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Nottingham

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Fusarium and Aphids: Winners and Losers on Their Shared Wheat Host

Rumiana Ray



Fusarium Head Blight in cereals

- Caused by the most aggressive *F. graminearum*
- **Not all Fusarium is equal**
 - Chemotypes – DON vs NIV
- **Loss of yield and quality**
- Safety EU legislation for mycotoxins



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- Phloem sucking pest
- 14% yield loss

Resistance

- No resistance to the aphid
- *Fhb1* and *Fhb2* in Sumai-3





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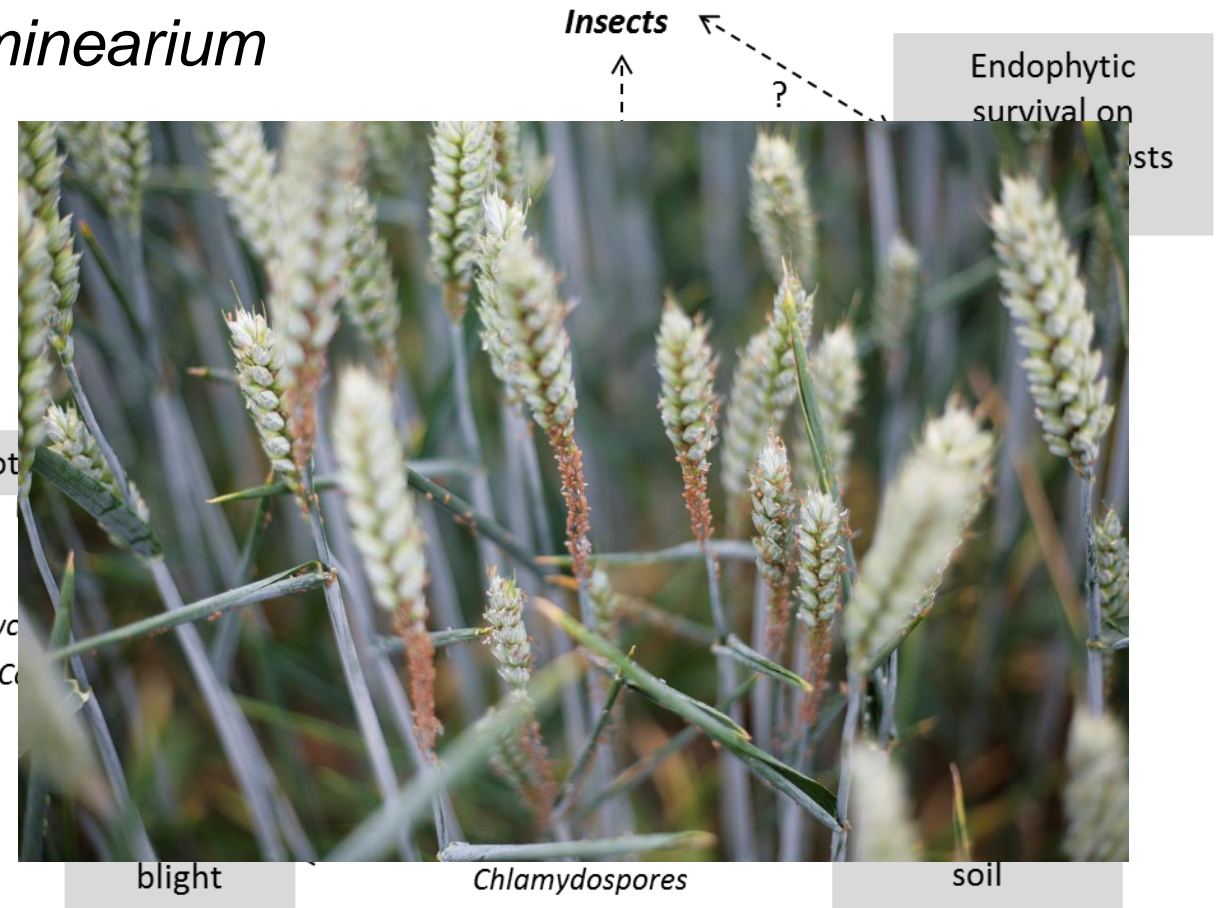
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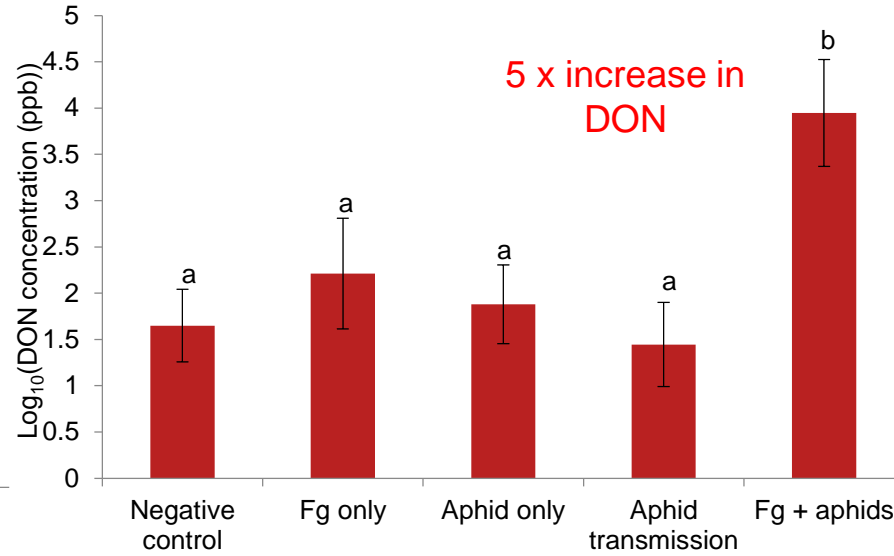
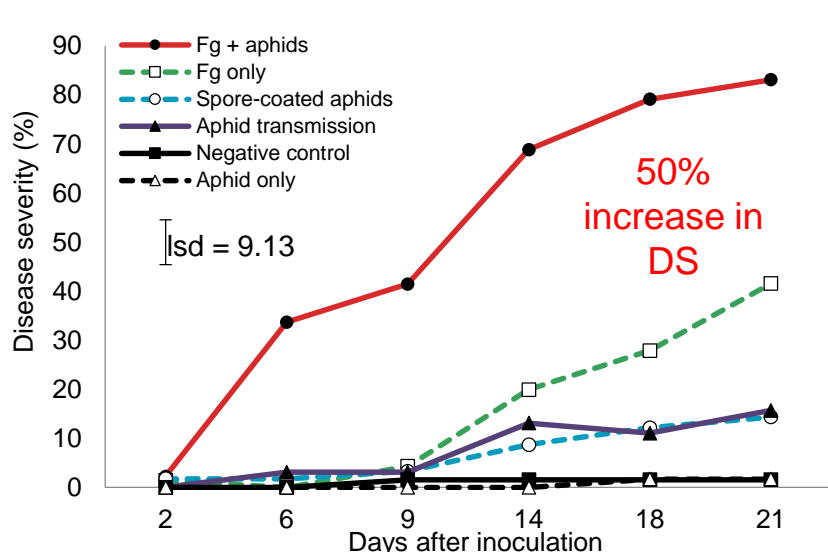
Window of susceptibility

In the field, pests (Sa) and pathogens (Fg) co-occur and interact

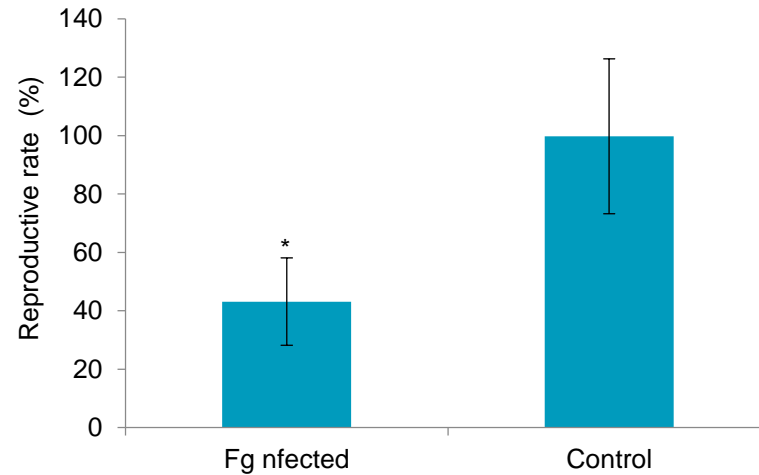
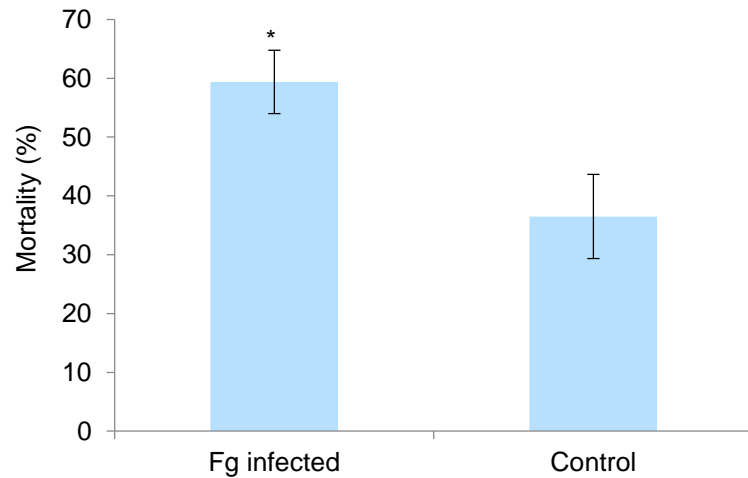
What are the consequences for disease?



Sharing the host plant, consequences for the pathogen and the pest

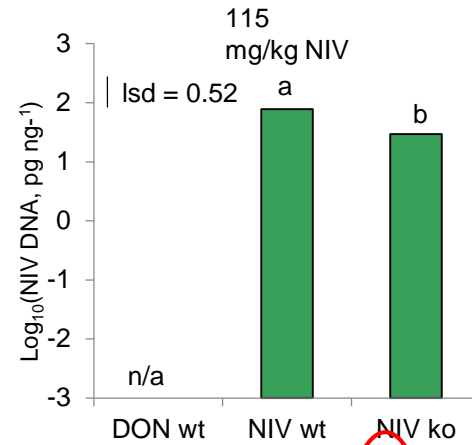
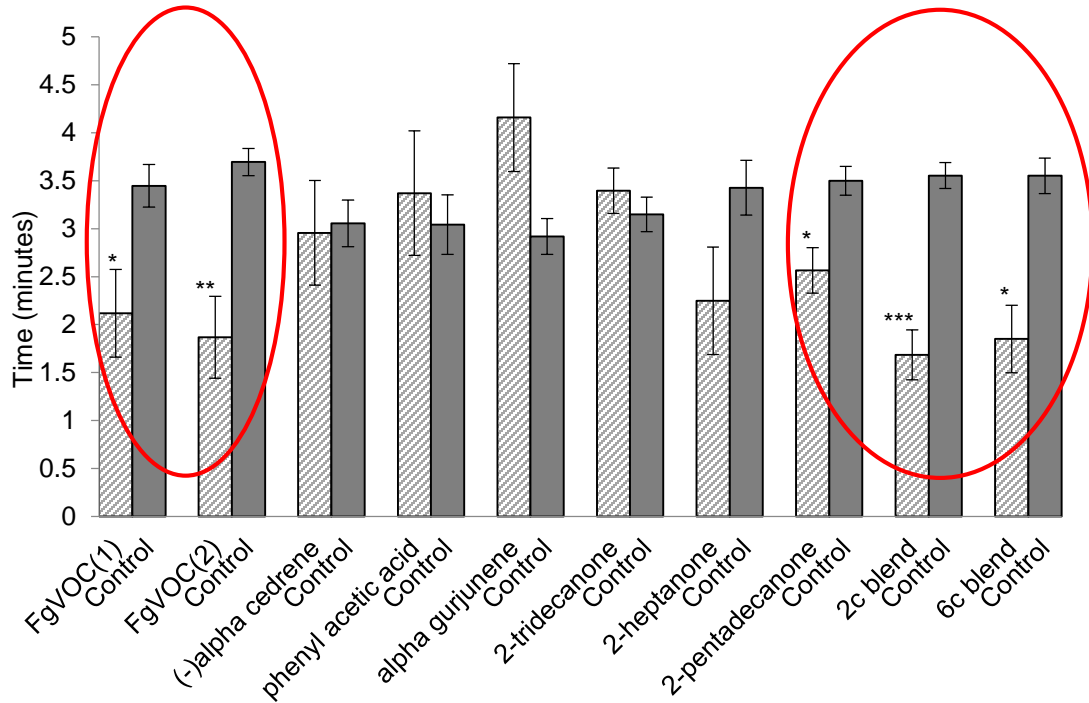


Accelerated disease progression and mycotoxin accumulation



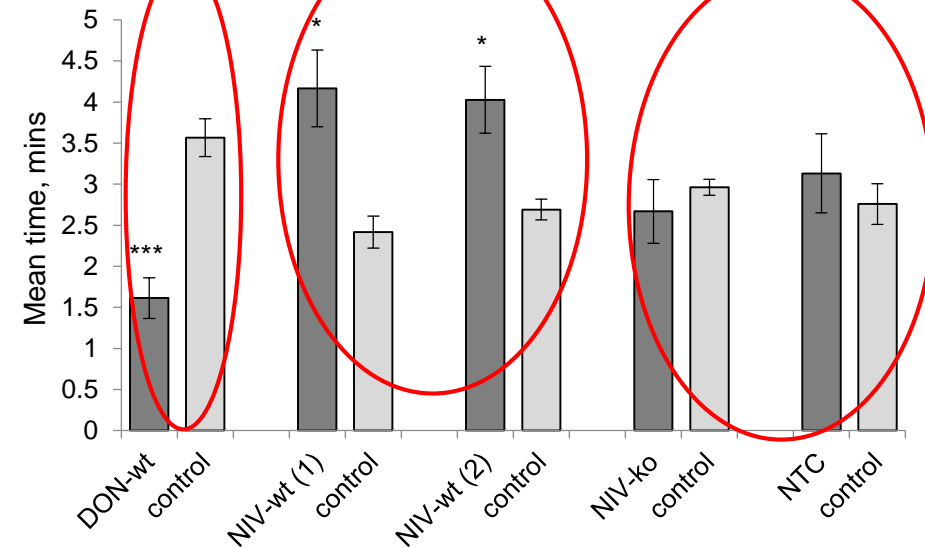
Aphid fecundity and survival are markedly reduced by Fg infection

Sharing the host plant, the influence on pest behaviour

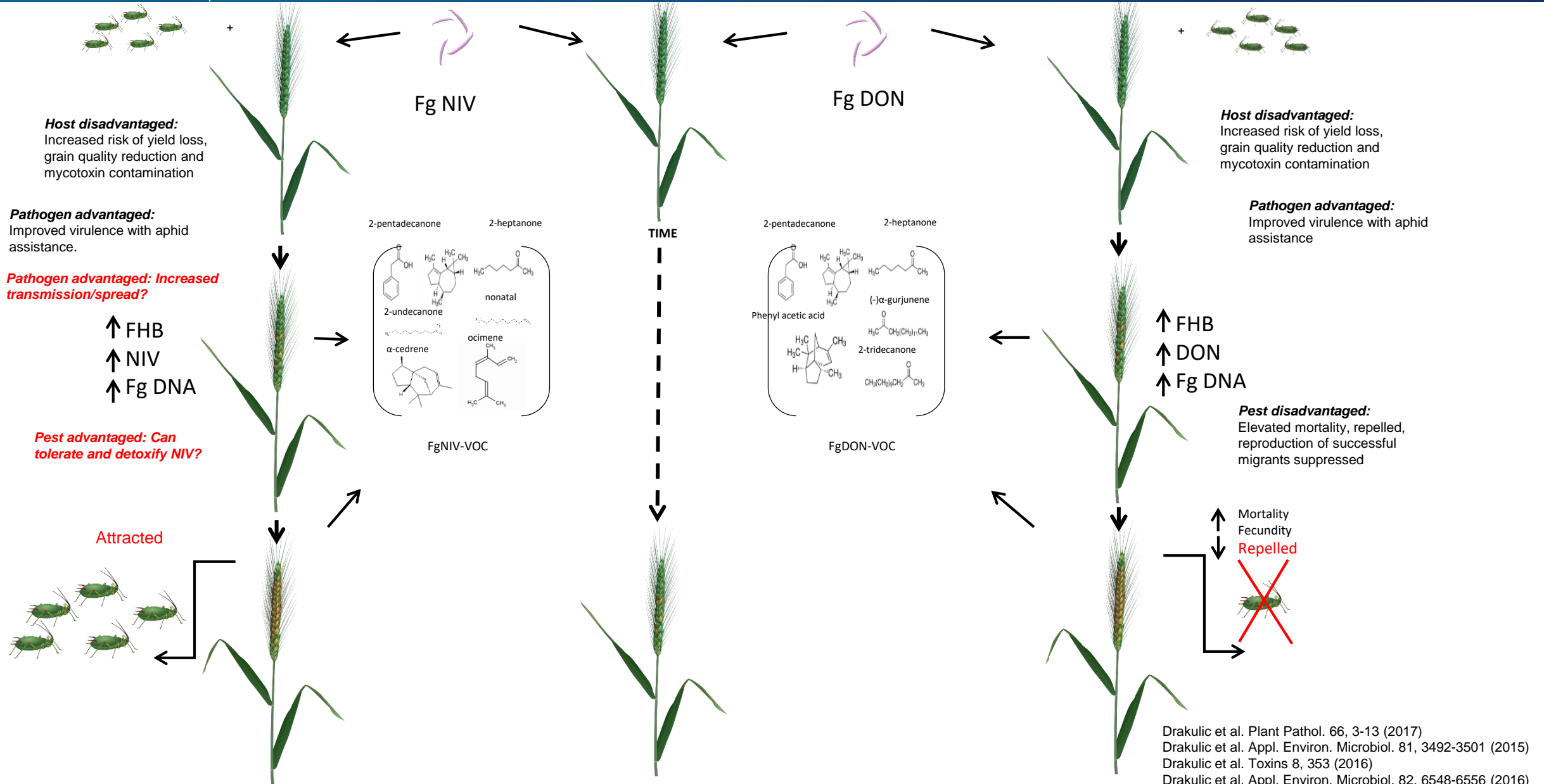


NIV- induced volatiles are attractive to aphids and direct consequence of NIV production

Aphids are repelled by Fg – induced volatiles with 2-pentadecanone being the key semiochemical involved



Summary





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