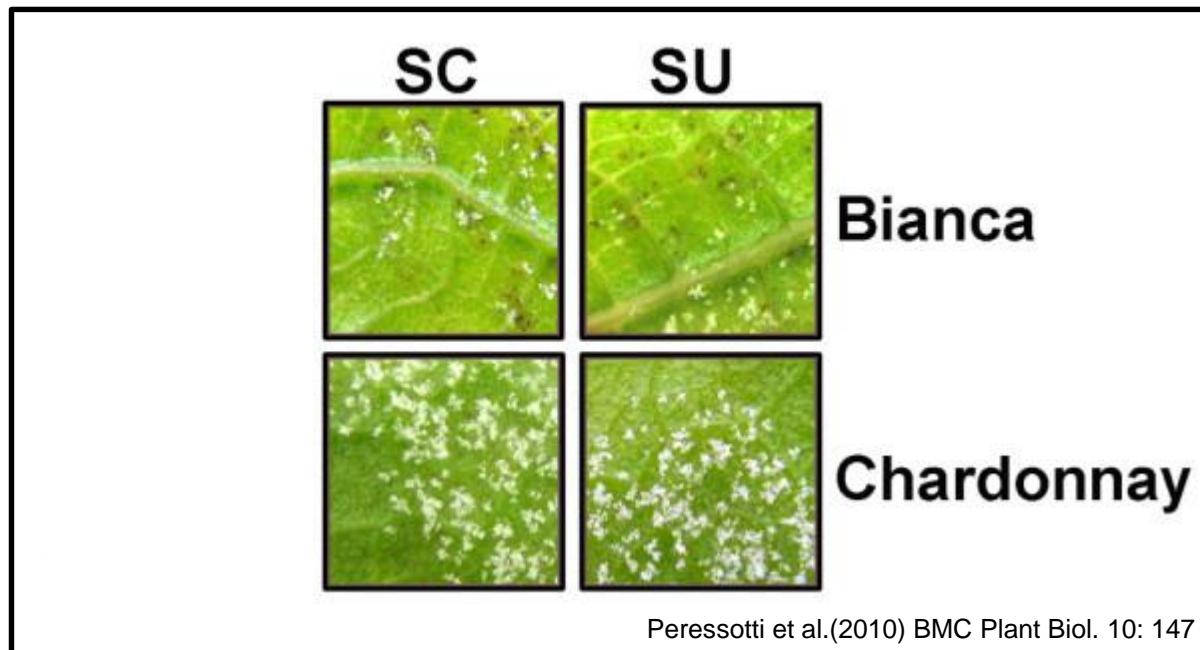
e.g. 'Solaris'

Resistance Breeding in Germany



Durability of resistances

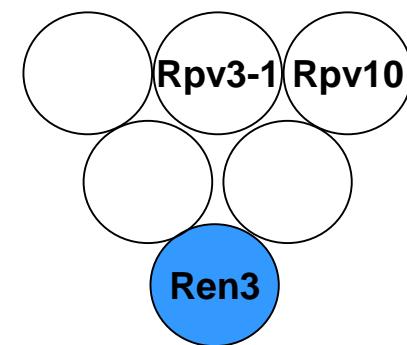
*Plasmopara
viticola*
(downy mildew)
6 dpi



Bianca

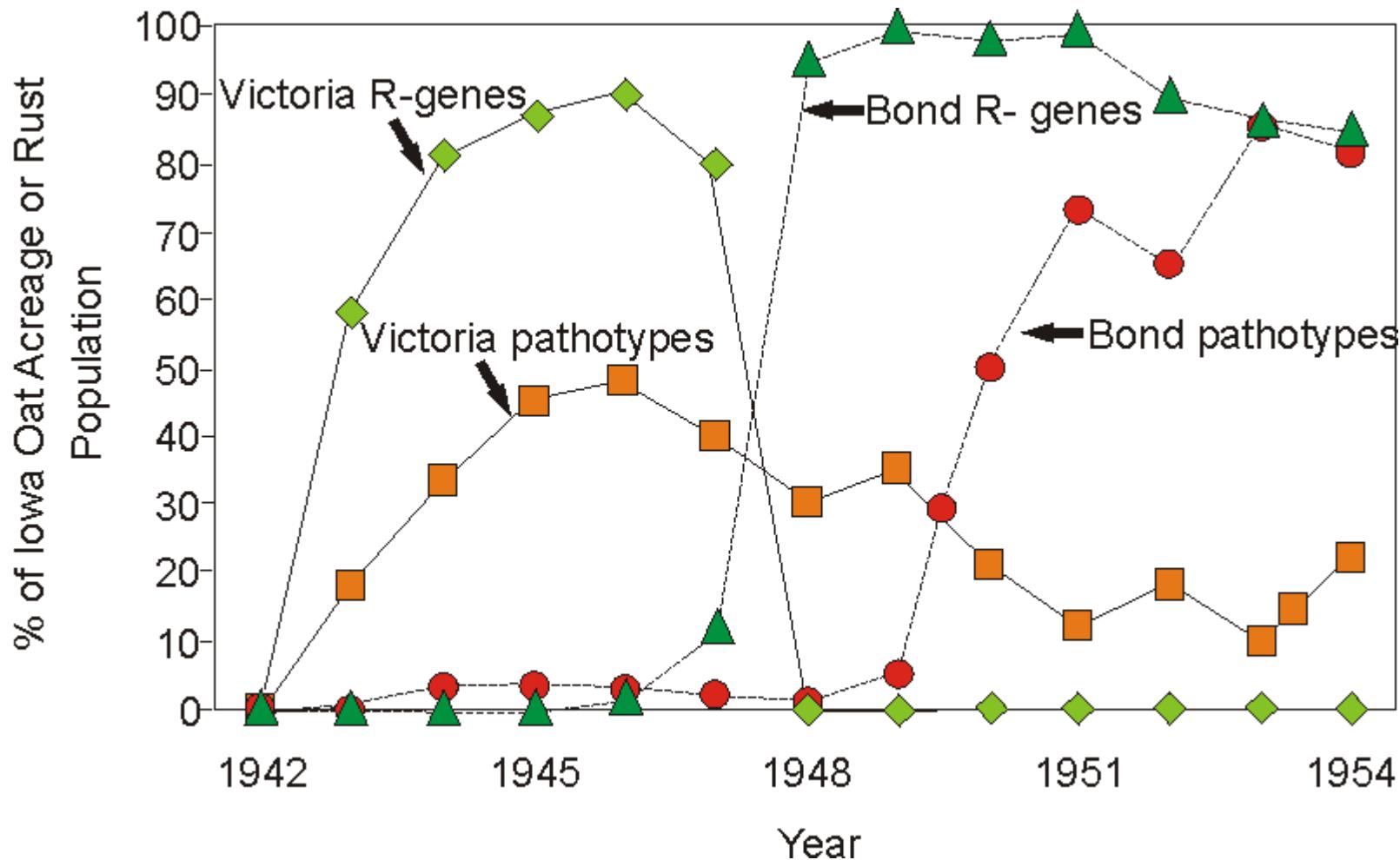
Isolate SL
→
QTL Rpv3 disappears
applying isolate SL

→ formation of *P. viticola* races



Bianca

Classical Boom-and-Bust Cycle



Specific Considerations:

Durability of resistance



Riesling

Weisser Heunisch x (*Vitis vinifera* ssp. *sylvestris* x Traminer)

First mentioning:

1425 Rüsselsheim: bill for plants

Diabach, vines in a vineyard

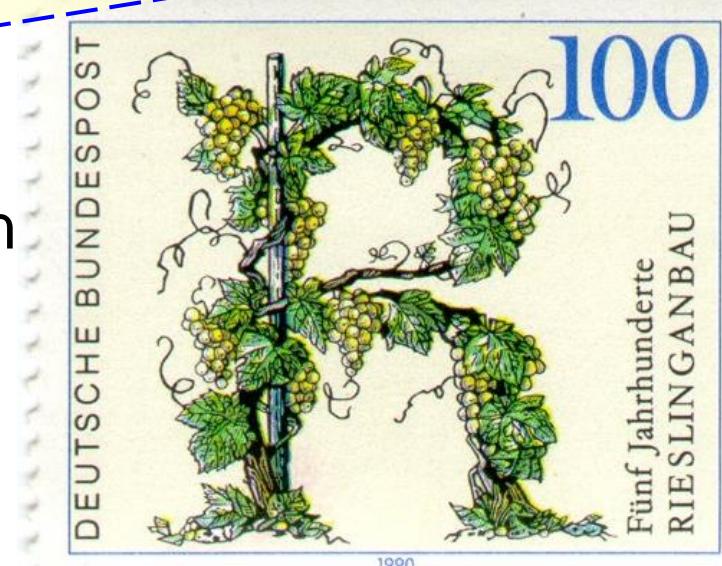
1464/1465 Trier: plants for cultivation

1490 First documented

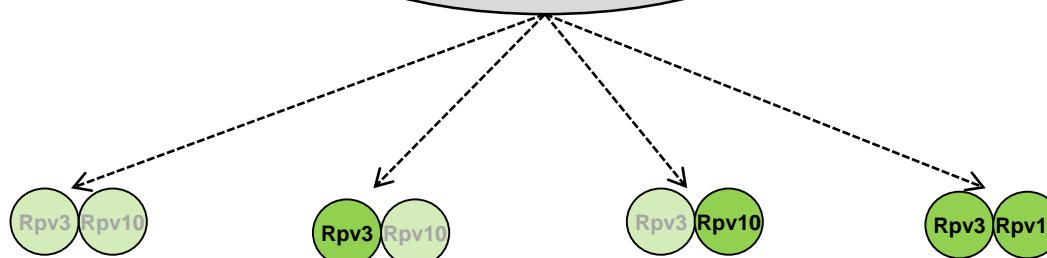
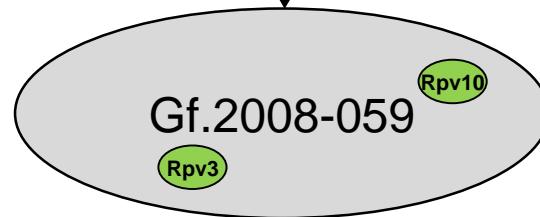
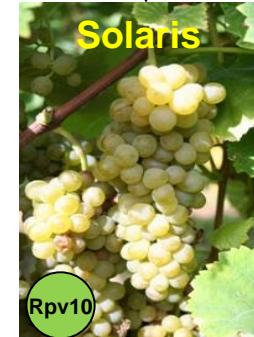
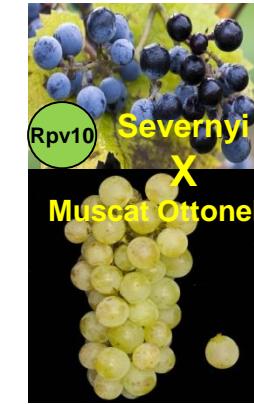
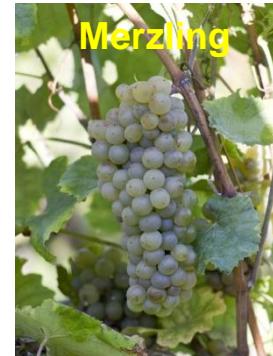
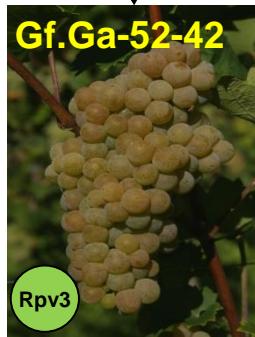
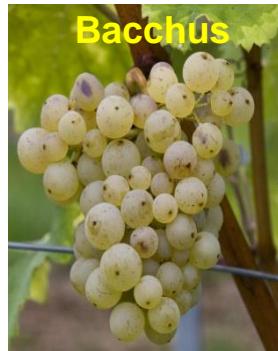
mentioning of a vineyard

1491 ("Ruslingwingart") near Worms.

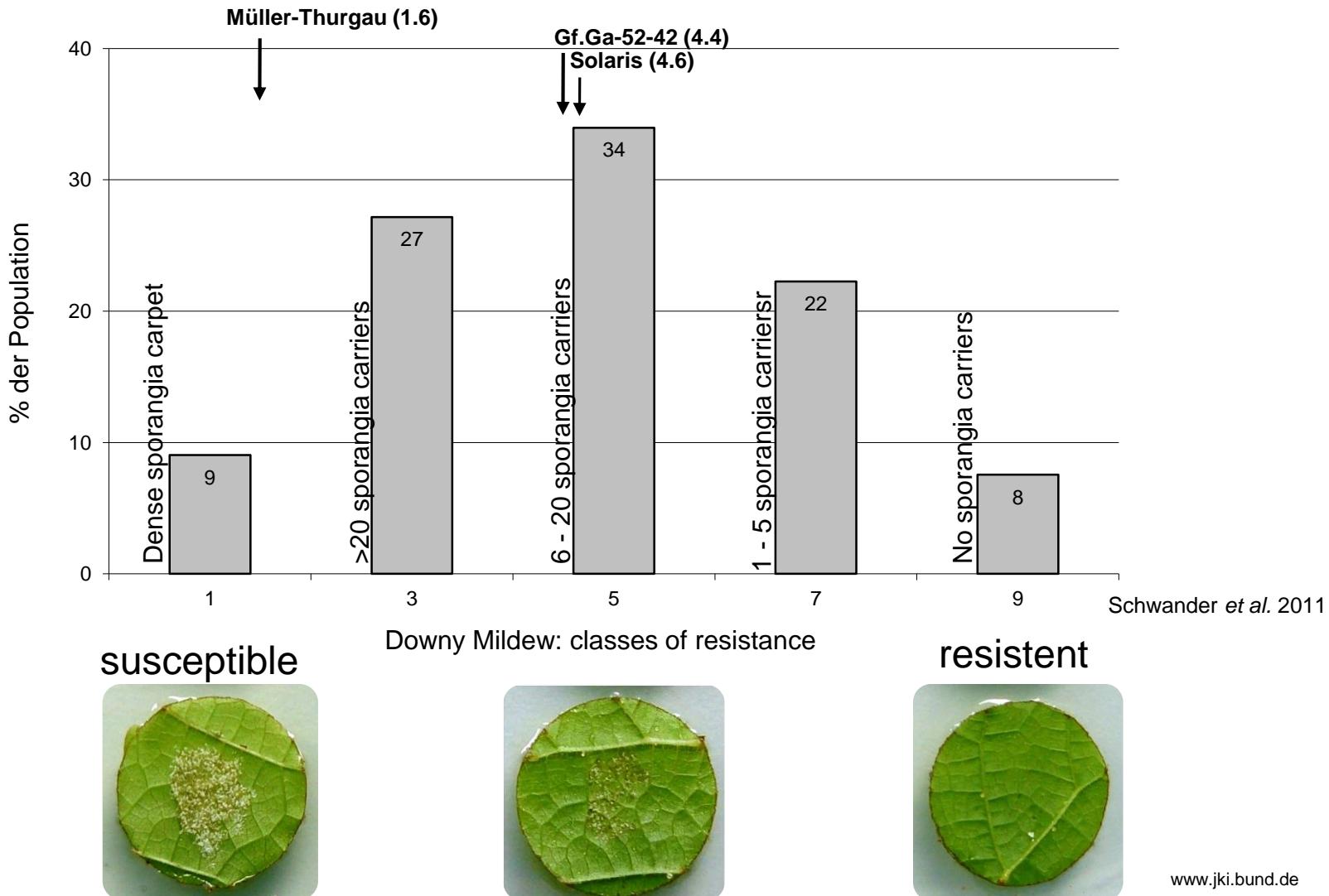
Grapevine cultivars are used for centuries
and some are used all over the world



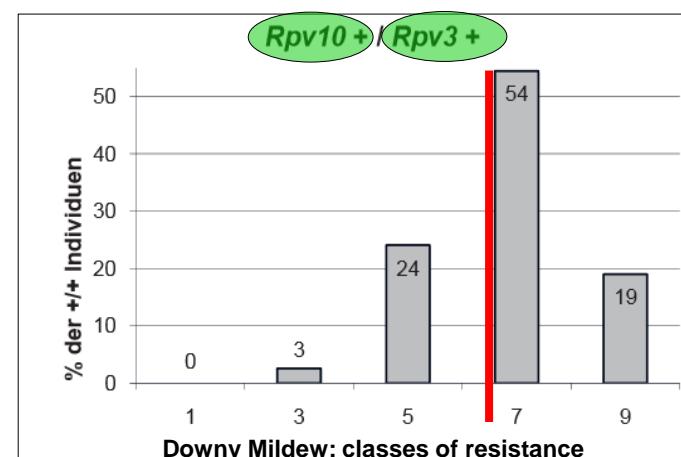
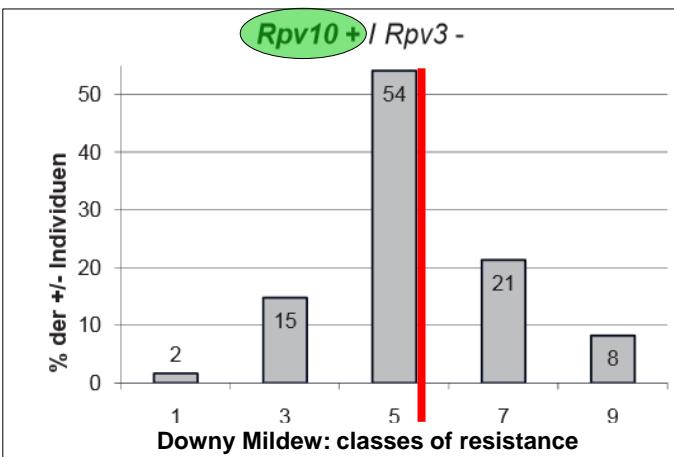
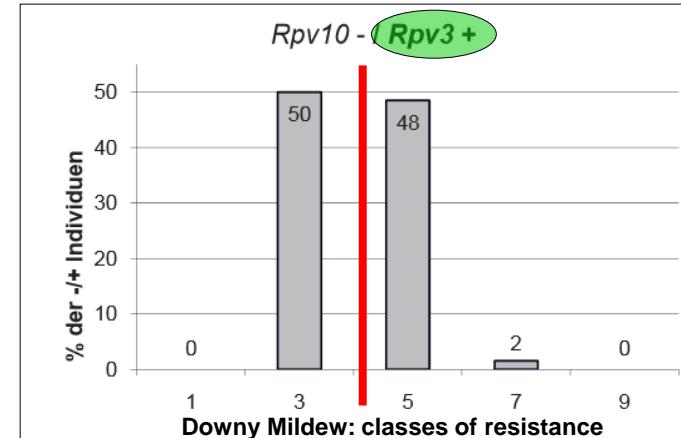
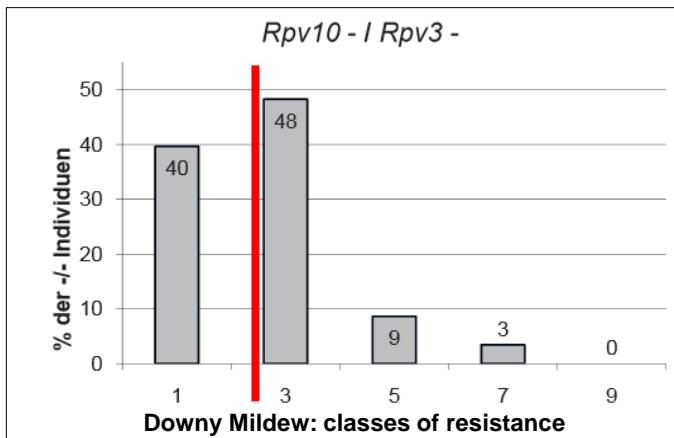
Downy Mildew: Example I



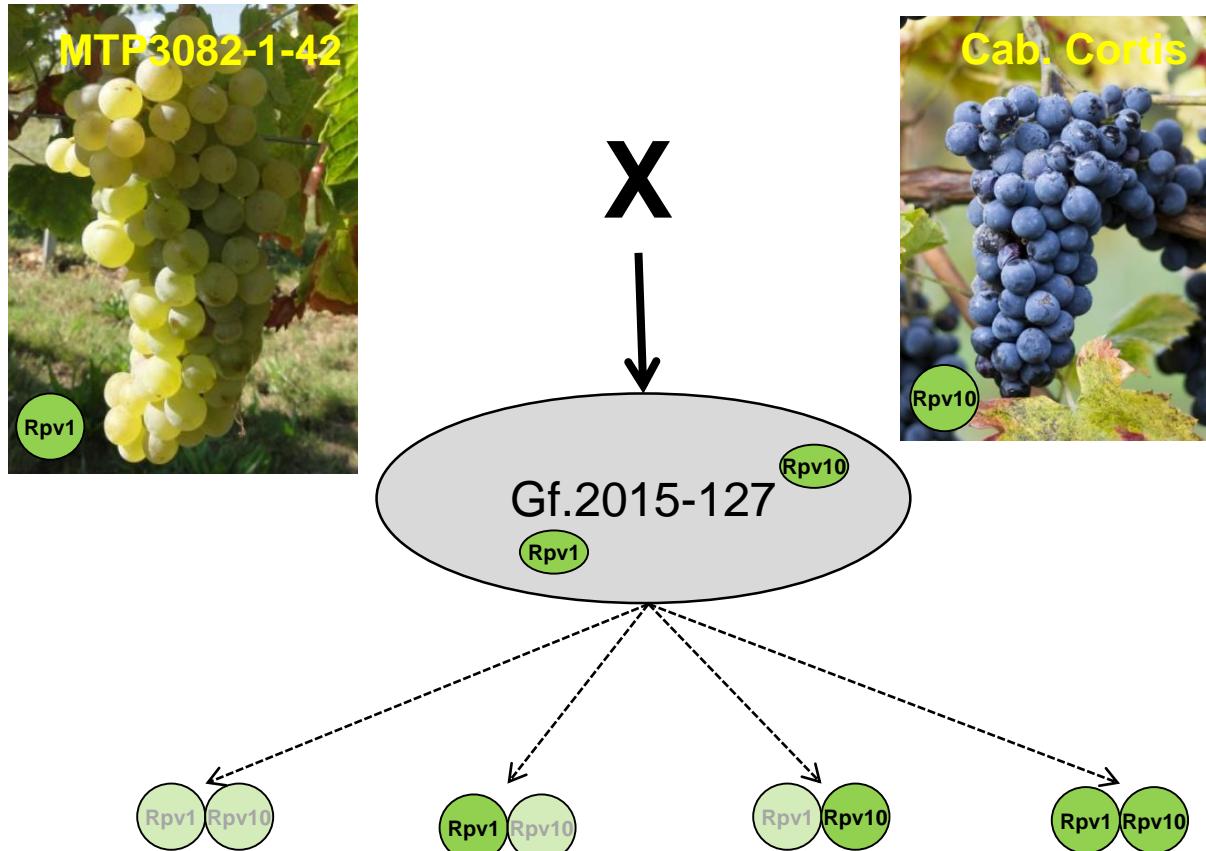
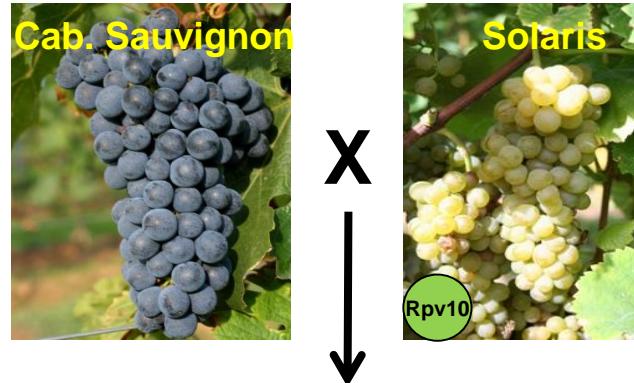
Variability of *Downy Mildew* resistance within the whole progeny (Example I)



- individual resistance loci: degree of resistance ?
- effect of combination ?

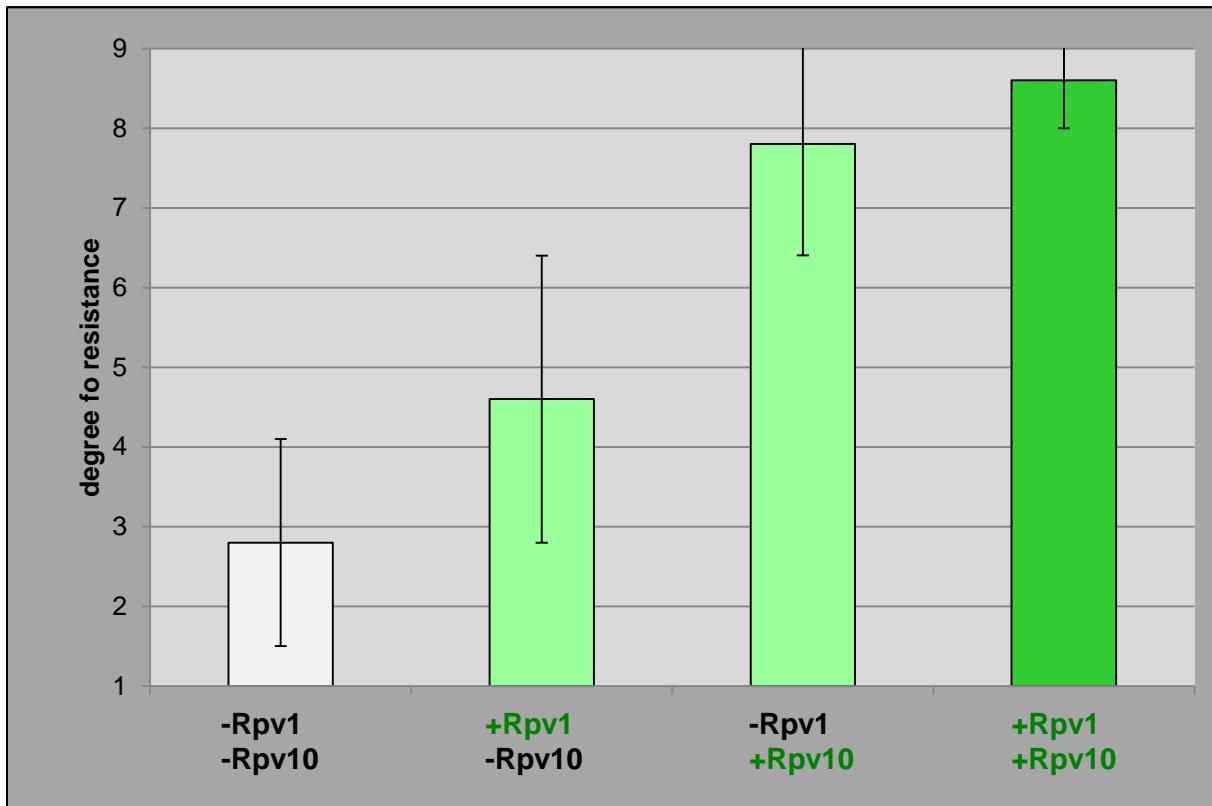


Downy Mildew: Example II



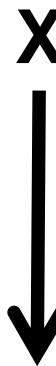
Downy Mildew: Example II

Influence of individual resistance loci and their different combinations on degree of resistance



Downy Mildew: Example III

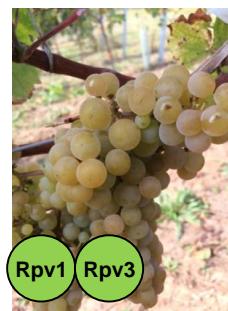
MTP3082-1-42



Regent



Gf.2005-305-119



Petra



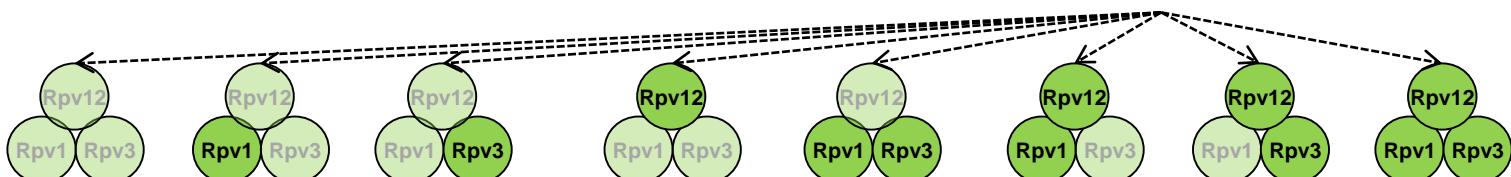
Gf.2011-7-128



Kishmish
vatkana

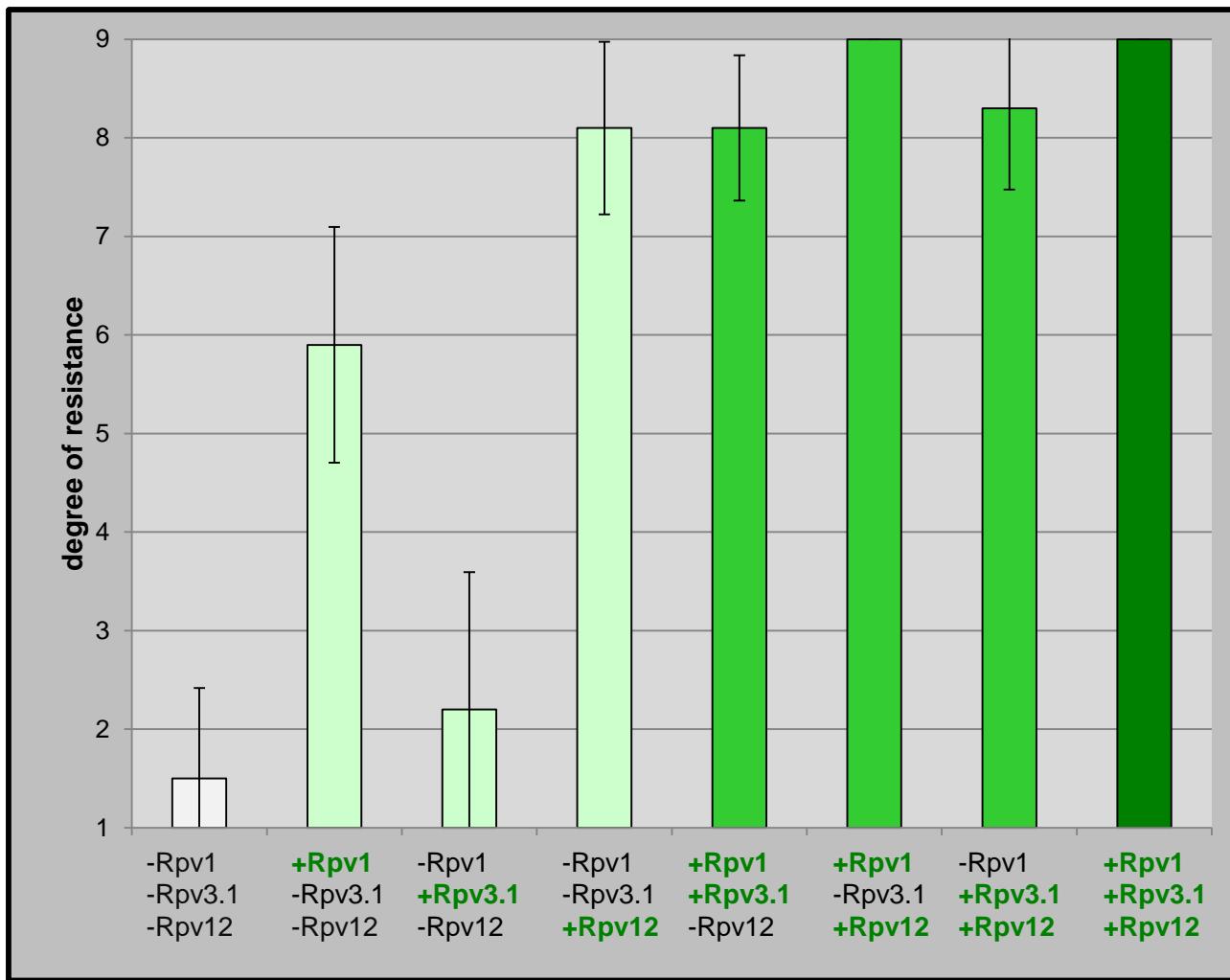


Gf.2015-72



Downy Mildew: Example III

Influence of individual resistance loci and their different combinations on degree of resistance

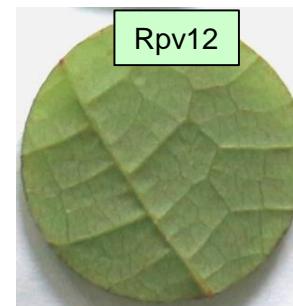
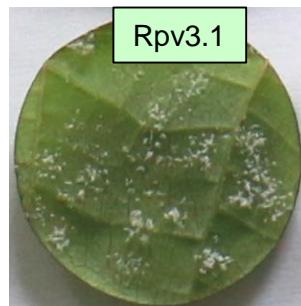


Downy Mildew

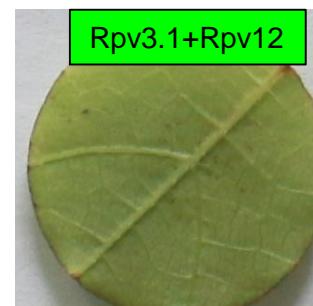
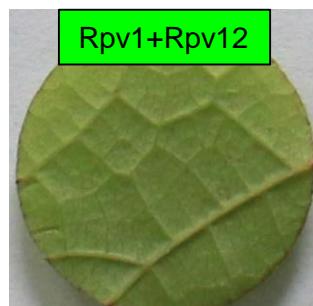
Leaf disc essays



no resistance locus



1 resistance locus



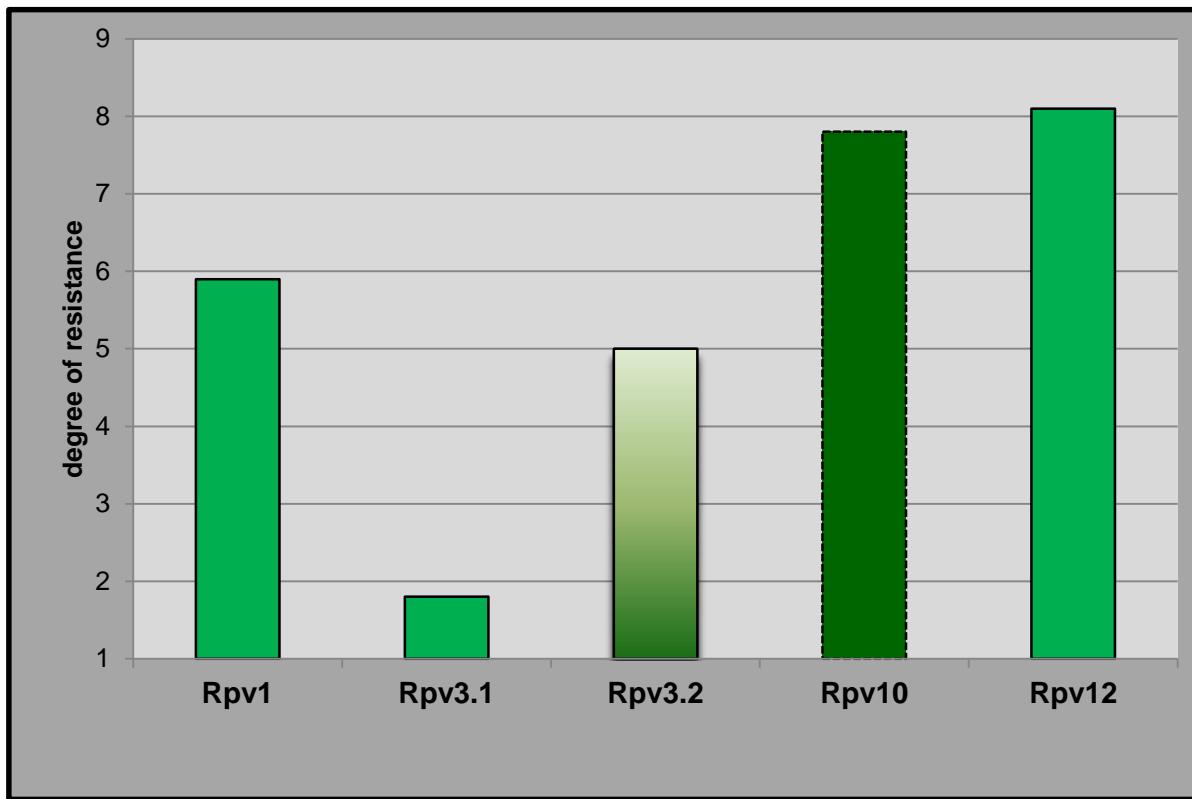
2 resistance loci



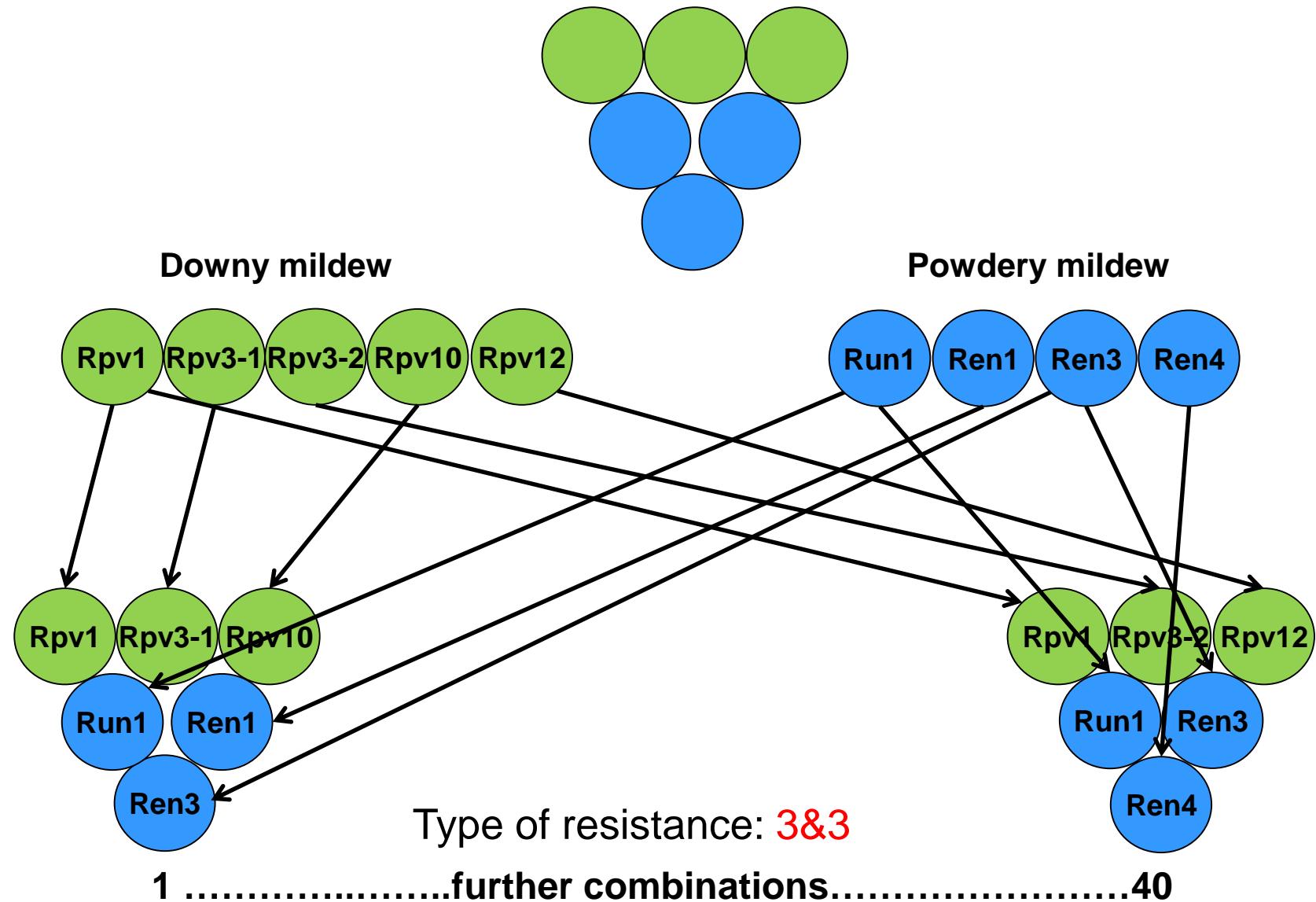
3 resistance loci

Comparison of different Downy Mildew resistance loci for their individual degree of resistance

- Results deduced from different experiments -



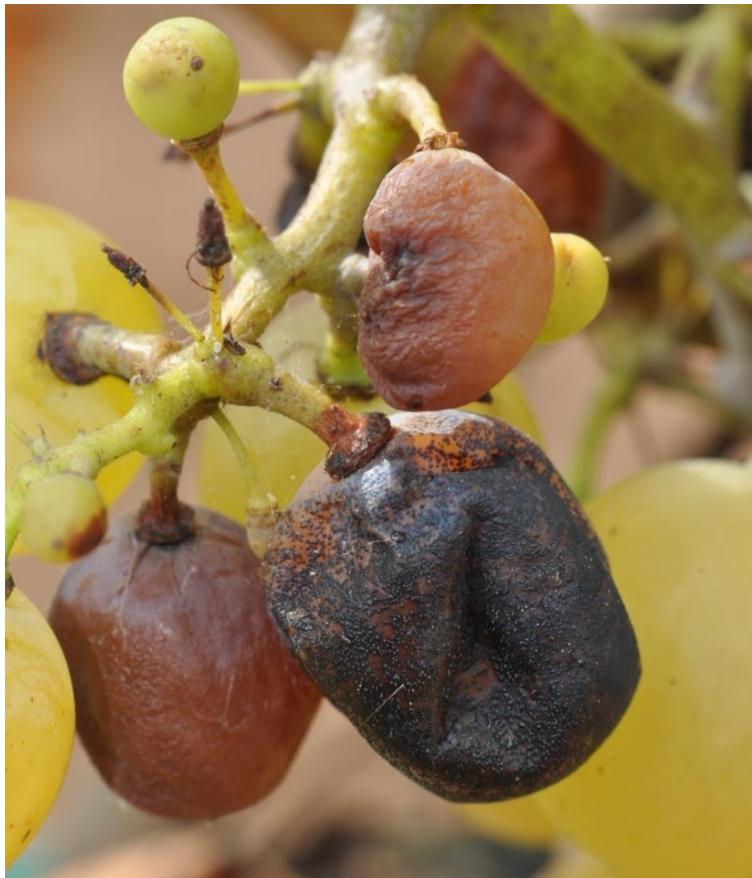
Aim: combining 3 resistance loci for powdery mildew (●) and 3 for downy mildew(○)



Specific Considerations:

Other Diseases showing up e.g. Black Rot

- caused by *Guignardia bidwellii* (Ellis) (ascomycete)
- nativ to North America, introduced in 1885



What could/should be done from a breeding point of view?

- Focus on major pathogens but look also for the next pathogen
- Identify new and strong sources of resistance
- Combine different resistance loci → ideally 3 loci (mechanisms)
- Do not „burn“ resistances → by using stepwise new single resistances
- Use a minimum of plant protection → „add a kind of a chemical resistance mechanism“
- Create varieties with different combinations of resistances
- Look for adaptation to climate change



- Make a good compromise on the time scale!
- We need international research and pre-breeding!

