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M.S. Chang, M. Hudon and A. Devaux

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Article abstract

Genetic studies of resistance to *Kabatiella zeae* causing eyespot in grain maize (*Zea mays*) were conducted using an 8 x 8 complete diallel cross. In the eight inbreds used, the additive component appeared to be the most important in determining resistance to eyespot. There appeared to be at least four genes showing some degree of dominance. Narrow-sense heritability was estimated at 75%. Inbred V312 was the most resistant line among the eight lines in this diallel set, whereas F522, WF9 and L2039 appeared to be susceptible.

Inheritance of resistance to *Kabatiella* eyespot of maize

M.S. Chiang, M. Hudon

Research Station, Agriculture Canada, 430 Gouin blvd.

Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu, Québec, Canada J3B 3E6. Contribution N° 335/90.10.24R.

A. Devaux

Research Station, Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Pêcheries et de l'Alimentation du Québec,
P.O. Box 480, Saint-Hyacinthe, Québec, Canada J2S 7B8

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Genetic studies of resistance to *Kabatiella zea* causing eyespot in grain maize (*Zea mays*) were conducted using an 8 × 8 complete diallel cross. In the eight inbreds used, the additive component appeared to be the most important in determining resistance to eyespot. There appeared to be at least four genes showing some degree of dominance. Narrow-sense heritability was estimated at 75%. Inbred V312 was the most resistant line among the eight lines in this diallel set, whereas F522, WF9 and L2039 appeared to be susceptible.

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Des études génétiques portant sur la résistance du maïs-grain (*Zea mays*) aux attaques de la kabatiellose causée par le *Kabatiella zea* ont consisté en des essais de croisements diallèles 8 × 8. Chez les huit lignées utilisées, l'action additive des gènes semble avoir été déterminante quant à la résistance aux attaques du feuillage. Il y a eu un certain degré de dominance chez quatre groupes de gènes. L'hérédité au sens strict a été évaluée à 75%. La lignée V312 a été la plus résistante à la maladie tandis que les lignées F522, WF9 et L2039 sont apparues sensibles.

Introduction

The origin of the fungus (*Kabatiella zea* Narita and Hiratsuka) that causes eyespot disease remains unknown and seems more specific to maize (Reifschneider and Arny 1980). It was first described in Japan by Narita and Hiratsuka (1959). This foliar disease spread rapidly in many areas in the world during the late 60's to the early 70's. It appeared over a wide area of north central United States in 1968 (Arny *et al.* 1971; Epstein and Nyval 1971; Grau *et al.* 1982; Ullstrup *et al.*, 1969), in Canada (Gates and Mortimore 1969), in the Federal Republic of Germany (Schneider and Krüger 1972), in France (Cassini 1971, 1973), in Argentina (Frezzi 1972), in New Zealand (Dingley 1973), in Hungary (Hausz and Fischl 1977), in Yugoslavia (Penčić and Rozenfeld 1979), and in Poland (Czaplinska 1981). In Québec, it was first observed in 1974 by Chez and Hudon (1975).

Leaf diseases affect maize plant growth severely by reducing sugar production in affected leaves and resulting in lower kernel weight and decreased yield of 1.7 to 14.5% (Levic 1987). Reifschneider and Arny (1983b) estimated a 9% grain yield reduction due to the natural occurrence of this disease in Wisconsin. Furthermore, silage made with diseased leaves would have less nutritional value than silage made with healthy ones (Sutton 1981). Eyespot disease is widely distributed in Ontario and Québec, and develops most severely in fields which had large amounts of surface maize debris left in the field from previous seasons. The fungus survives the winter and is spread by rain splashes and wind to the leaves in early summer when plants are at the whorl stage. Occasional lesions have been found on maize seedlings in late May. In Québec, heavy infections normally does not become severe until August. Under humid and cool weather the disease may cause extensive leaf blight and affect the grain yield significantly.

Reifschneider and Arny (1983a) suggested that inheritance to *K. zea* in maize is partially dominant and qualitatively inherited

based on conventional method involving F_2 and backcross populations. More recently, Levic (1987) studied the inheritance of resistance to this disease by means of a 10×10 diallel cross, and concluded that although both additive and dominance gene action played an important role in the inheritance, the former gene action is more important. It is important to understand the genetic nature of resistance to *K. zeae* in more inbred lines so that suitable lines and proper breeding methods can be chosen. This present paper reports on the inheritance of resistance to eyespot caused by *K. zeae* in maize by means of an 8×8 complete diallel cross.

Materials and methods

Eight maize inbred lines with different levels of resistance and susceptibility to *K. zeae* were chosen for this diallel cross. The sources of seeds were listed as follows: V312, K44 and L2039 (Beograd, Yugoslavia), F522 (France), B37, Oh43, W64A and WF9 (Wisconsin, U.S.A.). The days to silking and resistance/tolerance to the European corn borer (*Ostrinia nubilalis* [Hübner]) of those lines were reported by Hudon *et al.* (1979) and Hudon and Chiang (1985). The inbreds were intercrossed in all possible combinations for an 8×8 complete diallel test. A randomized complete block design with four replications was used. Each block contained the eight parental lines and the 56 F_1 (including reciprocals) populations. Seeds were planted on 14 May 1988, at the L'Acadie Farm of Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu Research Station, Québec. Single-row plots were sown with two seeds every 30 cm within the row, each row contained 10 hills. Rows were spaced at 90 cm. The stand was later thinned to one plant per hill.

All plants were artificially inoculated twice with *K. zeae*, on the same day at three-day-intervals in the field using both the following methods:

Inoculation via sorghum (*Sorghum vulgare* Pers.) seeds. One kilogram of sorghum seeds (about 35 000 seeds) were soaked in distilled water for overnight and autoclaved for 30 min. Seeds were then shaken vigorously before a 30-min steriliza-

tion. This procedure was repeated three times. Sterilized seeds were inoculated with 250 mL of spore suspension (40 000 spores/mL) of *K. zeae* isolated from eyespot lesions the previous season on diseased maize leaves in the field and incubated for 7 days at room temperature. Seeds were shaken daily during the incubation period to prevent cake formation and were then ready to inoculate the plants. Five to seven inoculated sorghum seeds were deposited into the whorl of each plant for the first inoculation.

Inoculation by spraying. Three days after the sorghum seed inoculation, a spore suspension of *K. zeae* (40 000 spores/mL) was sprayed on the leaf surface of the whorl using a small garden hand sprayer (Solo 455) having a pressure of 1 kPa/m². The liquid inoculum preparation was similar to that described by Reifschneider and Arny (1979).

The percentage of leaf area covered with eyespot for each plant was rated at 3 to 4 weeks after pollination, normally at the end of August before the leaves shrunk. Disease intensity on the individual plant was rated according to a scale of 1 to 12, where 1 = no apparent symptoms on the leaf and 12 = the whole leaf was visibly completely covered (Horsfall and Barratt 1945). Plot means were used for statistical calculations.

Statistical analyses were performed according to the method of Hayman (1954a, 1954b). The following symbols were used in the analysis of variance of diallel tables:

- a = genetic variation among parents;
- b = dominance at some of the loci;
- b_1 = mean dominance deviation (difference between the parental mean and the progeny mean);
- b_2 = asymmetry of the gene distribution at the loci exhibiting dominance;
- b_3 = discrepancy in reciprocals due to dominance;
- c = average maternal effects of parents;
- d = variation in reciprocal differences excluding maternal effects.

In order to estimate the components of variation, D (additive effects of genes), H_1 (dominance effects of genes), h^2 (dominance effects over all loci), F (covariation of additive and dominance effects), H_2

(dominance indicating asymmetry of positive and negative effects of genes), the following statistics were calculated from the data for each block separately:

- W_r = covariance between the parents and their offspring in r^{th} array;
 V_r = variance of r^{th} array;
 V_{OLO} = variance of the parents;
 W_{OLO1} = covariance between the parents and the mean of their offspring;
 V_{OL1} = variance of array means;
 V_{1L1} = mean variance of arrays.

Narrow-sense heritability ($n-s h$) was calculated by the formula of Crumpacker and Allard (1962):

$$n-s h = \frac{1/4D}{1/4D + 1/4H_1 - 1/4F + E}$$

where E represents the environmental components of variation.

Results and discussion

An analysis of variance of ($W_r - V_r$) was used to test the validity of the assumptions in the genetic model. The F-value for lines was not significant, thus the uniformity of ($W_r - V_r$) indicated the validity of the assumptions postulated by Hayman (1954b). The analysis of variance of diallel tables and the components of variation are presented in Tables 1 and 2, respectively. The high significance of a indicates genetic variation among the parental lines. This agrees with the significance of the genetic component D which is the measure of variation due to additivity. Component a is the magnitude of general combining ability and

Table 2. Genetic components for resistance to *Kabatiella zeae* among eight maize inbred lines

Component	Estimate and standard error
D	5.47** \pm 0.10
H ₁	2.75** \pm 0.23
H ₂	2.37** \pm 0.20
h ²	7.99** \pm 0.13
F	1.62** \pm 0.24
E	0.16** \pm 0.03
D-H ₁	2.72** \pm 0.20

** Significant at $P \leq 0.01$.

is recognized as primarily a measure of additive gene action. The high level of significance of a and (D-H₁) suggested that the additivity in the inheritance of resistance to eyespot plays an important role.

The significance of b indicated that some of the loci responsible for the resistance to the pathogen showed dominance. The presence of dominance effects was also evident from the significance of dominance components H₁, H₂ and h². Variance b measures the specific combining ability which is regarded as an estimate of the effects of non-additive gene action. However, the mean square ratio of $a/b = 68.70/3.77 = 18.22$, indicating that additive gene action is 18 times greater than dominance. The significance of b_1 suggested that the partial dominance effects are largely unidirectional. Since the progeny mean (4.81) is smaller than the parental mean (6.23), resistance to eyespot was partially dominant over susceptibility. The significance of b_2 indicated asymmetry of the gene distribution at the loci exhibiting dominance and the significance of b_3 indicated discrepancy in reciprocals due to dominance.

No maternal inheritance was involved as indicated by the non-significance of c . However, there was reciprocal difference among some F₁'s suggested by the significance of d value. In this diallel cross, all crosses were not statistically different from their respective reciprocals except cross K44 \times L2039 and its reciprocal. According to Wearden (1964), if the variances of a , b , c and d are significant, further tests namely, a against c and b against d , should be made. In the present study, c was not statistically significant indicating that a , the additive genetic variation, was truly

Table 1. Analysis of variance of diallel tables

Source	Degree of freedom	Sum of square	Mean square
a	7	480.91	68.70**
b	28	105.53	3.77**
b_1	1	56.43	56.43**
b_2	7	15.58	2.23**
b_3	20	33.52	1.68*
c	7	1.85	0.26NS
d	21	36.84	1.75*
Block	3	3.70	1.23NS
Error	189	117.51	0.62
Total	255	746.35	

* Significant at $P \leq 0.05$; ** Significant at $P \leq 0.01$; NS, non-significant.

important. The mean square ratio of $b/d = 3.77/1.75 = 2.15^*$ (d.f. = 28 and 21) also confirms the importance of dominance which was in the direction of resistance. The sign of F component indicates the relative frequencies of dominant and recessive alleles in the parents. The sign of F value in the present study is positive indicating that there was an excess of dominant alleles distributed among the parental lines.

The quantity of $(H_1/D)^{0.5}$ measures the degrees of dominance over all loci, and the value of this estimate is 0.71 (Table 3) which is smaller than 1 indicating partial dominance. The term of $H_2/4H_1$ provides an estimate of the average product of frequency uv with positive (dominance) u versus negative (recessive) v alleles in the parents, and where $u + v = 1$. It has a maximum value of 0.25 when $u = v = 0.5$. The value of this estimate in the present study is 0.22 (Table 3), thereby indicating that the dominant and recessive alleles were not equally distributed among the parents. Similar information was indicated also from the level of significance of b_2 (Table 1).

The ratio of K_d/K_r provides the estimate of the ratio between the total number of dominant to recessive genes in all the parents. The positive sign of the ratio indicates an excess of dominant genes and the negative sign, an excess of recessive genes. The ratio is 1.53 and again suggests that there is an excess of dominant genes among the parents. The ratio h^2/H_2 estimates the number of groups of genes controlling a character exhibiting some dominance. The estimate of 3.37 (Table 3) indicated that there were at least four major gene groups involved in the control of resistance to eyespot in this set of inbred lines. This was in agreement with the estimate of K factors

Table 3. Ratios of genetic components and heritability for resistance to *Kabatiella zaeae* among eight inbred lines

Expression	Ratio
$(H_1/D)^{0.5}$	0.71
$H_2/4H_1$	0.22
K_d/K_r	1.53
h^2/H_2	3.37
$K = (\bar{F}_1 - \bar{P})^2 / (1/4H_2)$	3.40
Heritability	76%

(3.40) (Table 3). Reifschneider and Arny (1983a) concluded that there were only two genes involved in the inheritance of resistance to eyespot, but this was estimated from only two crosses between susceptible and resistant lines.

The value of the correlation coefficient between the parental performance (Y_r) and the corresponding values of order of dominance ($W_r + V_r$) is highly significant ($r = 0.88^{**}$; 6 d.f.) (Table 4). The order of parental performance rating was 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 (most resistant line to most susceptible) whereas the order of dominance ($W_r + V_r$) among the lines was 1, 3, 2, 5, 4, 8, 7, and 6. It was apparent that line 1 (V312) carried most of the dominant genes and that resistance was a partially dominant character.

Table 4. Order of dominance and parental performance for resistance among eight maize inbred lines

Parental line	Parental performance [§]	Order of dominance ($W_r + V_r$)
(1) V312	3.6	2.38
(2) K44	4.1	2.64
(3) B37	4.1	2.61
(4) Oh43	5.3	4.72
(5) W64A	6.0	3.68
(6) F522	8.3	6.16
(7) WF9	8.5	5.34
(8) L2039	9.8	5.24

[§] Parental performance was measured on a scale of 1 to 12 of eyespot (Horsfall and Barratt 1945).

Inbred line B37 had a low eyespot rating of 4.1 (Table 4). It also had the lowest array mean rating among this set of inbred lines. The average F_1 rating of the cross between V312 and B37 (and reciprocal) was 3.40 which is lower than the two parental ratings (Table 4). Thus, B37 apparently has gene(s) responsible for eyespot resistance which may not exist in line V312. According to Zuber (1975), B37 was one of the top three inbred lines widely used as a base of maize germplasm in the United States. This line has been tested against the European corn borer for 3 years at L'Acadie Farm, Québec, and results showed that it was rather tolerant to the corn borer (Hudon *et al.* 1979). Based on the above facts, B37 should

be selected for a breeding program for resistance to eyespot. Although B37 is late for maturity under Québec's conditions, this problem can be easily overcome by planting it early in a greenhouse and then transplanted in the field to synchronize pollination with early lines.

The narrow-sense heritability of 76 % fits into the high category according to Robinson (1966) suggesting that additive genetic variation contributed a considerable portion of the phenotypic variation. Reifschneider and Army (1983a) estimated the broad-sense heritability at 77 % in one cross and 78 % in the other.

Because of the relative high heritability and the significance of additive gene action, the degree of resistance to eyespot should be easily improved either by phenotypic recurrent selection or simply by mass selection. However, as Lewis (1970) pointed out that it requires several such diallel analyses to identify a sufficiently large number of parental lines for developing a satisfactory germplasm pool from which recurrent or mass selection can be initiated.

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