

SUGAR BEET (*Beta vulgaris*)  
Rhizomania; *Beet necrotic yellow vein virus*  
Storage rot; *Athelia*-like sp., *Botrytis* sp.,  
*Penicillium* sp., and *Phoma* sp.

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### **Commercial sugar beet cultivars evaluated for rhizomania resistance and storability in Idaho, 2012.**

Twenty-six commercial sugar beet cultivars and two rhizomania susceptible check cultivars were evaluated in a sprinkler-irrigated sugar beet field near Kimberly, ID where barley was grown in 2011. The trial was conducted in a field that contained Portneuf silt loam soil and relied on natural infection for rhizomania development. The field was fall plowed and in the spring, fertilized (90 lb N and 110 lb P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>/A) and roller harrowed on 16 Apr 12. The plots were planted on 23 Apr to a density of 142,560 seeds/A, and thinned to 47,520 plants/A on 14 Jun. Plots were four rows (22-in. row spacing) and 24 ft long. The experimental design was a randomized complete block design with four replications per cultivar. The crop was managed according to standard cultural practices. The plot was rated for the percentage of plants with foliar rhizomania symptoms on 13 Jul. The plants were mechanically topped and the center two rows were dug with a mechanical harvester on 3 Oct. At harvest, the roots were evaluated for rhizomania using a scale of 0-9 (0 = healthy and 9 = dead) in a continuous manner. The percent sucrose at harvest was established based on two eight-root samples from each plot. The samples were submitted to The Amalgamated Sugar Co. Tare Lab (determined percent sucrose, conductivity, nitrates, and tare). At harvest, eight roots per plot were also placed in a mesh onion bag, weighed, and placed in an indoor commercial sugar beet storage facility in Paul, ID on 3 Oct set to hold 34°F. On 13 Feb 13, roots were retrieved after 134 days in storage and evaluated for surface root rot (% of root surface area), weight, and percent sucrose (via gas chromatography). Only samples from the same plots were compared, when establishing percent reduction in sucrose at harvest versus storage. Data were analyzed using the general linear models procedure (Proc GLM-SAS), and Fisher's protected least significant difference was used for mean comparisons.

Root rots and other disease problems other than rhizomania were not evident in the plot area. There were significant differences among cultivars for all variables. Rhizomania was uniform based on foliar symptoms (91 to 97% susceptible) in the susceptible checks, B-54 and C-209. All cultivars exhibited good rhizomania resistance, since cultivars had foliar ratings  $\leq$  2.5% and root ratings  $<$  3.0 which were both significantly less than the susceptible checks. Root yield averaged 37.19 t/A, which was similar to Idaho's average of 35.3 t/A (USDA-National Ag. Stat. Service) and also indicates rhizomania resistance was adequate. After 134 days in storage, surface root rot ranged from 35 to 94%, weight loss ranged from 7.9 to 14.0%, sucrose losses ranged from 37 to 81%, and ERS ranged from 811 to 7,112 lb/A. Given these response ranges, selecting cultivars for rhizomania resistance and combining it with storability will lead to considerable economic benefit for the sugar beet industry.

Cultivar <sup>u</sup>	Rhizomania rating <sup>t</sup>		Surface root rot (%) <sup>v</sup>	Weight reduction (%) <sup>w</sup>	Root yield (t/A)	ERS at harvest (lb/A) <sup>x</sup>	Sucrose reduction (%) <sup>y</sup>	ERS after storage (lb/A)
	Foliar (%)	Root						
C-25	1.0 c-f	2.20 d-i	48 e-h	8.0 fg	38.26 b-i	11,225 b-f	37 h	7,112 a
SV012	1.0 c-f	2.20 d-i	38 gh	13.1 a-c	39.40 b-g	11,903 ab	42 e-h	6,877 ab
SV007	0.5 d-f	2.32 c-g	56 c-h	9.2 d-g	37.79 d-i	11,720 a-c	42 e-h	6,809 a-c
B-46	0.0 f	2.30 c-h	59 c-h	10.3 a-g	37.92 c-i	11,438 a-e	41 e-h	6,736 a-c
C-33	0.0 f	2.52 cd	38 gh	7.9 g	35.78 hi	10,677 d-h	38 gh	6,617 a-d
B-7	1.5 c-f	2.45 c-f	42 f-h	12.0 a-e	35.75 hi	10,800 c-h	40 f-h	6,518 a-d
HM 113545	2.5 c	2.40 c-g	35 h	7.9 g	36.42 g-i	10,394 f-h	40 gh	6,462 a-d
SX019	1.0 c-f	2.28 c-i	36 h	10.1 b-g	37.86 c-i	11,579 a-d	46 d-h	6,317 a-d
SX015	0.5 d-f	1.92 i-k	48 e-h	12.6 a-d	40.70 a-d	12,258 a	50 c-h	6,147 a-e
B-47	1.2 c-f	2.48 c-e	49 e-h	9.3 d-g	35.44 i	10,772 c-h	43 e-h	6,129 a-e
C-29	0.0 f	2.22 c-i	68 a-f	11.7 a-f	39.09 b-h	11,727 a-c	49 c-h	6,009 a-e
SV010	0.8 d-f	2.20 d-i	40 gh	10.8 a-g	38.48 b-i	11,247 b-f	46 d-h	6,005 a-e
HM 070022	0.5 d-f	2.32 c-g	49 e-h	10.6 a-g	36.97 f-i	10,237 gh	42 e-h	5,914 a-e
HH016	0.0 f	2.12 e-j	58 c-h	9.7 c-g	39.98 a-f	11,671 a-c	50 c-h	5,848 a-e
SV011	0.8 d-f	2.28 c-i	41 gh	12.0 a-e	38.00 c-i	11,270 b-f	49 c-h	5,730 a-f
C-204	0.2 ef	1.95 h-k	60 c-h	8.5 e-g	41.48 ab	11,326 a-f	53 c-h	5,411 a-f
B-42	2.0 cd	1.60 k	60 c-h	11.0 a-g	42.78 a	11,610 a-d	56 b-h	5,105 a-f
HM 070006	0.0 f	2.28 c-i	45 f-h	9.8 b-g	37.31 e-i	10,588 e-h	52 c-h	5,094 a-f
HM 118711	0.5 d-f	1.95 h-k	73 a-e	13.1 a-c	40.48 a-e	11,446 a-e	58 b-f	4,899 b-g
B-110	0.8 d-f	2.40 c-g	63 b-g	9.9 b-g	36.33 g-i	10,958 b-g	57 b-g	4,759 b-g
B-5	0.5 d-f	2.08 g-j	63 b-g	12.2 a-e	39.48 a-g	11,239 b-f	58 b-f	4,694 c-g
HH017	0.5 d-f	2.08 g-j	78 a-d	11.2 a-g	38.41 b-i	11,036 b-g	59 b-e	4,497 d-g
HM 080006	0.8 d-f	2.10 f-j	82 a-c	12.2 a-e	39.48 a-g	11,269 b-f	63 a-d	4,104 e-h
HM 103425	1.5 c-f	2.28 c-i	86 ab	14.0 a	37.36 d-i	10,514 e-h	66 a-c	3,645 f-i
C-30	0.0 f	2.18 d-j	88 ab	13.8 a	39.65 a-g	10,834 c-h	73 ab	2,846 h-j
B-43	1.8 c-e	1.82 jk	94 a	14.0 a	41.15 a-c	11,189 b-g	81 a	2,111 h-j
<b>B-54</b>	91.0 b	3.25 b	80 a-c	13.5 ab	25.56 j	6,873 i	73 ab	1,823 ij
<b>C-209</b>	96.8 a	4.20 a	76 a-d	14.0 a	15.76 k	4,031 j	81 a	811 j
Overall mean	7.2	2.31	59	11.2	37.19	10,752	53	5,141
<i>P</i> > <i>F</i> <sup>z</sup>	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.0045	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001
LSD	1.7	0.36	26	3.7	3.35	966	19	2,123

<sup>t</sup> Foliar = percentage of foliage in plot with rhizomania symptoms on 13 Jul. Root = roots were evaluated for rhizomania using a scale of 0 to 9 (0 = healthy, 9 = dead; Plant Dis. 93:632-638) in a continuous manner at harvest.

<sup>u</sup> For more information on coded cultivars, contact the following companies: B = Betaseed Inc., C = ACH Seeds Inc., HH = Holly Hybrids, HM = Hillehog, SV = SESVanderHave, and SX = Seedex. Rhizomania susceptible check cultivars (bold) were B-54 and C-209.

<sup>v</sup> Surface root rot = percentage of root surface area discolored in storage.

<sup>w</sup> Weight reduction = difference in weight from harvest to end of storage.

<sup>x</sup> ERS = estimated recoverable sucrose was calculated as extraction x 0.01 x gross sucrose and extraction = 250 + [1255.2 x (conductivity - 15000) x (percent sucrose - 6185)] / [(percent sucrose x [98.66 - (7.845 x conductivity)])].

<sup>y</sup> Sucrose reduction (%) = (1 - (((% Sucrose<sub>storage sample</sub> - 1.395) x Weight<sub>storage sample</sub>) / (% Sucrose<sub>harvest sample</sub> x Weight<sub>harvest sample</sub>))) x 100.

<sup>z</sup> *P* > *F* was the probability associated with the *F* value. Within each variable, means followed by the same letter did not differ significantly based on Fisher's protected least significant difference (LSD;  $\alpha = 0.05$ ).