

Product testing report

04 May 2012

Duraban		
Supplying company:	Duraban NZ Ltd.	
Active ingredient:	3-trihydroxysilyl propyloctadecyldimethyl ammonium chloride	
Mode of action:	Protectant <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Biological <input type="checkbox"/> Elicitor <input type="checkbox"/>

Test results

Test	Greenhouse seedling tests
Method description	Experiment 1: Protectant (14 July 2011 – 4 August 2011) Bruno seedlings were treated once with Duraban at 0.75% active ingredient, allowed to dry and inoculated with Psa-V (at 10^9 cfu ml ⁻¹ concentration). Assessments were made at weekly intervals after inoculation. The degree of leaf spotting was determined visually using a 0 – 5 scale and is plotted as an 'Infection Score'.
	Experiment 2: Protectant (16 August 2011 – 7 September 2011) Bruno seedlings were treated once with Duraban at 1.25% active ingredient, allowed to dry and inoculated with Psa-V (at 10^9 cfu ml ⁻¹ concentration). Assessments were made at weekly intervals after inoculation. The degree of leaf spotting was determined visually using a 0 – 5 scale and is plotted as an 'Infection Score'.
	Experiment 3: Protectant (13 October 2011 – 3 November 2011) Bruno seedlings were treated once with Duraban at 1.25% active ingredient, allowed to dry and inoculated with Psa-V (at 10^9 cfu ml ⁻¹ concentration). Assessments were made at weekly intervals after inoculation. The degree of leaf spotting was determined visually using a 0 – 5 scale and is plotted as an 'Infection Score'.
	Experiment 4: Protectant (14 March 2012 – 2 April 2012) Bruno seedlings were treated once with Duraban at 1.25% active ingredient, allowed to dry and inoculated with Psa-V (at 10^9 cfu ml ⁻¹ concentration). Assessments were made at weekly intervals after inoculation. The degree of leaf spotting was determined visually using a 0 – 5 scale and is plotted as an 'Infection Score'.

Results

Key:

0 = no leaf

spotting

1 = up to 10%

2 = up to 25%

3 = up to 50%

4 = up to 75%

5 = 100%

(of leaf area)

Experiment 1:

In Bruno seedlings, application of Duraban significantly reduced leaf spotting at one, two and three weeks after inoculation with Psa-V.

Experiment 2:

In Bruno seedlings, application of Duraban did not affect leaf spotting following inoculation with Psa-V.

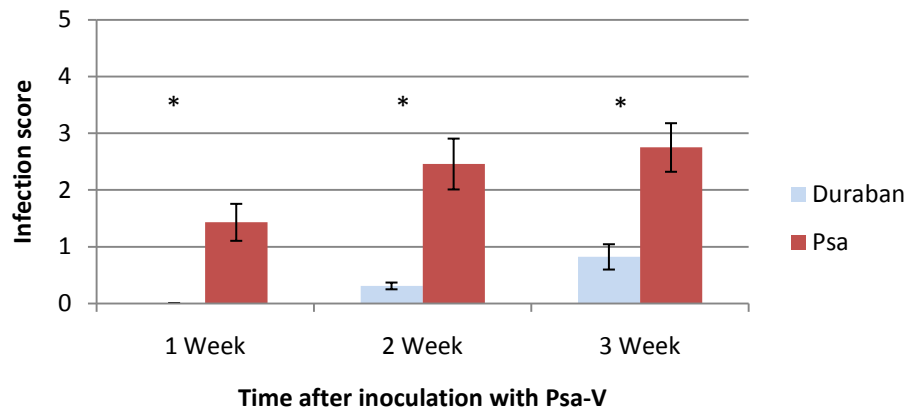
Experiment 3:

In Bruno seedlings, application of Duraban did not affect leaf spotting following inoculation with Psa-V.

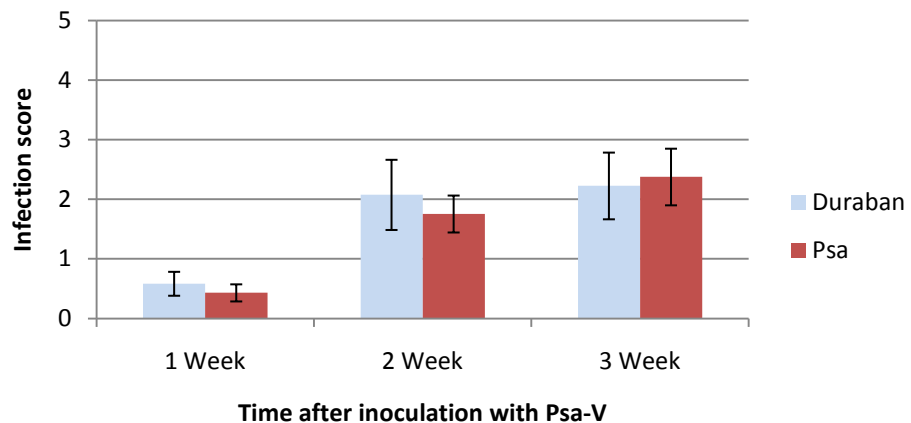
Experiment 4:

In Bruno seedlings, application of Duraban did not affect leaf spotting following inoculation with Psa-V.

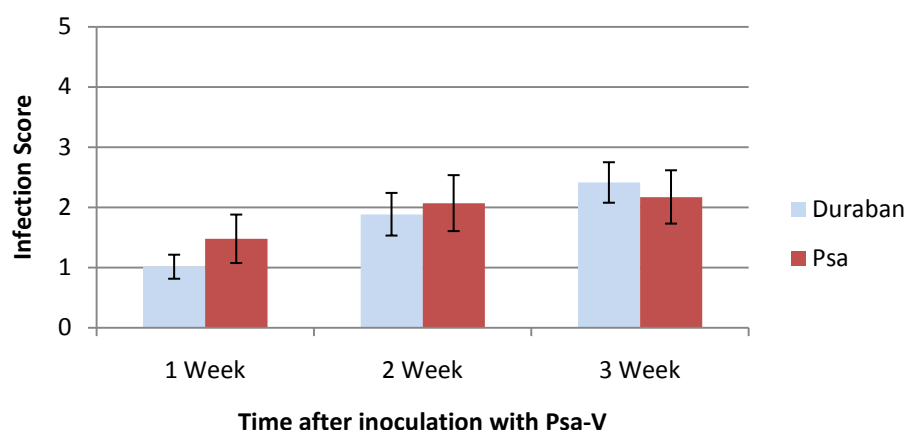
Bruno Experiment 1



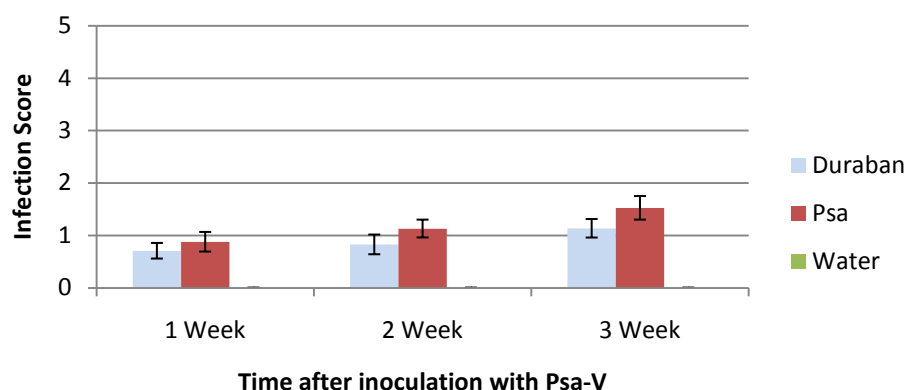
Bruno Experiment 2



Bruno Experiment 3



Bruno Experiment 4



* Psa inoculated control and the treatment are statistically significantly different at the 5% level

Summary

A single application of Duraban to Bruno seedlings as a protectant significantly reduced leaf spotting in experiment 1 and had no affect on leaf spotting in experiments 2, 3 or 4. Differences in results between experiments are attributed to the use of different batches of the product. Given one highly successful result, field testing of this product is planned but not until the 2012/13 season.

Comments

A standardised screening protocol has been used to test products for efficacy against Psa-V to enable a high throughput of products. Protectant, biological or elicitation tests may be performed, depending on the mode of action of the product. Protectant tests involve the product being applied to the plant with inoculation following on the same day, once the product has dried. Biological tests involve the product being applied two to three days prior to inoculation with Psa-V. Elicitation tests involve the product being applied to the plants seven to ten days prior to inoculation with Psa-V. Assessments of leaf spotting are performed at weekly intervals after inoculation. This method has largely involved testing products using information provided on the product's label. In the future, products may be retested using protocols provided by supplying companies. Products which have previously shown some level of efficacy will be given priority for re-testing.

Data are presented for all assessment timings; however, evaluation of results is largely focussed on the final 'three week' assessment data. Disease symptoms will be better developed by this time and earlier assessments are considered to be less reliable. However, in the case of some elicitors, it is possible that the elicitation effect has been expended and that poor results at the 'three week' assessment time indicate reduced efficacy as a result of insufficient frequency of application.

Results from greenhouse trials primarily serve as a screening tool to determine products that will progress to field trials. Care should be taken when extrapolating results to field conditions. Results in the field may differ due to different environmental conditions and differences in plant material.

Note – leaf spotting may not necessarily mean the plant is infected. It simply indicates that the plant has been challenged by Psa.

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