

Review Article

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Wheat Stem Rust Race Ug99: A Shifting Enemy

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ABSTRACT

Since, time immemorial wheat stem rust has been one of the major threats to wheat cultivation all around the world. Owing to the alarming rate at which *Puccinia graminis tritici*, evolves and mutates, the popularly grown wheat varieties remain at constant stake of losing their resistance to it. Since, wheat is the second most important crop in the world, a constant threat hovers over the global food security too. To make situation worse, a novel race of stem rust pathogen, Ug99 has evolved, popularly known as 'shifting enemy of wheat' due to its rapid migration rate. Researchers have already anticipated Ug99 as the greatest of threats ever faced by wheat cultivation as it has the potential of breaking the strongest of resistant genes, like Sr31. Since, the race hasn't spread into many area, we still stand a chance of killing it in its crib. A plethora of initiatives and strategies have been taken globally, of which BGRI is the most prominent one. This horror has to be dealt with brotherhood among whole scientific fraternity and stringent regulatory measures from the governments together with immense trust of farmers on the system.

Keywords

Wheat, Black stem
rust, Ug99

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Introduction

Pressures on food security, across the globe are being made worse by plant diseases that are emerging more frequently and spreading very rapidly. This is a situation fuelled by climate change in increasingly fragile ecosystem. Our planet earth is currently experiencing dramatic change with predicted rates of global-mean temperature increase unprecedented in the past 1000 years (Santini and Ghelardini, 2015). Extreme climatic events are becoming more intense and very frequent. Such sudden changes in nature led to evolution of new plant pathogenic races which may near future, lead to serious epidemics.

These plant disease epidemics increase the price of food and pose a real threat to rural livelihoods and regional food security. Accounting for humanity's food, wheat is second only to rice as an important source of calories in the diet of developing country consumers. Wheat suffices for 21% of the food calories and 20% of the protein requirement to more than 4.5 billion people in 94 developing countries (Braun *et al.*, 2010).

One such disease which poses a serious threat and challenge to wheat crop is black stem rust which has become an emerging problem due to rapid development of new races or variants of stem rust pathogen.

Stem Rust: Worst Enemy of Wheat

Among all the wheat diseases, wheat stem rust, a calamitous disease caused by the fungus *Puccinia graminis* Pers. f. sp. *tritici* Eriks. and E. Henn. has been a major historical problem (Sari and Prescott, 1985). Stem rust is the polio of agriculture, a plague that was curbed nearly half a century ago as part of the celebrated Green Revolution. Stem rust can cause severe yield losses in susceptible cultivars of wheat in environments favourable for disease development (Leonard and Szabo, 2005). Wheat stem rust has largely been under control for over three decades due to the widespread use of resistant cultivars. The last wheat rust epidemic was seen in Ethiopia in 1993 and 1994 (Shank, 1994; Badebo, 2002) where a popular wheat variety 'Enkoy' suffered serious losses but rest of the world remain unhurt for over three decades from stem rust (Singh *et al.*, 2008).

After years of consistent trial and error, scientists managed to breed wheat that contained genes capable of repelling the assaults of *Puccinia graminis*. But now it's clear that the triumph didn't last long and today's scenario of wheat rust is different from the past. Changing temperature and rainfall patterns have encouraged the emergence of new stem rust races that overcome the currently resistant wheat varieties.

One such example is the emergence of wheat stem rust race, Ug99. This is the only wheat stem rust race carrying broad virulence spectrum against many resistance genes including Sr31 and is called as 'Super Race' by many workers (Joshi *et al.*, 2008). Emergence of race Ug99 is considered as highly significant issue which may have far reaching consequences on global wheat production, as majority of wheat varieties show susceptibility against this race. It has

been estimated that the area under risk of Ug99 amounts to around 50 million ha of wheat grown globally i.e., about 25% of the world's wheat area (Singh *et al.*, 2008). The race is expected to move in South Asia where wheat is one of the most important staple food crops for a large population. Therefore, stem rust has again become a major threat to global wheat production, in particular and food security, in general (Singh *et al.*, 2011).

Race UG99

In the year 1998, wheat nurseries planted at CIMMYT in Uganda suffered from serious infection by wheat stem rust. This susceptibility of plants was quite surprising because the planting material was resistant to stem rust pathogen. When uredospore samples were collected for race analysis, presence of a new race with novel resistance was found against the resistance gene Sr31 (Pretorius *et al.*, 2000). This new wheat stem rust race came to known popularly as Ug99 after the country and year of discovery. It was designated as TTKS by (Wanyera *et al.*, 2006) using the North American nomenclature system (Roelfs and Martens, 1988) and more recently as TTKSK after addition of fifth set of differentials to further expand the characterization (Jin *et al.*, 2008).

The East African highlands are a known "hot-spot" for the evolution and survival of new rust races (Sari and Prescott, 1985). The pathogen is evolving rapidly and till date thirteen known variants within Ug99 lineage have been identified. The Ug99 race lineage is present in 13 countries, with Egypt being the most recent one. The latest variants are: TTKSF+ which was detected in South Africa and Zimbabwe (Pretorius *et al.*, 2012), TTHST which was collected in Kenya in 2013; TTKTT, TTKTK. PTKTK and TTHSK (Patpour *et al.*, 2015; Fetch and Zegeye, 2016) – all were collected from Kenya in 2014

Spread of Race UG99

Riding the everlasting blowing winds, Ug99 and its variants has now breached the best defenses science can ever offer. It is acting as a shifting enemy. Its range is expanding continuously at a very high rate. Firstly it was reported from Uganda, later it was reported from eastern Kenya in 2001. The presence of Ug99 in Ethiopia was recorded in 2005 (Fig. 1).

In the year 2006 (February/ March) it was reported from eastern Sudan. Same year in the month of October- November reports confirming presence of Ug99 were obtained from western Yemen. In the year 2007, samples collected from two field sites in Iran also confirmed the presence of race Ug99

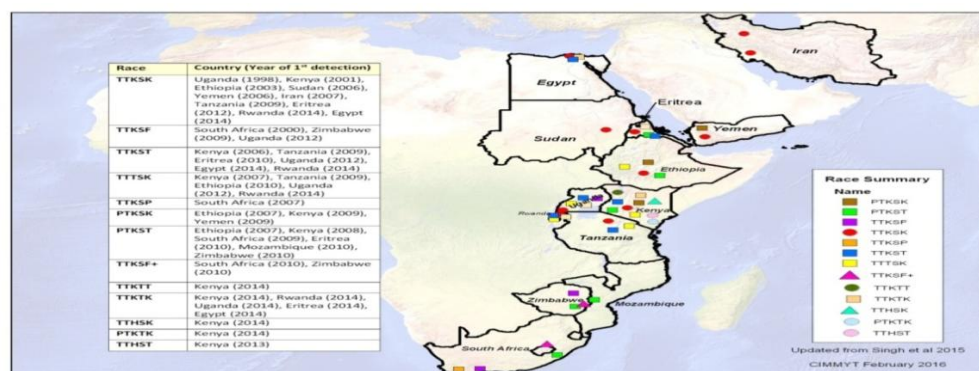
(Nazari *et al.*, 2009). The observed expansion of Ug99 and its variant into new areas is in accordance with previous predictions made on its likely movement (Hodson *et al.*, 2005; Singh *et al.*, 2006) and it fits the step-wise dispersal model following prevailing winds (Singh *et al.*, 2008).

It has been predicted that the path of spread of Ug99 could follow the route taken by Yr9-virulent pathotype of *P. striiformis* which, in the late 1980s was originated in Africa and later spread to the Arabian Peninsula, Syria, and finally eastward towards Pakistan and India (Singh *et al.*, 2006). Similar trajectories from Ug99 sites in Iran indicate that Iran can be gateway for Ug99 migration to other Asian countries (Singh *et al.*, 2008) (Table 1).

Table.1 Ug99 group of races identified until 2010 in various countries and their key virulence differences (Singh *et al.*, 2011)

Race	Common alias	Key virulence difference				Confirmed Countries
		Sr31	Sr21	Sr24	Sr36	
TTKSK	Ug99	Vir	Vir	Avir	Avir	Uganda(1998), Kenya (2001), Ethiopia(2003), Sudan(2006), Yemen(2006), Iran(2007)
TTKSF		Avir	Vir	Avir	Avir	SouthAfrica(2000), Zimbabwe(2009)
TTKST	Ug99+Sr24	Vir	Vir	Vir	Avir	Kenya(2006)
TTTSK	Ug99+Sr36	Vir	Vir	Avir	Vir	Kenya(2007)
TTKSP		Avir	Vir	Vir	Avir	South Africa (2007)
PTKSK		Vir	Avir	Avir	Avir	Kenya(2007), Ethiopia (2007)
PTKST		Vir	Avir	Vir	Avir	Kenya(2008), South Africa(2009)

Fig.1 Current status and distribution of the Ug99 group of races



Initiatives Taken by India to Combat Ug99 Threat

The importance of race Ug99 came into existence when Nobel Laureate Dr. Norman E. Borlaug raised awareness against threat possessed by Ug99 to world's food security. In response to Ug99's threat, the Borlaug Global Rust Initiative (BGRI), (earlier Global Rust Initiative) was established on 9 September 2005 at Nairobi, Kenya under the leadership of the late Nobel Peace prize winner, Dr Norman Borlaug. The important goal of the BGRI was to facilitate collaboration among the global community of wheat and rust researchers and to develop strategies on how to manage this serious disease.

It has been predicted that most of the area under world wheat production may suffer from serious epidemics and losses due to favourable environmental conditions for spread and outbreak of stem rust races. Also, there is less availability of resistant wheat cultivars and germplasm against Ug99 pathotypes. Detection of Ug99 in Egypt is of utmost importance because it provides indication that Ug99 may move towards Wheat growing areas of Middle East and South Asia. Indian wheat program is in collaboration with CIMMYT to identify various resistant cultivars and their deployment in different wheat zone before arrival of Ug99. A set of 19 Indian wheat varieties and 3 genetic stocks were screened under natural outbreak of Ug99 at Njoro (Nakuru), Kenya in the summer nursery 2005 (Joshi *et al.*, 2008). So far Ug99 pathotypes have not been reported from India and Pakistan. Stem rust-prone areas in India are limited (about 25% of total area) (Prasad *et al.*, 2016). Hence, it may not be a threat in the main wheat belt (Nagarajan, 2012), yet we have to be vigil and prepared in case these pathotypes gain entry into the country.

Global agricultural fraternity has been shaken up by the emerging threat to the wheat's production posed by a race of *Puccinia graminis tritici* (black stem rust pathogen). Ug99 as the race is called, has been reported from Uganda in 1999 and has broken down Sr31 gene which is responsible for offering resistance against this rust in most of the popular varieties grown globally making all of them susceptible. Owing to the immense variability possessed by the race, it is one of the greatest fears confronted so far to the global wheat production. About 25% of the world wheat production area is anticipated to be at risk. So, stringent measures are immediately called for to curb this threat from going berserk. Though a herculean task, but synchronization among different agricultural disciplines and appropriate support from the government as well as legal system might work wonders in controlling this race from taking up form of an epidemic.

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