National Diagnostic Protocol

*Puccinia striiformis* forma specialis *hordei*
the cause of barley stripe rust

NDP 38 V1
**Purpose**

National Diagnostic Protocols (NDPs) are diagnostic protocols for the unambiguous taxonomic identification of plant pests. NDPs:

- are a verified information resource for plant health diagnosticians
- are consistent with ISPM No. 27 – Diagnostic Protocols for Regulated Pests
- provide a nationally consistent approach to the identification of plant pests enabling transparency when comparing diagnostic results between laboratories; and,
- are endorsed by regulatory jurisdictions for use (either within their own facilities or when commissioning from others) in a pest incursion.

Where an International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) diagnostic protocol exists it should be used in preference to NDPs although NDPs may contain additional information to aid diagnosis. IPPC protocols are available on the IPPC website:

[https://www.ippc.int/core-activities/standards-setting/ispms](https://www.ippc.int/core-activities/standards-setting/ispms)

**Process**

NDPs are facilitated and endorsed by the Subcommittee on Plant Health Diagnostics (SPHD). SPHD reports to Plant Health Committee and is Australia’s peak technical and policy forum for plant health diagnostics.

NDPs are developed and endorsed according to Reference Standards developed and maintained by SPHD. Current Reference Standards are available at


NDPs are living documents. They are updated every 5 years or before this time if required (i.e. when new techniques become available).

**Document status**

This version of the National Diagnostic Protocol (NDP) for *Puccinia striiformis* f. sp. *hordei* is current as at the date contained in the version control box below.

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<tr>
<td>VERSION NUMBER</td>
<td>V1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROTOCOL STATUS</td>
<td>Endorsed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISSUE DATE</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REVIEW DATE</td>
<td>2021</td>
</tr>
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<td>ISSUED BY</td>
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The most current version of this document is available from the SPHD website:


**Further information**

Inquiries regarding technical matters relating to this project should be sent to:

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1 INTRODUCTION

Stripe rust, caused by *Puccinia striiformis* exists in several biological forms (*formae speciales*) that vary in host range between and within genera and species of the Gramineae family (Stubbs, 1985). Eriksson distinguished the wheat-attacking form of *P. striiformis* from the barley-attacking form and named them *P. striiformis* f. sp. tritici (*Pst*) and *P. striiformis* f. sp. hordei (*Psh*), respectively (Stubbs 1985). A third forma specialis, *P. striiformis* f. sp. pseudo-hordei (*Psph*), with barley grass as its primary host was identified in 1998 (Wellings 2007; Wellings et al. 2000). The three have highly similar morphology and symptoms which make them difficult to differentiate, however, their separation into distinct formae specialiae has been supported by glasshouse and field data, isozyme analysis (Newton et al. 1985) and molecular evidence (Keiper et al. 2003; Spackman et al. 2010; Bailey et al. 2015).

Wheat stripe rust, caused by *Pst* was first detected in Australia in 1979, with a second incursion in 2002, and has since evolved by stepwise mutation into over 20 pathotypes (Wellings 2007). Although *Pst* has a low level of infection on barley and does not cause significant damage to barley crops, some samples of *Pst* are recovered from wild barley grass (*Hordeum* spp.) genotypes. Of more concern is *Psph* which is able to infect a number of Australian barley varieties. Most Australian barley varieties are moderately resistant or completely resistant to the disease. Some are moderately susceptible and a few are susceptible at the seedling growth stages.

*Puccinia striiformis* is a macrocyclic rust with uredinial and telial stages occurring during the asexual component of its life cycle on cereals and grasses. The urediniospores complete multiple asexual cycles throughout the growing season and these cycles cause the principle damage to cereal crops. The development of stripe rust is favoured by cooler temperatures. Damage to susceptible barley depends on its stage of growth relative to rust development, with infection beginning at an early plant growth stage causing the most damage.

Rust infections reduce plant vigour and root growth, increase water loss and decrease the amount of photosynthate available for grain filling, resulting in reductions in the number and weight of kernels (http://www.ipmcenters.org/cropprofiles/docs/cabarley.html; Davis and Jackson, 2002).

1.1 Primary host range

Spring barley, *Hordeum vulgare*, is the primary host for the disease. Certain races of the rust will also survive on wild barley species such as *H. jubatum* (foxtail barley) and *H. leporinum*, *H. glaucum*, *H. marinum* (barley grass) (Marshall & Sutton, 1995).
2 TAXONOMIC INFORMATION

Kingdom: Fungi
Division: Basidiomycota
Class: Pucciniomycetes
Order: Pucciniales
Family: Pucciniaceae
Genus: Puccinia
Species: striiformis

Puccinia striiformis Westend f.sp. hordei Erikkson & Henning

Synonyms and former names

- Dicaeoma glumarum (Erikss. & Henning) Arthur & Fromme
- Puccinia glumarum Erikss. & Henning
- Puccinia tritici Oerst.
- Trichobasis glumarum Lév.
- Uredo glumarum Schumach.
- Uredo glumarum Roberge

Common Names

Barley stripe rust, barley yellow rust, glume rust

Pathotypes

Using a set of 11 differential barley genotypes, 69 races of Puccinia striiformis f. sp. hordei have been identified as occurring in the United States (Chen, 2004). Since 1998 certain races have become predominant but because of non-race-specific resistance, selection pressure has been low and the rust population still consists of numerous races (Chen, 2004). In Europe, there has been less race diversity identified with race 24 being predominant (Stubbs, 1985; Dubin & Stubbs, 1986).

Taxonomic description

Uredinia amphigenous on sheaths, culms and inflorescence; usually not confluent, 0.5–1 × 0.3–4 mm; with peripheral cylindrical or mostly saccate or saccate-capitate paraphyses (12–25(-30) diam.) that collapse readily; forming yellow lines of disease areas appearing as chlorotic streaks, up to 70 mm long. Urediospores globose to ellipsoid, (20–)25–30(-34) × 12–24(-26) µm; contents orange; wall hyaline, 1.5(-2) µm thick, with short spines, spines 1.5 µm apart, pores scattered, indistinct, 8–10(-14). Telia generally two-celled on abaxial leaf surface and sheaths in lines or scattered on the inflorescence, brown to black; sub-epidermal paraphyses separate spores into groups forming a compound sorus. Teliospores deep golden brown or chestnut-brown, clavoid, truncate or obliquely conical above, slightly constricted, attenuated below, 30–70 × (12–)16–24 µm; wall brown, smooth, 4–6(-10) µm thick at the apex; pedicel short, 15 µm long, slightly coloured. Mesospores sometimes present, 26–32 × 12–16 µm (Cummins 1971; Mulder & Booth 1971).
3 DETECTION

3.1 Symptoms

Distinct yellow/orange pustules are generally arranged in stripes along upper leaf surfaces (Figs 1-3). The primary symptom of stripe rust is the appearance of yellow/orange pustules (uredinia) oriented linearly between vascular bundles of leaves in rows of varying lengths (Figs 2-4). Stripping is not evident on seedling leaves or on highly susceptible adult plant leaves: the rust may cover the entire leaf blade and also extend into the leaf sheaths and grain heads (Adams, 1997; Bariana, 2004).

As plants mature the pustules turn dark and shiny as teliospores are formed. Glumes also can be infected and in-head infections of the glume can result in pinched grain and aborted florets.

Figure 1 The stripes of Puccinia striiformis f. sp. hordei on barley are made up of many tiny pustules arranged between the leaf veins. Photo by Jack Kelly Clark from R. M. Davis & L. F. Jackson (2002).
Figure 2 Field plot showing a susceptible infection of *Puccinia striiformis* f. sp. *hordei* on barley in CIMMYT, Mexico (Courtesy of Dr C. Wellings, PBI, Cobbitty).

Figure 3 Striping infection type typical of *Puccinia striiformis* f. sp. *hordei* infection (Courtesy of Dr M. William, CIMMYT, Mexico).
3.1.1 Confusion with endemic rusts

Stripe rust symptoms usually appear earlier in the season than other rusts because the fungus develops at lower temperatures. Stripe rust is distinguished from stem and leaf rusts based on colour, position and pattern of infection (Table 1).

**Table 1** Differences in spore colour, position of infection and pustule pattern between the cereal rust diseases.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rust</th>
<th>Colour</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Pattern</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stripe</td>
<td>Yellow/orange</td>
<td>Upper leaf surfaces. Can also infect glumes, awns and leaf sheaths</td>
<td>Striped pustules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stem (Fig 5)</td>
<td>Dark brown</td>
<td>Leaves, leaf sheaths, stems and heads</td>
<td>Large pustules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaf (Fig 4)</td>
<td>Mid to light brown</td>
<td>Upper leaf surfaces and leaf sheaths</td>
<td>Scattered pustules</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Figure 4.* Barley leaf rust, *Puccinia hordei* on barley, USA (L) © Donald Groth, Louisiana State University AgCenter, USA, (R). © 2009 Merje Toome
Magnification of spores also allows *P. striiformis* to be distinguished from *P. graminis* (stem rust) and *P. triticina* (leaf rust). Figure 6 shows the difference between the 3 spore types at 400x magnification.

**Figure 5.** Barley Stem rust.  

**Figure 6** 400x magnification of urediospores from 1. *P. triticina* (leaf rust) 2. *P. graminis* (stem rust) and *P. striiformis* (stripe rust). (M Spackman)
3.2 Sampling

It is important that rusted plant material be stored and transported in paper packaging and never in plastic. A good sample will have sufficient rust lesions to allow DNA extraction as well as an inoculation directly onto a differential set of cultivars. In the case of stripe rust, a 10 cm length of leaf that was completely covered by rust pustules is required. See Figure 7 for an example of the minimum leaf area infected that represents a good sample. It is important that the rust sample is sporulating. When a leaf is wiped with a clean white cloth, a yellow dust-like smear should result. Samples of leaves and stems must be dry. Leaves may be folded from top to bottom, so that the rust pustules are protected during transport.

Figure 7. Example of leaf sample required for inoculation and DNA extraction. (Stripe rust on wheat, © W Cuddy)
4 IDENTIFICATION

Direct examination of symptoms and fungal morphology is sufficient to confirm the diagnosis of *P. striiformis*. However this method is not capable of distinguishing *formae speciales*.

PCR is the primary test to be used in the identification of *Psh* infections. The test uses specific diagnostic molecular markers to distinguish barley stripe rust from wheat and barley grass stripe rusts in infected plant material.

Identification using differential cultivars is reliable but slow, and is the current test used for all rust infections. It can distinguish *formae speciales* and pathotypes within *formae speciales*. Note that pathotype determination, which cannot be performed with PCR tests, is important in order to predict the potential impact to the barley industry.

Thus the PCR test is used as the primary diagnostic test, and the biological test on differentials is used as the confirmatory test although both can be commenced simultaneously.

*Note: All the SSR markers in the protocol have only been tested against Psh samples from the USA. Their usefulness for determining the presence of Psh from Europe and potentially South America has not been determined.*

4.1 Morphological characteristics

The urediniospores are yellow to orange in colour, spherical, binucleate, echinulate and 28–34 μm in diameter (Singh et al., 2002). Infection hyphae have 4 nuclei (Line, 2002).


*Telia, containing teliospores, may form as shiny black stripes on infected leaves, leaf sheaths and on glumes as adult plants mature, especially as temperatures increase towards the end of the season.*
4.2 PCR test for detection of P.s. hordei.

Preliminary examination of the suspect plant sample will determine if the causal pathogen is P. striiformis. Characteristics of the colour, position and pattern of infection will be assessed in the preliminary examination (see Table 1).

The PCR test will distinguish P. striiformis from other common barley attacking foliar pathogens and identify the forma specialis present. The test has been verified to correctly identify the pathogen when DNA is extracted from 0.5 cm² of sporulating leaf material.

Note: All the SSR markers in the protocol have only been tested against Psh samples from the USA. Their usefulness for determining the presence of Psh from Europe and potentially South America has not been determined.

4.2.1 DNA Extraction

General items required

1. Samples - infected/suspect plant tissue
2. 2–20 μl pipettes, 20–200 μl pipettes, 200–1000 μl pipettes, and sterile tips
3. Balance (that weighs to at least two decimal places) and weigh boats.
4. Disposable gloves
5. Microcentrifuge
6. 1.5 ml and 2 ml sterile microcentrifuge tubes
7. 65°C and 20°C incubators
8. Fume hood
9. Sterile distilled water

DNA extraction method (adapted from Bailey et al. 2015):

1. Collect infected leaf tissue from the field and dry leaf material for 2–3 days in tubes over dehydrated silica gel (Alternatively snap freeze 0.5 cm² segments in 1.5 ml microcentrifuge tubes with liquid nitrogen).
2. This review extracted DNA from dried leaf material
3. A 0.5 cm² piece of dried sporulating leaf tissue was cut up and put into a 2 mL Lysing Matrix C tube with the manufacturer-supplied RNAse and DNAse free beads (MP Biomedicals).
4. Tubes were agitated in a FastPrep (MP Biomedicals) at 6 m s⁻¹ for 45 s and then tubes were put on ice.
5. 1 mL of 2× CTAB Extraction Buffer was added to each tube, mixed by inversion and then placed back on ice for 2 min.
6. Tubes were agitated in the Fastprep for a further 30 s before being put back on ice for 1 min.
7. Tubes were transferred to a hot water bath at 65°C and were incubated for 30 min with mixing by gentle inversion every 10 min.
8. The tubes were centrifuged at 12,000 × g for 2 minutes and then the supernatant was transferred to fresh tubes.
9. One volume of cold (4°C) phenol-chloroform-isoamyl alcohol solution was added to each tube before they were mixed with gentle inversion and centrifuged at 14,000 × g for 30 min.
10. The top phase of supernatant was transferred to new tubes to which 1 volume of cold (4°C) chloroform-isoamyl alcohol solution was added. Tubes were mixed gently by inversion before being centrifuged at 14,000 × g for 10 min.
11. The top phase of supernatant was again transferred to new tubes and 0.1 volume of cold (-20°C) 3M sodium acetate and 1 volume of cold (-20°C) isopropanol were added. Tubes were mixed by gentle inversion and stored at -20°C for 3 h.
12. Tubes were centrifuged at 14,000 × g for 30 min. The supernatant was discarded before 1 mL of cold (4°C) 70% v/v ethanol was added to the tube gently. The tubes were mixed gently by inversion, centrifuged at 14,000 × g for 10 min.
13. The supernatant was removed and a second rinse with 1 mL cold (4°C) 70% v/v ethanol was repeated. Again, tubes were centrifuged at 14,000 × g for 10 min. The supernatant was discarded and the DNA pellet was left to air dry.
14. Once the pellet was completely dry, the DNA was resuspended in 100 μL of TE buffer.

### 4.2.2 PCR method

#### Items required

1. 0-2 μl, 2-20 μl, 20-200 μl, and 200-1000 μl pipettes and sterile tips
2. 0.2 ml sterile PCR tubes
3. Microcentrifuge
4. Disposable gloves
5. Cooler racks
6. Thermocycler
7. DNA Molecular Weight markers (Hyperladder IV, Bioline®)
8. Gel electrophoresis tanks and rigs
9. Power pack
10. UV transilluminator with camera

#### Primers

For specific, sensitive amplification of *P. striiformis* DNA use the following specific simple sequence repeat (SSR) primers for analysis by agarose gel electrophoresis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primer</th>
<th>Sequence</th>
<th>Annealing temperature (°C)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RJ18f</td>
<td>5’ CTGCCCATGCTCTTGTCGTC 3’</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RJ18r</td>
<td>5’ GATGAACTGGGTGCTGCTG 3’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERJ24f</td>
<td>5’ TTGCTGAGTAGTTGCGGAGAGAGCAGA 3’</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERJ24r</td>
<td>5’ CTCAAGCCATCCTCCAACC 3’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUNIPst10-06f</td>
<td>5’ TGCGGCCATACGTCTCGCTGTC 3’</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUNIPst10-06r</td>
<td>5’ TTGCTGGCTGTCCATCCACACC 3’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUNIPst09-48f</td>
<td>5’ AGCAACCCAAACATCATCCTCAT 3’</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUNIPst09-48r</td>
<td>5’ GGCAGGCGATGTTGTGTTGA 3’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### PCR controls

1. Positive control, ie. a DNA extract from barley tissue infected with *P. striiformis*
2. Uninfected plant control, ie. a DNA extract from uninfected barley tissue.
3. No template control, ie. an aliquot of the PCR Master Mix minus DNA template.
### PCR reagents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reagents</th>
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<tr>
<td>10x PCR buffer (Bioline)</td>
<td>1.5 μL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dNTPs (2 mM) (Bioline)</td>
<td>1.5 μL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MgCl₂ (25 mM) (Bioline)</td>
<td>0.9 μL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F Primer (10 ng μL⁻¹)</td>
<td>0.9 μL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R Primer (10 ng μL⁻¹)</td>
<td>0.9 μL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taq polymerase (Bioline BioTaq)</td>
<td>0.15 μL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNA (10 ng μL⁻¹)</td>
<td>0.9 μL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H₂O</td>
<td>7.15 μL</td>
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### PCR Program

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>5 min</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>30 s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>30 s</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>7 min</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Hold</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Electrophoresis

1. Add 2ml loading dye to PCR reaction.
2. Run 5ml PCR reaction on 3% agarose gel containing a suitable staining dye, in 1x TBE at 140 volts for 3 h or until light blue dye has migrated ¾ the length of the gel. Use 5μL hyperladderIV as size ladder. *(N.B. the review used gels containing GelRed. Any suitable DNA staining method whether it be ethidium bromide, GelRed or SYBR Green should provide sufficient diagnostic resolution).*
3. Visualise on UV transilluminator.

### 4.2.3 PCR Results

**RJ18**

- RJ18 amplifies a single band from *Psh* (362bp). Double banding patterns are observed in *Psph* (362bp and 335bp) and *Pst* (362bp and 341bp).
- Host tissue does not amplify similar bands.
- Overlap of band sizes with yellow leaf spot was observed by Merrin Spackman.

**Note:** For the marker RJ18 to be useful in a diagnostic test the infection must not be a mixture of *formae speciales.*
Figure 8. Amplification products using SSR primers RJ18. Lanes 1-4 - *P. s. pseudo-hordei* (*Psph*). Lanes 5-17 - *P. s. tritici* (*Pst*). Lanes 18-24 - *P. s. hordei* (*Psh*). Lanes 25-26 - *P. s. poae* (*Psp*) (bluegrass stripe rust, US origin)

**RJ24**

- RJ24 amplifies 2 bands from *Psh* (223bp & 211bp) that are different from the bands amplified from *Psph* (225bp and 205bp) and from *Pst* (217bp and 199bp). No band was amplified from *Psp*
- Host tissue does not amplify similar band sizes.
- No observed overlap of band size with other pathogens tested.
- RJ24 is the preferred marker for a diagnostic test.
**Figure 9.** Amplification products using SSR primers RJ24. Lanes 1-3 - *P. s. pseudo-hordei (Psph)*. Lanes 4-13 - *P. s. tritici (Pst)*. Lanes 14-19 - *P. s. hordei (Psh)*. Lanes 20-21 - *P. s. poae (Psp)*.

**SUNIPst10-06**

- SUNIPst10-06 amplifies 2 bands for *Pst* (either 350 and 423 or 358 and 406) that are different to at least one of the two bands amplified for *Psph* (350 and 369) and the single band amplified for *Psh* (410).
- Host tissue did not amplify similar band sizes.

**SUNIPst09-48**

- SUNIPst09-48 amplifies a single band for *Psh* (200 bp) and two bands for *Pst* (either 206 and 224 or 212 and 215) and for *Psph* (206 and 215). It is not able to distinguish between *Psph* and *Pst*.
- Host tissue from a wild barley grass (*Hordeum* sp.) did amplify in a similar region, but barley host tissue did not.
4.3 Virulence on differential wheat and barley cultivars for detection of Psh.

The barley cultivar differentials are used as a confirmatory test because of the length of time it takes to complete. The barley differential test will differentiate Pst and Psph infections from Psh infections and differentiate between four pathotypes of Psh.

This procedure was not verified for this protocol. Differential cultivar virulence is a specialist test currently undertaken in Australia by the Plant Breeding Institute of the University of Sydney. This laboratory has the barley stripe rust differential lines and the capacity to use different f. spp. of rusts to serve as control checks.

It is advisable to send any material needing pathotype analysis on a differential set to this laboratory:

Australian Cereal Rust Survey
Plant Breeding Institute, the University of Sydney,
107 Cobbitty Road, Cobbitty, NSW, 2570.

It is important that rusted plant material be stored and transported in paper packaging and never in plastic.

4.3.1 Equipment required

1. constant temperature room capable of maintaining a temperature of 10±2 °C
2. potting mix & pots

Specific items

1. 3 sets of differentials (see Table )
2. Rust of one pathotype each of Pst and Psph to use for comparison.
3. Inoculation apparatus (Pressurised spray gun for distributing spores suspended in mineral oil over leaf surfaces)
4. Incubation facilities (Dew chambers with water trays and a plastic hood in cool room).
5. Plant growth facilities with sufficient light for growing seedlings and temperature control set at 17 °C
6. Inoculating mineral oil (Shellsol T®, Isopar L® or similar)
7. Personal protective clothing and equipment including lab coat, gloves, goggles and respirator while using mineral oil for inoculations.

4.3.2 Method

- Germinate 5–8 seeds of the barley differential genotypes shown in Table in pots with four clumps per pot.
- Suspend urediniospores in light mineral oil (Shellsol T®) and spray a fine mist over plant leaves in a spray chamber. Spray above plants and allow mist to fall onto the leaves. Note: Too much oil can burn leaves, inhibit infection, or induce a susceptible reaction on the leaf above the burn site.
- Leave to dry for 5 min.
- Place inoculated plants in a tray of water in a dew chamber at 10°C under plastic covers with the edges of the plastic cover under water in the tray to allow for dew development for 18 to 24 hr to initiate infection and then move to a growth chamber set at 17°C for symptom development.
- Record infection type data from 14 d after inoculation according to the PBI 0-4 scale for infection type (Table 2) (McIntosh et al. 1995).
- Correlate infection type with host and/or resistance gene to determine *forma specialis* and pathotype (Table).

**Table 2** Scale of infection for rust symptoms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Necrosis or Chlorosis</th>
<th>Sporulation</th>
<th>Host rating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Resistant (R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>;</td>
<td>Flecks</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>;N</td>
<td>Necrotic areas without sporulation</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Necrotic and/or chlorotic areas with restricted sporulation</td>
<td>Trace</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Moderate sporulation with necrosis and/or chlorosis</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Abundant sporulation with chlorosis but no necrosis</td>
<td>Abundant</td>
<td>Susceptible (S)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Abundant sporulation without chlorosis</td>
<td>Abundant</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 3** Barley varieties used as differential testers for diagnosis of barley stripe rust. The expected reaction type of four different pathotypes of barley stripe rust and of wheat stripe rust and barley grass stripe rust on each variety is shown.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Differential Tester</th>
<th>Barley stripe rust pathotype</th>
<th>Wheat stripe rust</th>
<th>Barley grass stripe rust</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cambrinus</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Astrix</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>S</td>
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<td>Agio</td>
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<td>Bigo</td>
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<td>R</td>
<td>S</td>
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<tr>
<td>Varunda</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mazurka</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>S</td>
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<td>Atem</td>
<td>S</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Fong Tien</td>
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Unknown
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6 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The information was sourced from the 2005 National Diagnostic Protocol for Barley Stripe Rust (Author: Merrin Spackman, Department of Primary Industries, Primary Industries Research Victoria, Horsham) provided by Plant Health Australia with additional information from scholarship report (Colin Wellings 2010).

The authors would like to acknowledge Dr Manilal William for diagnostic images (CIMMYT Mexico), Dr Colin Wellings for diagnostic images and intellectual input, (The University of Sydney, Plant Breeding Institute, 107 Cobbitty Road Cobbitty NSW 2570, Australia, seconded from Industry & Investment NSW), Dr X. Chen for DNA samples of *P. striiformis* f.sp. *hordei* (US Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service, Wheat Genetics, Quality, Physiology and Disease, Research Unit and Department of Plant Pathology, Washington State University, Pullman)

This protocol was reviewed by Will Cuddy with assistance on the molecular protocols by Ashlea Grewar, Francisco Gnocato and Haydar Karaoglu with funding provided by the GRDC under project US00067.
7 REFERENCES


8 APPENDICES

8.1 Stages of Development

*Puccinia striiformis* is an obligate pathogen which grows only on living host plants (Adams, 1997). It survives between seasons on volunteer wheat, barley and some wild grasses. The amount of over-summering rust available for the following year depends on the number and susceptibility of volunteer plants, which in turn is a function of moisture in the off-season. Only one infected leaf per 30 ha of regrowth needs to survive the summer to produce severe rust infections (Hollaway, 2005). Rust spores are spread by wind to initiate and spread infections.

So far, the alternate host for *Puccinia striiformis* has not been shown to play a role in the epidemiology of stripe rust diseases in Australia. As a result, teliospores do not appear to play a role in disease survival.

The optimum temperature for the germination of urediniospores is 10–12°C. Spores germinate over 3–8 hours in conditions of high humidity and temperatures between 5 and 20°C (Park 1990). Infections result by urediniospores producing adhesion pads to maintain contact with the host cuticle, and a germ-tube that grows across the leaf surface and enters the leaf via stomata. An infection peg forms through the stomatal pore and gives rise to a vesicle from which infection hyphae develop that branch out and can infect the whole of the leaf tissue (Park, 2000). The optimum temperature for development of stripe rust in plants is 13-18°C. Under optimum conditions, the time from inoculation to sporulation is 12–13 days (Line, 2002; Davis & Jackson, 2002). Late in the summer, telia develop as black pustules on the leaf.

![Figure 10 Lifecycle of Puccinia striiformis](image)

**Figure 10** Lifecycle of *Puccinia striiformis*
8.2 Recipes

CTAB Extraction buffer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>500 mL</th>
<th>final</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cetyl Trimethyl Ammonium Bromide (CTAB)</td>
<td>10 g</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.5 M EDTA (pH 8.0)</td>
<td>20 mL</td>
<td>20 mM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 M NaCl</td>
<td>140 mL</td>
<td>1.4 M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP; 40000 MW)</td>
<td>5 g</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 M Tris-HCl (pH 8.0)</td>
<td>50 mL</td>
<td>100 mM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ddH₂O</td>
<td>290 mL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Dissolve solids and mix solutions in 200 mL ddH₂O and then add in the final 90 mL ddH₂O to bring the final volume to 500 mL.
- Autoclave before use.
- Store at room temperature.

5 x TBE Buffer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1 L</th>
<th>final</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tris base</td>
<td>54.0 g</td>
<td>0.4 M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boric acid</td>
<td>27.5 g</td>
<td>0.05 M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.5 M EDTA pH 8.0</td>
<td>20.0 ml</td>
<td>0.001 M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Dissolve components in 1 L sterile RO water.
- Store at room temperature.
- Dilute to 1X concentration for use.

6x Loading dye

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>50 ml</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 x TE</td>
<td>5 ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glycerol</td>
<td>25 ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bromophenol blue</td>
<td>0.125 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xylene cyanoll FF*</td>
<td>0.125 g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Make up in 50 ml RO water.
- Store at room temperature.

TE Buffer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1 L</th>
<th>final</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1M Tris HCl (pH 8.0)</td>
<td>10 ml</td>
<td>10 mM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.5M EDTA (pH 8.0)</td>
<td>2 ml</td>
<td>1 mM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Mix reagents in 1 L sterile RO water.
- Autoclave before use.
- Store at room temperature.
- Stock solutions prepared as described below.

1.0 M Tris HCl (pH 8.0)
- 12.1 g Tris base dissolved in 100 ml sterile RO water.
- pH to 8.0 with concentrated HCl.

0.5 M EDTA (pH8.0) ethylenediamine trisodium acetate
- 18.6 g EDTA dissolved in 100 ml sterile RO water
- pH to 8.0 with NaOH while stirring. Solid will not dissolve until close to pH8.0
- Autoclave before use
- Store at room temperature

### 8.2.1 Suppliers and catalogue numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agarose</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boric acid</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bromophenol blue</td>
<td>Sigma</td>
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<td>Chloroform</td>
<td>Merck</td>
<td>10077 6B</td>
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<td>EDTA</td>
<td>Sigma</td>
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<td>Aldrich</td>
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