

Soft Winter Wheat

notes and observations for Michigan

May 28, 2016

Stripe rust on the move

Stripe rust has spread across the state and, according to reports, is starting to move up the plant. There is no resistance to stripe rust, but some varieties are clearly less susceptible. Below is a table in which varieties are given a relative rating based on MSU performance reports in 2012 and 2013. It is an incomplete list of varieties, and the data is not particularly strong since stripe rust has not been prevalent enough in recent years to conduct ratings (so scout all fields regardless of variety).



Growers would do well to use fungicides more aggressively this season depending on the situation. In some cases, where stripe rust is on the second leaf from the top on a susceptible variety, consider using an inexpensive triazole like propiconazole (originally named Tilt) where the scab application is still a week away. In this scenario, one would still likely come back with Caramba or Prosaro at the scab timing. Where wheat is currently flowering, the Prosaro or Caramba should be sufficient to keep the disease in check. For more information, see today's article in [MSU NEWS](#).



Susceptibility of soft winter wheat varieties to Stripe rust				
	mod. susceptible		mod resistant	
	soft red	soft white		
	DF 111	Red Devil	Sunburst	P25R39
	Shirley	Sienna	Whale	D 9042
	Red Ruby	Hopewell	P 25R40	Branson
	DF 45	Butch	DF112	Red Devil
			P25R34	D 9223
	Ambassador	P25R43	5024	
	Aubrey	D 9242	Venus	
	Envoy	Ava	6012	
	AC			
	Mountain	Jupiter		
	Caledonia			
	5024			

Fusarium head scab treatment

Head scab fungicide applications are currently underway in southern MI and, under these warm conditions, the rest of us may not be too far behind. A [fact sheet](#) is available on the basics of fungicides for head scab. Because of the additional concerns over leaf diseases, including stripe rust, growers are encouraged to use an aggressive approach with fungicides in many cases.

Based on recent research, we are now recommending that growers wait to apply their Prosaro or Caramba approximately a week after full heading (and 2 to 6 days after the first anthers appear). The head to the right is almost fully emerged (the base of head is above base of flag leaf). Depending on temperatures, and if this head is representative of the field, fungicide should be applied in approximately a week's time. This assumes the first anthers appear in 2 or 3 days. If current warm temperatures persist, a day or two might be shaved off this week-long timeline.



Armyworm trap numbers low

As in past years, the MI Wheat Watchers have been trapping armyworm moths. For the fourth year in a row, the numbers in all traps have been low. Growers should still check every field at this time, but a preventative insecticide -sometime added to scab fungicide application - is not encouraged.

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wheat information site:

<http://fieldcrop.msu.edu/wheat/>