

VERSION: 1.0	DATE: 2002	
PATHOGEN: Alternaria dauci (syns: A. brassicae var. dauci; A. carotae)		
HOST: carrot (Daucus carotae)		
COMMON NAME: leaf blight of carrot		
METHOD: Rb 2.2 Direct plating/Blotter Method (Sunseeds)		
METHOD CLASS: STANDARD (A)		
SAMPLE: 3,000 seeds		

PROCEDURE:

Direct Plating

1. Six 9" x 12" plastic boxes with covers are surface sterilized with 95% denatured alcohol.

- 2. Germination blotters are cut to fit and placed in the bottom of each box.
- 3. The blotters are moistened with sterile deionized water.
- 4. 500 seeds are sprinkled over the blotters in each box.
- 5. The boxes are incubated at 22°C for 2 days under UV lights with a 12 hr dark period.
- 6. The boxes are then placed in a -20°C freezer overnight.
- 7. The boxes are then returned to 22°C for 10-14 days under UV lights with a 12 hr dark period.

Pathogen Identification

1. The boxes are read by scanning them with a binocular stereoscope at 7x power.

2. Infested seed may show a soft brown rot and are covered with a fine mass of mycelium with large sword shaped conidia protruding from the mass.

3. Transfer suspect spores to a microscope slide and confirm spore morphology at 100x power.

4. Remove spores with a sterile needle to plates of Carrot Extract Media for a further pathogenicity test.

5. No pathogenicity test is normally conducted, but if desired, the following inoculation can be conducted.

Pathogenicity Test

1. Grow seedlings until the 4-5 true leaf stage.

2. Spray seedlings with conidial suspension (1.0×10^4) until runoff.

3. Incubate in plastic bags for 48 hr at 25-30°C. Place in greenhouse at 22-28°C, spray with water and cover seedlings each night with plastic.

4. Symptoms can take up to 14 days to appear and consist of small dark brown to black lesions with a yellow border that first appears on leaf margins. Lesions increase in size and may encompass the entire leaflets giving the seedlings a scorched appearance.

5. Complete Koch's postulates.