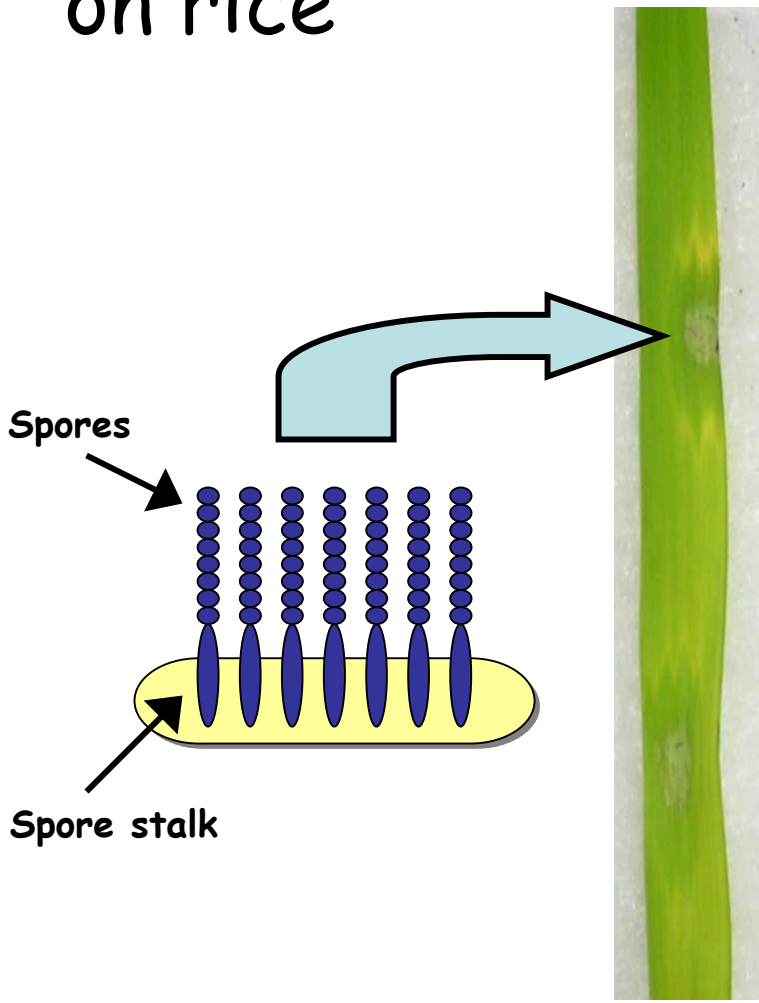
Two tests to examine spore release in *M. grisea*

- Test 1: capture spore release from mature cultures on filter paper

- Test 2: Are host plant volatiles involved in spore release? Capture spores on filter paper in response to host vs. non-host plants

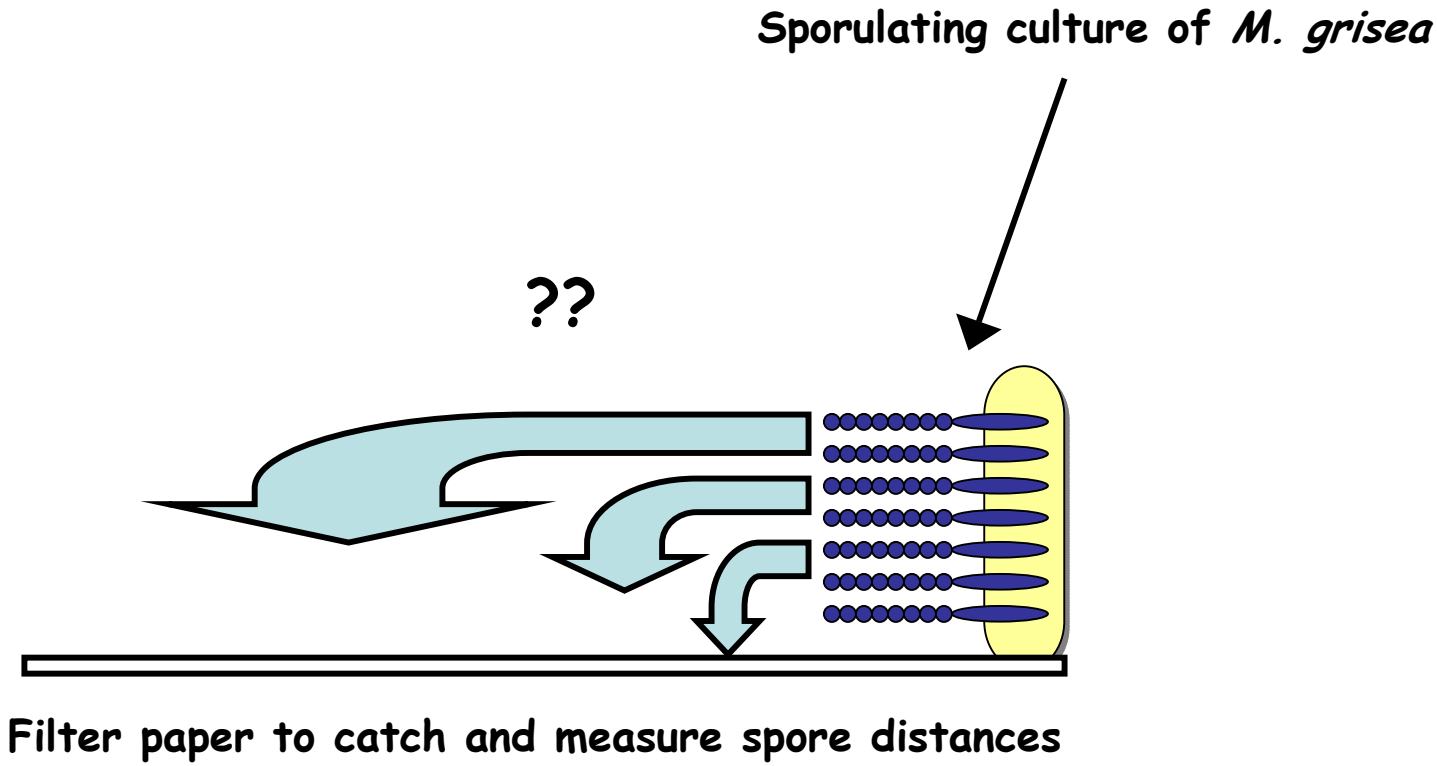
M. Grisea ~ causes a disease caused "rice blast" on rice

- Kills enough rice every year to feed 60 million people
- Typically, the asexual spores ('conidia') are thought to mainly 'leave' their spore stalk by wind
- We would like to test whether this is true, or whether *M. grisea* follows a more 'active' method of spore release
- We would also like to examine whether volatile chemicals, produced by either host or non-host plants, change the number and/or way in which spores are released



Blast lesions are caused by spores blowing onto rice plants. They form diamond-shaped lesions.

Test 1:
Do the spores just drop? Or do they actually project off the conidiospore?



Test 2:
Experimental Model Set-Up to Test Host Plant and Non-Host Plant Volatiles on Spore Release