Fully expanded, young leaflets of greenhouse-grown plants (Foolad 2000)

Fully or near-fully expanded leaves were collected from the middle of th canopy and nonterminal leaflets placed in a … chamber… which contained a layer of water agar on the top to provide moisture (29)(Legard 1995)

Citation 29 in Legard: Tooley, Sweigard, Fry 1986. Fitness and virulence of Pi isolates from sexual and asexual popuations.

When plants had developed about 6 fully expanded leaves, whole leaves (first and/or second fully expanded) were removed from the plants... Petioles were recut under artificial sap… leaflets were removed from the leaves and arranged in samples of three leaflets at random. (Thompson 2000)

Prior to inoculation, tomato leaflets from 10-wk-old plants were detached… (Perez-Garcia 1995)

entire leaves were detached from 6- to 7-week-old potato plants and deposited on moist filter paper in transparent plastic boxes. Each of the five leaflets of each leaf was inoculated with two 25-µl droplets of a sporangial suspension of a single isolate,

Fifteen leaflets, randomly distributed on whole plants grown as previously described for 6 to 7 weeks, were each inoculated with two 25-µl droplets of a sporangial suspension.

each infection site (half leaflet) was scored separately, and each isolate was tested on three replicate leaves. (Lebreton et al. 1999)

Potato and tomato leaves were detached from 6}8 weeks old plants grown in greenhouse, and the younger, upper leaflets were used.

Two lea#ets were placed in each petri-dish (Mukalazi 2001)

All leaflet samples were taken at least 6 weeks after germination. Tomato leaflets were collected from the 3rd – 4th leaf from the vine aplex to synchronize leaflet age (Kim and Mutschler 2005)

For EB resistance: Locke (1948) used detached leaflet assays for evaluation of EB resistance as a means to circumvent the influence of growth habit, which may affect the reaction of plants in the field or glasshouse. The method involved the application of inoculum droplets on either punctured (Locke 1948) or nonpunctured (Foolad et al. 2000), young, fully expanded leaflets. Locke (1948) claimed the method to be reliable; Lynch et al. (1991) and Foolad et al. (2000), however, concluded that detached leaflet assays did not correlate well with field and glasshouse screenings. (Chaerani and Voorrips 2006)

Lateral tomato leaflets from young leaves of 8–10 week-old (fourth truss) plants cv. Early Pack (selected because of the flat shape of leaflets suitable for Petri dish experiments) were detached, (Kalogiannis 2006)

Comparison of Field, Greenhouse, and Detached-Leaflet Evaluations of Tomato Germ Plasm for Early Blight Resistance M. R. Foolad and N. Ntahimpera, Department of Horticulture, B. J. Christ, Department of Plant Pathology, and G. Y. Lin, Department of Horticulture, Pennsylvania State University, University Park 16802

Metalaxyl resistance, mating type and pathogenicity of Phytophthora infestans in Uganda J. Mukalazi, E. Adipala\*, T. Sengooba, J.J. Hakiza, M. Olanya, H.M. Kidanemariam

Legard, D. E., Lee, T. Y., & Fry, W. E. (1995). Pathogenic specialization in Phytophthora infestans: Aggressiveness on tomato. *Phytopathology*, *85*(11), 1356-1361.

Aggressiveness and Competitive Fitness of Phytophthora infestans Isolates Collected from Potato and Tomato in France Lionel Lebreton, Jean-Marie Lucas, and Didier Andrivon

Abscisic acid biosynthesis in tomato: regulation of zeaxanthin epoxidase and 9-cis-epoxycarotenoid dioxygenase mRNAs by light/dark cycles, water stress and abscisic acid Andrew J. Thompson1,∗, Alison C. Jackson1, Rachel A. Parker1,2, David R. Morpeth3, Alan Burbidge2 and Ian B. Taylor2