Regional Monitoring of the Dynamic of Wheat Leaf Rust 
(Puccinia triticina Eriks) in Southwest of Iran, Khuzestan Province

M. Hasanzadeh1, N. Safaie1, M. R. Eslahi2, S. T. Dadrezaei3, and S. N. Tabatabaei3

ABSTRACT

In this study, the first symptom appearance of wheat leaf rust disease was monitored in Khuzestan Province every ten days from early December 2014, for three years. Also, the climate changes and their influence on the development of the disease were studied. During 2014-2015, the first symptoms, with the severity of 5 MS (Moderately Susceptible), appeared in the south and west parts in early and mid-March, respectively. In northern areas, the symptoms appeared with 10 MS severity in early May. In 2015-2016, the first symptoms appeared with the severity of 5 MS in February in the southern areas. In the west, symptoms appeared and reached 20 S (susceptible) on March 10. In the north, the disease started in late February with the severity of 10 MS and developed to 30 S. In 2016-2017, the first symptoms appeared around the Karun River with the severity of 5 MS on March 10 and eventually reached 10 MS in late March. In the western areas, the disease started in early March with the severity of 5 MS and then stopped. Symptoms appeared one week later in the north, with the severity of 5 MS, and reached 15 MS until the end of March. Based on the previous studies, the first symptoms of wheat leaf rust usually start from the west. However, now, the regional pattern of the symptom has changed dramatically, and it appears in the south near Karun River and the Sugar Cane Crop Industry. This might be due to implementation of preventive measures and dryness of a big part of Hoveyzeh Marshland.

Keywords: Climate change, Epidemiology, Karun river, Winter wheat.

INTRODUCTION

According to the researchers’ prediction, by 2050, wheat production in the world should be increased by 60%; meanwhile, 20-30% of wheat production will be reduced by environmental factors and pests (Prasad et al., 2017). Biotic factors such as rusts, which are one of the most important yield-limiting diseases of cereals, influence the sustainable cultivation of wheat (Teferi, 2015). Severe epidemics of the Wheat Leaf Rust disease (WLR: Caused by Puccinia triticina Eriks) have resulted in significant yield losses and have become a serious economic problem in the world in recent years (El Jarroudi et al., 2014b; Ordonez and Kolmer, 2007). For example, a widespread leaf rust epidemic, which led to 14% yield loss, broke out in the Great Plains in North America in 2007 (Kolmer et al., 2009). In heavy epidemic years, losses due to leaf rust disease were 5% to 40% in plots of spring wheat cultivars, depending on the resistance of the cultivar (Kolmer et al., 2014). Even under suitable environmental conditions, yield

1 Plant Pathology, Faculty of Agriculture, Tarbiat Modares University, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran.
2 Corresponding author: e-mail: nsafaie@modares.ac.ir
3 Plant Protection Research Department, Khuzestan Agricultural and Natural Resources Research Center, AREEO, Ahvaz, Islamic Republic of Iran.
losses may reach up to 70% (Roelfs et al., 1992). The importance of rusts is still increasing due to the rapid emergence of new races and quick adaptation of pathogen populations to resistant cultivars. For example, new virulent types of stem rust (ug99) infected 80 to 90% of the current cultivars (Hodson, 2011; Singh et al., 2011).

The fungal disease often appears in patches and causes aggregated damage to the plants (Ferrandino, 1989); nevertheless, WLR is borderless and is found throughout the world, and affects the wheat production (Buck et al., 2007). Due to the gradient of horizontal distribution and cultivation of susceptible plants, inocula is carried easily by the wind, causing a significant problem for local use of fungicides and considerable damage (Fitt et al., 1987). Therefore, for efficient spot control of leaf rust, reducing labor time, and improving the spraying time, understanding the regional pattern of the disease is essential (Pethybridge et al., 2005). The analysis of spatial patterns can result in compiling of ecological and biological hypotheses related to fundamental mechanisms, which can be studied about disease dispersion and the environment (Stevenson and Jeger, 2015). Madden (2006) showed that the epidemiology of plant disease could lead to the specific managerial suggestions as well as conceptual creativities in disease management. The dynamics of the plant disease are affected by biotic and abiotic factors (the pathogen type, soil's features, topography, the density of the host plant, plant's resistance, plant growth stage, the available rate of pathogen inoculum, temperature, humidity, etc.) (Tubajika et al., 2004) and represent the relationship among the host, microorganism, and environment.

During last decades, many researchers have studied the relationship between climatic conditions and leaf rust disease in Europe and all over the world (El Jarroudi et al., 2014a; Huerta-Espino et al., 2010; Helfer, 2014). They showed that weather parameters including temperature, rainfall, and relative humidity are important factors in WLR development. With predictable climatic changes in the upcoming century (IPCC, 2014), the models of fungal disease prediction would also be influenced (Chen et al., 2011). Since finding the optimum time for conducting administrative provisions to the effectiveness of control measures is critical, many studies have focused on the first appearance of symptoms, temporal progress, and potential strategies to improve the best time for disease management (Shah et al., 2001). However, spatial components were neglected in most of these studies (Madden et al., 2007).

Iran is one of the key areas affected by WLR. About 71% of the cultivated crops in Iran are cereals, constituting 24% of the total crop products. Although awareness of the potential of the first appearance and the development of the WLR is necessary for planning and efficient use of fungicides, few studies have been done in this domain in Iran, thus monitoring its regional pattern is critical.

This study aimed to evaluate the potential of climate changes and their influence on the development of WLR disease in Khuzestan Province, which holds the fourth place in the wheat cultivation area while it is the first wheat producer in Iran. The climate of this province (warm and humid) is suitable for this disease.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**Regional Monitoring of Wheat Leaf Rust**

Since the appearance of the disease symptoms, the intensity of disease was assessed visually ten times at 10-day intervals, based on the modified Cobb's scale (Dadrezaei et al., 2103). During growing seasons of 2014-2015, 2015-2016, and 2016-2017, the appearance of disease symptoms was monitored on February 11th and continued until April 11. The epidemic assessment routes of the WLR on each date included counties from the center of Khuzestan Province (Ahvaz) to the west...
Monitoring of Wheat Leaf Rust in Southwest of Iran

(Hoveyzeh, Susangerd, Bostan, Dasht-e Azadegan, and Shush) and south (Bandar-e Mahshahr, Khorramshahr, Abadan, Shadegan, and Hendijan). It also included Dezful and Andimeshk to the north, and Ramhormoz, Izeh, and Bagh-e Malek to the east. Moreover, in the center of the province, it covered Ahvaz, Bavi, and south of Shooshtari (Figure 1).

RESULTS

Meteorological Data Analysis

On February, March, and April, active growth stage of flag leaf and seed filling period, the rainfalls and average monthly temperatures in Khuzestan Province during 2014-2015 were 7, 32, and 36 mm and 11.5, 17, and 28°C, respectively. During 2015-2016 were the rainfalls in February, March, and April 41.7, 54, and 29.7 mm and the average monthly temperatures were 12.7, 18.3, and 27°C, respectively. During 2016-2017 were the rainfalls in February, March, and April 41.7, 20, 47 mm and the average monthly temperatures were 12, 16.9, 29.3°C.

2014-2015 Regional Monitoring

Leaf rust disease was monitored every ten days from early December based on wheat growth stage (tillering stage) during 2014-2015. The symptoms were not observed until early March. The first symptoms, with the severity of 5 MS, appeared on early March in the southern parts of the province i.e., South of Ahwaz and Ahvaz-Khorramshahr Road. The late appearance of symptoms is indicative of a delay in disease occurrence. In western parts of the province, from Ahvaz to Dasht-e Azadegan, Hoveyzeh, and Susangerd, symptoms were traceable with the severity of 5 MS on mid-March, but in the north and northeast of the Khuzestan where the weather is colder than the south region, symptoms did not appear. In the next monitoring, which continued until May 10, the disease progress rate was insignificant due to temperature increases and reduction of green wheat tissue. Based

Figure 1. Map of Iran and Khuzestan Province and WLR monitoring routes. The yellow arrows indicate center to east direction. The red arrows indicate center to north direction. The blue arrows indicate center to northwest direction. The white arrows indicate center to southwest direction. The green arrows indicate the center direction to the southeast.
on the latest results, the highest disease severity was 10 MS in the Safhe region in the south of Ahvaz in late April, and then it stopped. In the west part of the region, near Susangerd and Hoveyzeh, the most severe intensity was between 10 MS to 15 MS. In the northern areas including Shush, Dezful, and Andimeshk, no symptom appeared until the end of April, but in early May subtle symptoms appeared with 5 MS and 10 MS severity. Symptoms did not appear until the end of monitoring in the eastern regions, i.e. Izeh and Bagh-e Malek (Table 1).

2015-2016 Regional Monitoring

During 2015-2016, environmental conditions for the development of leaf rust in this province were quite suitable. According to the results, symptoms appeared one month earlier in this year, and by considering the incubation period of the disease, the fields were infected in early January. The symptoms appeared in many susceptible cultivars of the region, and individually mixed cultivars in the experimental plot. In most of the monitored areas, the symptom of the disease was observed. The first symptom occurred with 5 MS severity in February in the southern areas (Ahvaz-Khorramshahr Road and Abadan). Symptoms appeared two weeks later in the west area (Susangerd, Hoveyzeh and Dasht-e Azadegan with 5 MS severity). In the northern regions, the disease started in late February, in counties such as Dezful and Andimeshk, with the severity of 10 MS. Eventually, the disease distributed over southern, western, and northern regions, while it did not appear in eastern parts of the province (i.e., Izeh, Bagh-e Malek, and Ramhormoz) until the end of the monitoring period. In the south, the disease developed until the end of February and reached 30 MS, then, it continued slowly due to high temperature, and on March 10, the growth stopped at the plants. Eventually, teliospores’ sign appeared. In the west and north, plants grew until March 10, and disease severity was traceable to 20 S. Although symptoms appeared in different regions, the disease developed with less severity, due to cultivation of resistant cultivars. In northern regions that had favorable climatic conditions and susceptible cultivars, the disease developed to 30 S (Table 1).

2016-2017 Regional Monitoring

Leaf rust monitoring started in early December in 2016-2017, and was repeated every ten days and including monitored regions in the previous year. Similar to the previous years, the first symptoms appeared around Karun River, but because of the exceptional climatic conditions, leaf rust disease appeared partially in late February. Simultaneously with increasing temperature, disease progress rate decreased. In the south of Ahvaz (Safeh region) the disease continued in some spots trivially with the severity of 5 MS after March 10. Due to the weather conditions, the disease developed very slowly and eventually reached 10 MS in late March 2017 in the southern regions, and then stopped. In the western areas (Susangerd and Hoveyzeh) the disease started in early March with the severity of 5 MS and stopped in late March. In the northern parts of the province where the green areas remained until the end of March, the disease severity reached 15 MS, and then it stopped. Similar to previous year, no symptoms appeared in eastern parts of Khuzestan Province (Izeh, Bagh-e Malek, and Ramhormoz) (Table 1).

DISCUSSION

Khuzestan Province area is about 64,057 km². It is located in the southwest of Iran between 47 ° 41’ and 50° 39’ E longitudes and 29 ° 58’ and 33 ° 4’ N latitudes. Although it is influenced by special synoptic conditions in the major climate systems, influential variables have created a minor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site number</th>
<th>Location*</th>
<th>Geographical direction</th>
<th>Latitude</th>
<th>Longitude</th>
<th>The first date of the symptom observation and severity of disease at the end of the growing season</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ahvaz-Khorramshahr Road</td>
<td>Ahvaz to the southwest</td>
<td>31.1442</td>
<td>48.3459</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ahvaz-Khorramshahr Road</td>
<td>Ahvaz to the southwest</td>
<td>31.1243</td>
<td>48.3214</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Ahvaz-Khorramshahr Road</td>
<td>Ahvaz to the southwest</td>
<td>31.1101</td>
<td>48.3229</td>
<td>11-March</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ahvaz-Khorramshahr Road</td>
<td>Ahvaz to the southwest</td>
<td>31.1106</td>
<td>48.3003</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Ahvaz-Khorramshahr Road</td>
<td>Ahvaz to the southwest</td>
<td>31.1114</td>
<td>48.2807</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Ahvaz-Khorramshahr Road</td>
<td>Ahvaz to the southwest</td>
<td>31.1123</td>
<td>48.3307</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Ahvaz-Khorramshahr Road</td>
<td>Ahvaz to the southwest</td>
<td>31.1158</td>
<td>48.3401</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Ahvaz-Abadan Road</td>
<td>Ahvaz to the southwest</td>
<td>30.5237</td>
<td>49.2302</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Ahvaz-Abadan Road</td>
<td>Ahvaz to the southwest</td>
<td>30.4245</td>
<td>48.4833</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Ahvaz-Hendijan Road</td>
<td>Ahvaz to the southwest</td>
<td>30.3105</td>
<td>49.5736</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Ahvaz-Hendijan Road</td>
<td>Ahvaz to the southwest</td>
<td>30.3701</td>
<td>49.5059</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Ahvaz-Hendijan Road</td>
<td>Ahvaz to the southwest</td>
<td>30.3643</td>
<td>49.4955</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Ahvaz-Hoveyzeh Road</td>
<td>Ahvaz to the west</td>
<td>31.4827</td>
<td>48.2615</td>
<td>21-March</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Ahvaz-Hoveyzeh Road</td>
<td>Ahvaz to the west</td>
<td>31.5107</td>
<td>48.2218</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Ahvaz-Shosh Road</td>
<td>Ahvaz to the west</td>
<td>32.2249</td>
<td>48.3121</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Ahvaz-Susangerd Road</td>
<td>Ahvaz to the west</td>
<td>31.2934</td>
<td>48.2455</td>
<td>11-March</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The points where the data was recorded; † The geographical route where the points are selected from them; ‡ The first date of the disease symptom observation; § The severity of disease at the end of the growing season. - The points that data were zero were deleted. - The points in the neighboring areas that had same severity were deleted.
Continued...
Table 1 continued. The first date of the disease symptom observation and severity of disease at the end of the growing season during 2014-2015, 2015-2016, 2016-2017.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site number</th>
<th>Location(^a)</th>
<th>Geographical direction(^b)</th>
<th>Latitude</th>
<th>Longitude</th>
<th>The first date of the symptom observation and severity of disease at the end of the growing season</th>
<th>2014-2015</th>
<th>2015-2016</th>
<th>2016-2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Date(^c) Severity(^d) Date Severity Date Severity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Ahvaz-Susangerd Road</td>
<td>Ahvaz to the west</td>
<td>31.4315</td>
<td>48.0116</td>
<td>29-Feb 10</td>
<td>29-Feb 20</td>
<td>29-Feb 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Ahvaz-Hamidieh Road</td>
<td>Ahvaz to the west</td>
<td>31.4941</td>
<td>48.2531</td>
<td>- 0 11-March 20</td>
<td>- 21-March 10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Ahvaz-Hoveyzieh Road</td>
<td>Ahvaz to the west</td>
<td>31.2459</td>
<td>48.0804</td>
<td>- 0 29-Feb 20</td>
<td>- - 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Ahvaz-Shosh Road</td>
<td>Ahvaz to the northwest</td>
<td>32.0142</td>
<td>48.1748</td>
<td>- 0 29-Feb 10</td>
<td>- - 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Ahvaz-Shosh Road</td>
<td>Ahvaz to the northwest</td>
<td>32.1359</td>
<td>48.1957</td>
<td>21-March 10</td>
<td>11-March 10</td>
<td>21-March 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Ahvaz-Shosh Road</td>
<td>Ahvaz to the northwest</td>
<td>32.1206</td>
<td>48.1007</td>
<td>21-March 10</td>
<td>11-March 30</td>
<td>21-March 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Ahvaz-Shosh Road</td>
<td>Ahvaz to the northwest</td>
<td>32.1243</td>
<td>48.0721</td>
<td>21-March 10</td>
<td>11-March 20</td>
<td>21-March 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Ahvaz-Shosh Road</td>
<td>Ahvaz to the northwest</td>
<td>32.1851</td>
<td>48.0808</td>
<td>- 0 11-March 20</td>
<td>- - 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Ahvaz-Shosh Road</td>
<td>Ahvaz to the northwest</td>
<td>32.2355</td>
<td>48.1208</td>
<td>21-March 20</td>
<td>11-March 20</td>
<td>21-March 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Ahvaz-shooestar Road</td>
<td>Ahvaz to the northwest</td>
<td>32.1351</td>
<td>48.2002</td>
<td>- 0 11-March 20</td>
<td>- - 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Ahvaz-Ramhormoz Road</td>
<td>Ahvaz to east</td>
<td>31.1819</td>
<td>49.3437</td>
<td>- 0 - 0 - 0</td>
<td>- - 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Ahvaz-Ramhormoz Road</td>
<td>Ahvaz to east</td>
<td>31.0134</td>
<td>49.4303</td>
<td>- 0 - 0 - 0</td>
<td>- - 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Ahvaz-Izeh Road</td>
<td>Ahvaz to the east</td>
<td>31.4114</td>
<td>49.5202</td>
<td>- 0 - 0 - 0</td>
<td>- - 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Ahvaz-Izeh Road</td>
<td>Ahvaz to the east</td>
<td>31.5108</td>
<td>49.4528</td>
<td>- 0 - 0 - 0</td>
<td>- - 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^a\) The points where the data was recorded; \(^b\) The geographical route where the points are selected from them; \(^c\) The first date of the disease symptom observation; \(^d\) The severity of disease at the end of the growing season. - The points that data were zero were deleted. - The points in the neighboring areas that had same severity were deleted.
and homogenous climate. According to the studies (Movahedi et al., 2013), Khuzestan Province is divided into the following five climatic regions based on autumn and winter rainfall index, weather temperature, and humidity:

1- low precipitation with high humidity in the southwest of the province including counties of Abadan and Khorramshahr,

2- Warm and dry for the southern parts of the province, including counties of Ahvaz, Bandar-e Mahshahr, and Shadegan,

3- Humid and moderate in the center and southeast of the province, including counties such as Shoooshtar, Masjid-e Soleyman, and Ramhormoz,

4- High raining index for eastern parts of the province like Izeh and Bagh-e Malek,

5- Mild with a moderate range of precipitation in northern parts of the province, like Dezful and Sardasht cities.

The Zagros Mountains are located in the northeast and east of the province with diminishing altitudes toward the southwest. Khuzestan province is divided into plain and mountainous regions. Mountainous parts are located in the north and east of the province, and plain areas start from the south of Dezful and continue to the Persian Gulf. From south, west, and southwest of the province to the east, northeast, and north of the province, the temperature decreases and rainfall increases. Thus, highlands play a significant role in the Khuzestan Province. Khuzestan region is influenced by three wind types: first, cold weather of mountainous areas blowing in east and northeast of the region. Second, the warm and humid wind coming from the Persian Gulf, blowing in the plain areas. Third, the wind comes from Saudi Arabia and always is sandy and humid (Dadrezaei et al., 2017).

The results of regional assessment reports of WLR, which had been carried out by the experts of the Agricultural Research Center of Khuzestan Province during 1993-2000, showed that the first symptoms of the disease appeared typically in the west parts of the Khuzestan Province (near to Hoveyzeh Marshe and Dash-e Azadegan). This might be due to suitable wet conditions and the cultivation of susceptible cultivars. After conducting preventive measures and also due to the dryness of a big part of Hoveyzeh Marshe, which is the result of extensive dry periods in the whole region,

---

**Figure 2.** General reasons for the change of regional patterns of WLR in Khuzestan Province over the past two decades.
the first symptoms of WLR are not reported from this region anymore. Our results showed that the epidemiology of leaf rust had changed dramatically, which might be because of the presence of widespread agricultural agroindustries in the south of Ahvaz (Ahvaz-Khorramshar Road) (Figure 2). In fact, the first appearance of symptoms were observed around the Karun River and fields located next to Sugar Cane Crop Industry on the Ahvaz-Khorramshahr Road. Consequently, the disease’s symptoms spreaded the west over 10 to 15 days and led to the slight growth of the disease in those regions. Then, the disease symptoms were observed in the northern parts within 10 to 15 days, and sometimes appeared in the north and west simultaneously. According to our monitoring reports during the three years of study, the disease was not observed in the east of Khuzestan Province, although ignorable single pustules were reported in regions near the Ramhormoz. Environmental conditions around Karun River are very favorable for the WLR, due to the development of agricultural industries and presence of warm and humid microclimates in this region. The outbreak of epidemics in early growing season and lack of suitable disease management programs can cause significant loss. Regions with the highest temperature in the province are located in the center, south, west, north, and east, respectively. The southern areas have high humidity for the following reasons: winds which blow from the Persian Gulf and Oman Sea, the presence of Karun River in this region, and presence of agricultural industries. Apparently, based on the temperature and humidity rate required for leaf rust, the first symptoms appear in the south of the province. In the west of the province, unlike to past years, delayed symptom appearance is due to dryness of Hoveyzeh Marshe, warm winds that blow from Saudi Arabia, and cultivation of more resistant wheat cultivars such as Mehregan and Chamran 2. In the northern parts of the province, including areas with mild and moderate rainfalls that are suitable conditions to the disease development in early March, practically no sever epidemics occur. This might be due to the crops ripening and lack of green tissue of wheat that is susceptible to WLR. In the eastern parts of Khuzestan Province, the disease cannot infect susceptible cultivars, because of the presence of the Zagros Mountains and low temperature in the early season. Moreover, in the late growing season, the green area was diminished, and preventive measures were implemented; therefore, the disease could not develop anymore.

Climatic changes would influence wheat production and the occurrence of severe leaf rust. Studies indicate that the side effect of climate changes on the crop yield and disease is beyond its positive effects (IPCC, 2014). In central Europe, rainfall is high in winter, but it decreases in the summer and results in dryness. This condition is similarly available in Khuzestan Province, especially in its south and west. These conditions affect the disease growth based on the region and wheat cultivars (Mikkelsen et al., 2015). Results indicated that there was less rainfall during the growing season of 2014-2015 and 2016-2017 than 2015-2016, and during March, which is the time of symptom’s appearance, the rainfall rate was almost half of the other periods. Comparing meteorological data of February, March, and April indicated that, in 2015-2016, weather temperature was one to two °C higher than both 2014-2015 and 2016-2017. Regarding favorite weather conditions for leaf rust development, the weather conditions had been more suitable for the development of disease in 2015-16 than the two preceding and following years.

Here, it was supposed that the time and the place of leaf rust disease appearance had changed due to the dry climate of the Khuzestan Province, significant reduction in rain, dryness of Hoveyzeh Marshes, and the widespread agroindustries in the south of Khuzestan. Since temperature and rainfall influence the disease severity (El Jarroudi et al., 2014a; El Jarroudi et al., 2014b), climate data for a three-year period were collected.
Our results indicated that in growing season of 2015-2016, in which weather temperature in February and March was 1 to 2°C higher than the other periods, the occurrence and disease severity were remarkably higher. This is in agreement with previous studies such as Launay et al. (2014) and Racca et al. (2015). Also, in addition to climate changes, the cultivation system plays a prominent role in altering the disease occurrence and its severity as well (Juroszek and von Tiedemen, 2015).

**CONCLUSIONS**

Overall, the data provided in this study can aid us in better use of decision support systems such as choosing cultivars, changing the cultivation time limit, changing the fungicide application time limit, or inhibit side effects on crop yield. Since under favorable conditions, the disease-causing agent can produce many spores that are transported to remote distances by wind, studying the cultivation models of the region, identifying infection centers, time and place of the first symptoms of the disease, and its dispersion model to use fungicides can influence the control of the disease in the coming years.

**REFERENCES**


پایش منطقه‌ای دینامیک زنگ برگی گندم (Puccinia triticina Eriks) در جنوب غربی ایران-استان خوزستان

م. حسن زاده، ن. صفایی، م. ر. صالحی، س. ت. دادرضایی، و س. ن. طباطبایی

چکیده

در این مطالعه ظهور اولین علامت بیماری زنگ برگی گندم در استان خوزستان از دی ماه ۱۳۹۳ با فاصله همزمان در شمال و جنوب استان تا زمان نیمه سوم اسفند ماه به‌طور مداوم ثبت شد. در سال زراعی ۳۶-۳۵۳۵ اولین علامت در اکبر اسفند در شمال استان ظاهر شد. در جنوب استان خوزستان اولین علامت بیماری با شدت ۵MS در اواخر اولین اسفند ماه به‌طور مداوم ثبت شد.

در شوال استان علامت بیماری جزئی شد و در روودان کارون با شدت ۵MS در اواخر اوایل اسفند ماه به‌طور مداوم ثبت شد. در سال زراعی ۳۷-۳۵۳۶ اولین علامت در اکبر اسفند به‌طور مداوم ثبت شد. در ۱۰MS به‌طور مداوم شدت ۲۰MS در اواخر اسفند به‌طور مداوم ثبت شد.

در سال زراعی ۳۸-۳۵۳۷ اولین علامت در اکبر اسفند به‌طور مداوم ثبت شد. در ۵MS به‌طور مداوم شدت ۱۵MS در نیمه اول اسفند ماه به‌طور مداوم ثبت شد. در اکبر اسفند به‌طور مداوم ثبت شد. در نیمه دوم اسفند ماه به‌طور مداوم ثبت شد. در اکبر اسفند به‌طور مداوم ثبت شد. در نیمه ماه به‌طور مداوم ثبت شد. در اکبر اسفند به‌طور مداوم ثبت شد. در نیمه ماه به‌طور مداوم ثبت شد.