



## Stress Combination and their Interaction in Plants (SCIP) Database

Website link: <http://www.nipgr.res.in/scipdb.php>

Effect on wheat cultivars (*Triticum aestivum* L.)

### A. The net impact of individual and combined stress on the plant

Stress 1: *Puccinia recondita* f. sp. *triticulturae*  
 Stress 2: *Leptosphaeria nodorum*  
 Stage of plant: Seedling

The table shows the impact of individual and combined stress on seed weight of wheat cultivars

Cultivar	Treatment	Response under combined stress (Type A parameter*)
		Reduction over control (%)
		Seed weight
Rothwell Sprite	<i>P. recondita</i> ( $5 \times 10^5$ spores/mL) + <i>L. nodorum</i> ( $5 \times 10^5$ spores/mL) (Sequential stress)	54.66 ↓
	<i>P. recondita</i> ( $5 \times 10^5$ spores/mL)	0.09 ↓
	<i>L. nodorum</i> ( $5 \times 10^5$ spores/mL)	53.91 ↓
Maris Butler	<i>L. nodorum</i> ( $5 \times 10^5$ spores/mL) + <i>P. recondita</i> ( $5 \times 10^5$ spores/mL) (Sequential stress)	20.96 ↓
	<i>P. recondita</i> ( $5 \times 10^5$ spores/mL)	2.36 ↓
	<i>L. nodorum</i> ( $5 \times 10^5$ spores/mL)	24.35 ↓

**Note:** Values presented in the table were calculated using the formula described below.

$$\text{Reduction over control (\%)} = \frac{(\text{Value Control} - \text{Value Stress})}{\text{Value Control}} \times 100$$

↓ indicates plant parameter is more affected by stress that leads to high susceptibility (higher the value more the damage).

\* - For more information on parameters classification, please refer to 'methodology' tab

### B. The interaction between the fungal pathogens under combined stress treatment at the plant interface

Table shows the interaction between fungus *P. recondita* and *L. nodorum* in wheat cultivars Rothwell sprite and Maris Butler in relation to the percentage of leaf area infected

Cultivar	Treatment	Response under combined stress (Type B parameters*)	
		Flag leaf area infected (%)	Leaf 2 infected (%)
Rothwell Sprite	<i>P. recondita</i> ( $5 \times 10^5$ spores/mL) + <i>L. nodorum</i> ( $5 \times 10^5$ spores/mL) (Sequential stress)	26.65	53.43

	<i>P. recondita</i> ( $5 \times 10^5$ spores/mL)	16.43	25.28
	<i>L. nodorum</i> ( $5 \times 10^5$ spores/mL)	17.66	41.95
Maris Butler	<i>P. recondita</i> ( $5 \times 10^5$ spores/mL) + <i>L. nodorum</i> ( $5 \times 10^5$ spores/mL) (Sequential stress)	75.88	N/A
	<i>P. recondita</i> ( $5 \times 10^5$ spores/mL)	28.35	N/A
	<i>L. nodorum</i> ( $5 \times 10^5$ spores/mL)	32.78	N/A
	<i>L. nodorum</i> ( $5 \times 10^5$ spores/mL) + <i>P. recondita</i> ( $5 \times 10^5$ spores/mL) (Sequential stress)	51.72	N/A
	<i>P. recondita</i> ( $5 \times 10^5$ spores/mL)	31.5	N/A
	<i>L. nodorum</i> ( $5 \times 10^5$ spores/mL)	57.23	N/A

(N/A- Not available)

For raw data – Click here (.xlsx file)

Reference– Hyde PM (1978) A Study of the effects on wheat of inoculation with *Puccinia recondita* and *Leptosphaeria nodorum*, with respect to possible interactions. *Phytopath.* **92**: 12-24

**Note:** Values are presented as it is from the source article without subjecting to the calculation.

“\*”- For more information on parameters classification, please refer to ‘methodology’ tab

**The inference from the study:** Hyde, 1977, has studied the interaction between *P. recondita* and *L. nodorum* on wheat cultivars Rothwell Sprite and Maris Butler. Both the cultivars showed a similar effect on mean seed weight caused by the inoculation of both the pathogens and singly inoculated pathogen *L. nodorum*. **The overall observations from this study reveal that the cultivar Rothwell sprite showed more reduction in seed weight in comparison with the cv. Maris Butler.**