

The *Septoria* blight on the spring wheat varieties in the Western Siberia

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The aim of the work was to clarify the *Septoria* causative agents species composition on leaves and spike and to evaluate the spring wheat varieties effectiveness in the disease controlling in the Western Siberia forest-steppe zone. Studies were carried out in 2016–2018 according to generally accepted methods. Spring wheat leaves and ears *Septoria* blight is widespread in Western Siberia, causing a decrease in yield by up to 50 % or more with the deterioration in the grain quality. The *Septoria* blight causative agents' specific composition is represented by *Parastagonospora nodorum*, *Septoria tritici* and *S. avenae* f. sp. *tritici*, and the species ratio varied by region, variety and within plant organs: in the Novosibirsk region the strongest *P. nodorum* domination was revealed, in the Tyumen region *P. nodorum* dominance was not absolute and was disturbed in some geographical points by *S. tritici* and *S. avenae* f. sp. *tritici*. In the Altai Territory, the *P. nodorum* dominance was revealed at all points, but it was less significant compared to the Novosibirsk Region and was accompanied by the widespread occurrence of *S. tritici*. The immunological assessment of spring wheat 23 varieties collection from different origin did not allow identification of samples immune to *Septoria*. A differentiated manifestation of resistance signs to leaves and ear *Septoria* disease has been established. The complex revealed resistance some varieties (Orenburg 23, Vyatchanka, also Long Chun 7 Hao from China) have shown, they combined reduced susceptibility to *Septoria* disease of the leaves and ear. The varieties collections study from three regions of Siberia in the epiphytotic year made it possible to identify the following trend: compared with the Omsk and Kurgan regions, the *Septoria* blotch causative agent transmission was most active with seeds of the Novosibirsk breeding varieties.