**Striped rust on the move**

Striped rust has spread across the state and, according to reports, is starting to move up the plant. There is no resistance to striped 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 striped 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 striped 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 striped rust

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>varietal type</th>
<th>susceptible</th>
<th>mod. susceptible</th>
<th>mod resistant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **soft red**  | DF 111 Shirley Red Ruby
DF 45          | Red Devil Sienna Hopewell
Butch          | Sunburst Whale P 25R40
DF 112 P25R34  | P25R39 D 9042
Branson Red Devil D 9223 |
| **soft white**| Ambassador Aubrey Envoy AC Mountain Caledonia 5024 | P25R43 D 9242 Ava Jupiter | 5024 Venus 6012 |
**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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