

<b>VERSION:</b> 1.0	<b>DATE:</b> 2001
<b>PATHOGEN:</b> Sclerotinia sclerotiorum	
<b>HOST:</b> Soybean (Glycine max)	
<b>COMMON NAME:</b> Sclerotinia stem rot	
<b>METHOD:</b> Sb 3.1 Culture plate (Totir, 2000) (formerly Sf 3.1)	
<b>METHOD CLASS:</b> STANDARD (A)	
<b>SAMPLE:</b> 400 seeds	

**PROCEDURE:**

1. Four sub-samples of 100 seeds are surface sterilized in 1.75% NaOCl for 30 seconds.
2. Seeds are rinsed three times in sterile water.
3. Incubate seeds on potato dextrose agar for 10 days at 25°C (5 seeds/plate).
4. Seeds with characteristic white mycelium of Sclerotinia sclerotiorum are marked after 3, 5 and 7 days to account for overgrowth of colonies compromising the final count.
5. A final count is made of seeds with characteristic white mycelium and/or large black sclerotia, at 10 days.

**REFERENCES:**

Totir, C. 2000. Seed transmission and control of Sclerotinia sclerotiorum in soybean seeds. Ms. Thesis, Iowa State University, Ames, IA.