Managing Stripe Rust in Pacific Northwest Winter Wheat

Thomas Sweemer¹, Michael Flowers¹, Chris Mundt¹, Stephen Guy², Juliet Marshall³, and Doug Finkelnburg³ ¹: Oregon State University, ²: Washington State University, ³: University of Idaho

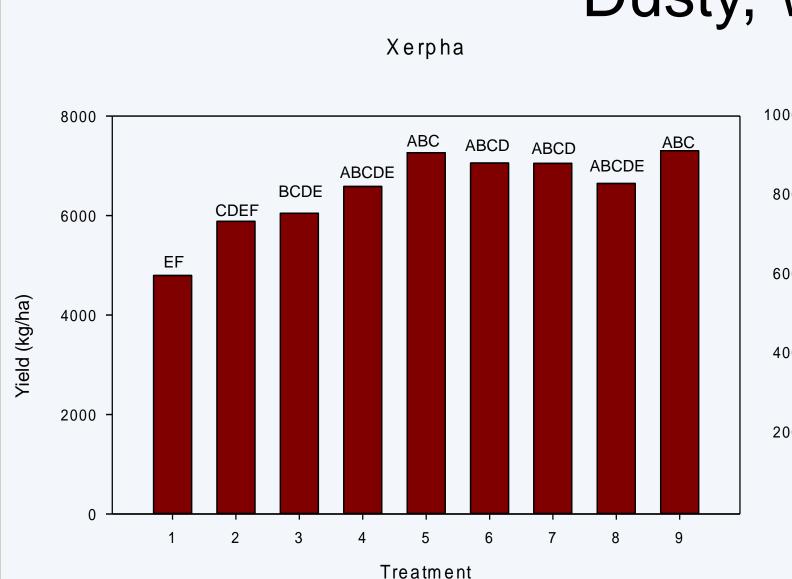
Introduction

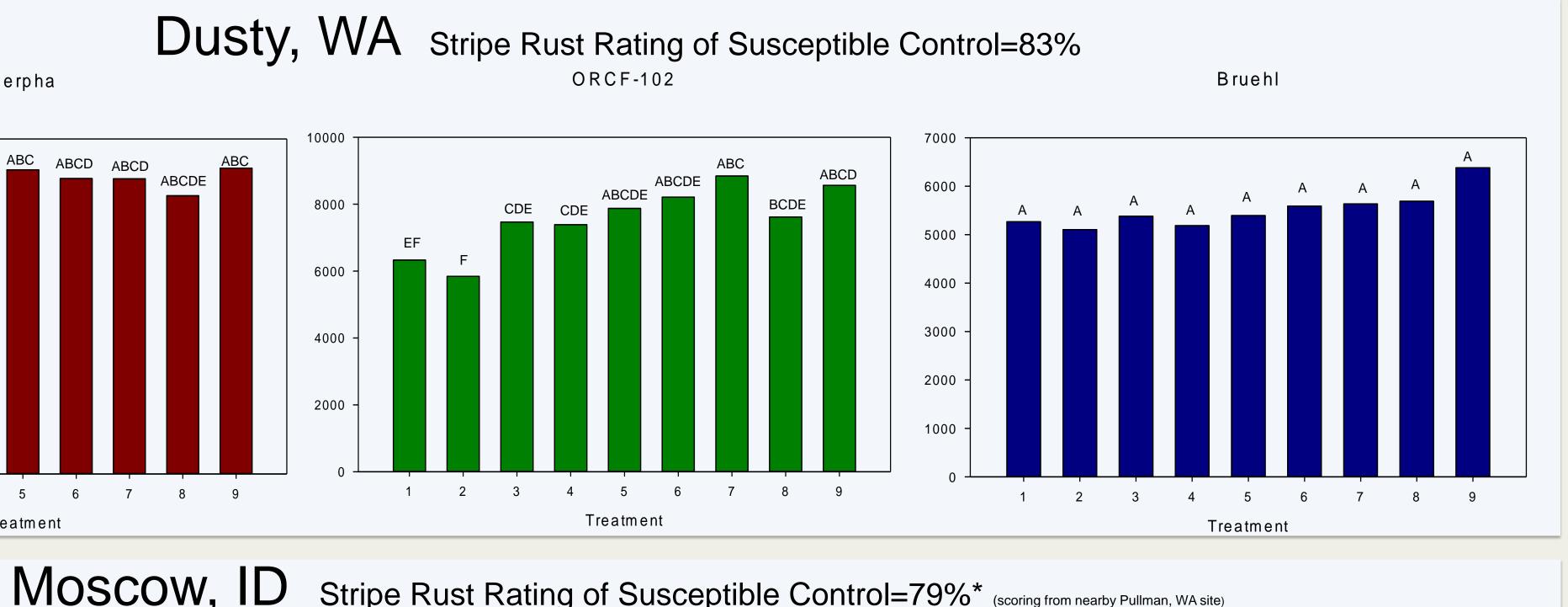
In the last several years the predominant stripe rust races are more aggressive and cause more damage to the commonly grown wheat varieties in the region. In addition the new races are less sensitive to cold and warm temperatures. This allows them to survive through mild winters and infect the wheat crop late into the season. In 2011, grain yield was reduced by 80-90% in susceptible varieties when stripe rust was not controlled through the use of fungicides. While breeding programs are moving rapidly to introduce more resistant wheat varieties, it is likely that growers will need to rely on fungicide applications to control stripe rust in the coming years.

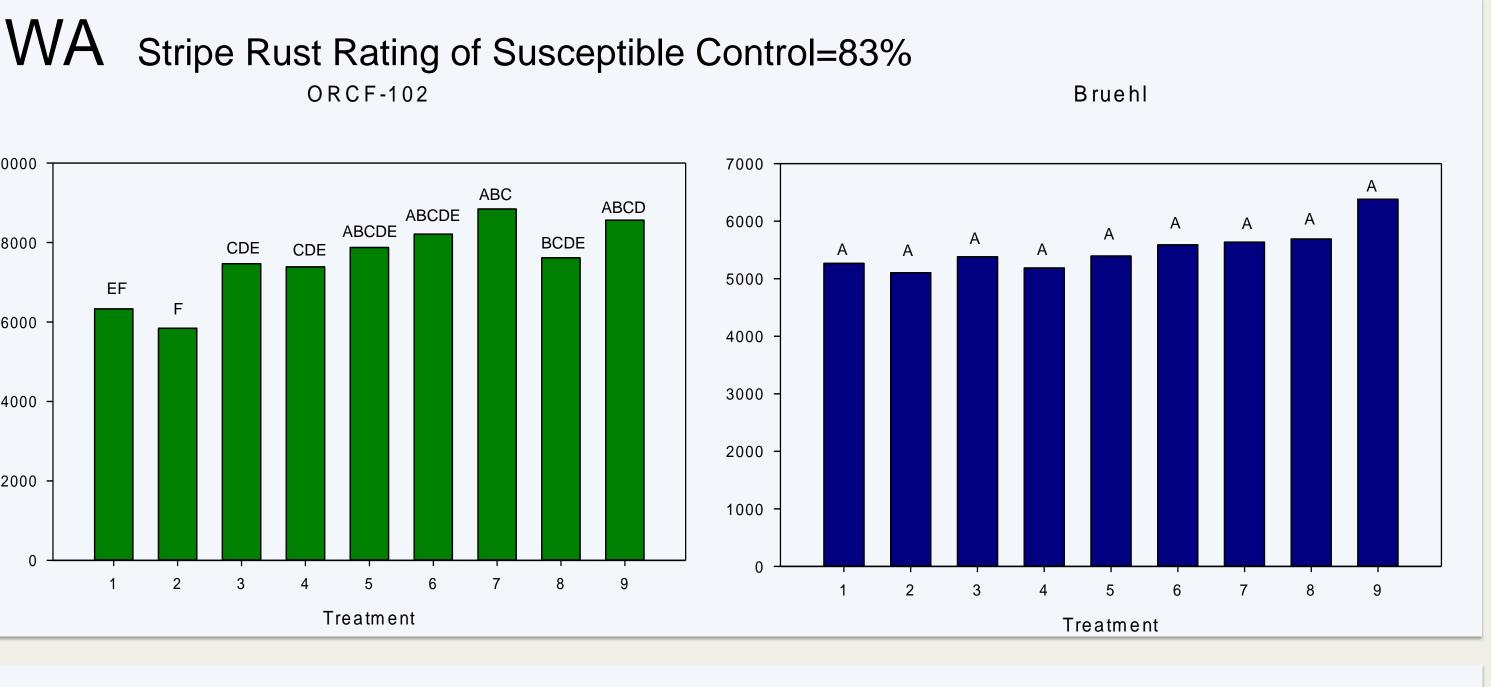
Objectives

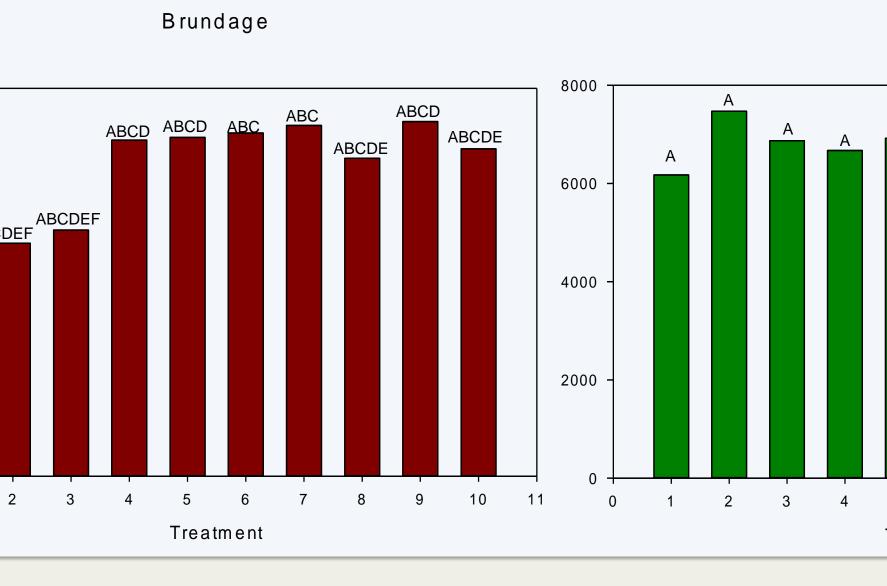
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- 1) To evaluate fungicide efficacy for stripe rust control on susceptible, moderately susceptible, and resistant winter wheat varieties
- 2) To determine the optimum timing of fungicide application(s) based on three growth stages: jointing (Feekes 6), flag leaf emergence (Feekes 8-9), and heading (Feekes 10.1-10.5)
- 3) To determine the effect of fungicide class on the control of stripe rust

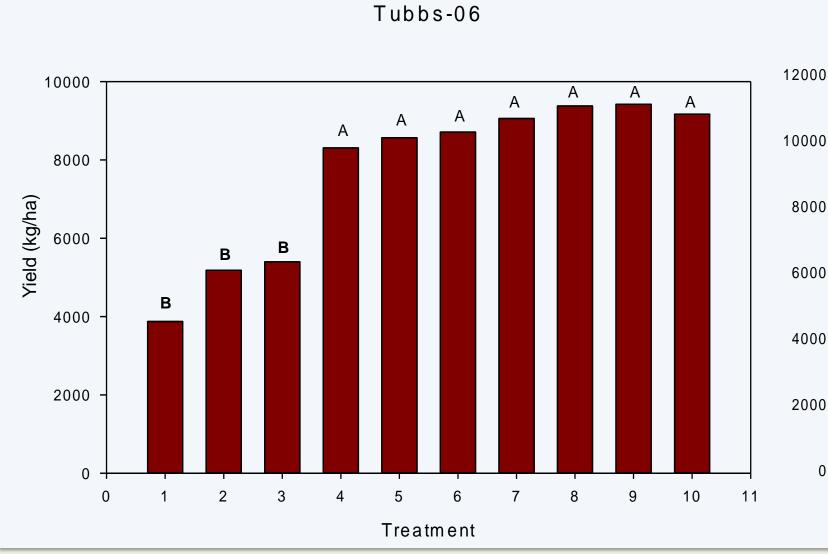












0.078

Variety x Treatmen

0.03

<0.001

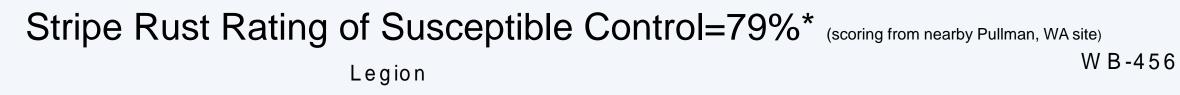
p-values by Treatment and Location CORVALLIS, OR PENDLETON, OR Stripe Rust % at Heading Replication <0.001 0.213 Replication 0.016 0.45 <0.00T <0.001 <0.001 Treatment < 0.001 < 0.001 <0.001 Treatment <0.001 < 0.001 < 0.001 < 0.001 Variety Variety < 0.001 Variety x Treatment <0.001 <0.001 Variety x Treatment <0.001 <0.001 <0.001 ST. JOHN, WA DUSTY, WA Stripe Rust % at Heading Test weight Test weight Yield Yield 0.188 < 0.001 0.011 0.227 0.347 Replication Replication <0.001 0.029 <0.001 <0.001 < 0.001 Treatment Treatment <0.001 <0.001 0.018 <0.001 < 0.001 Variety Variety 0.392

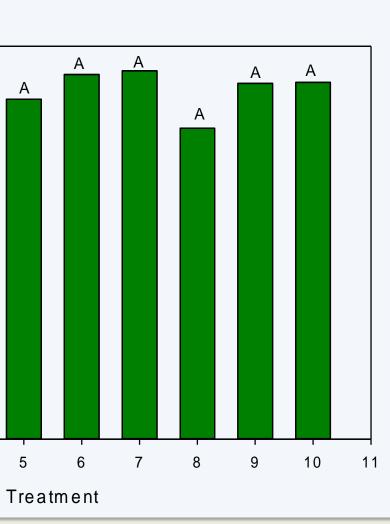
<0.001

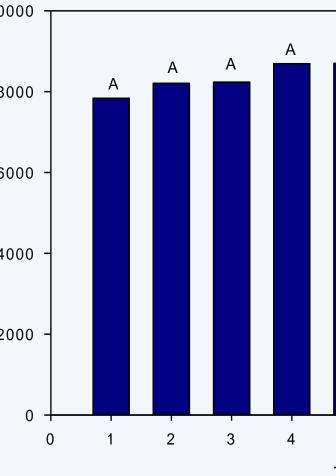
Variety x Treatment

Study sites were located throughout the tri-state region to capture a range of growing environments. Treatments were arranged in a split-plot design with four replications. Whole plots consisted of ten fungicide application timings and/or products. Subplots consisted of three wheat varieties. Prior to each fungicide application, treatments were evaluated for visual disease symptoms on a 1-100 scale (% leaf infection). At maturity, plots were harvested using a small plot combine and measurements of grain yield, test weight, and grain protein content obtained.

Materials and Methods

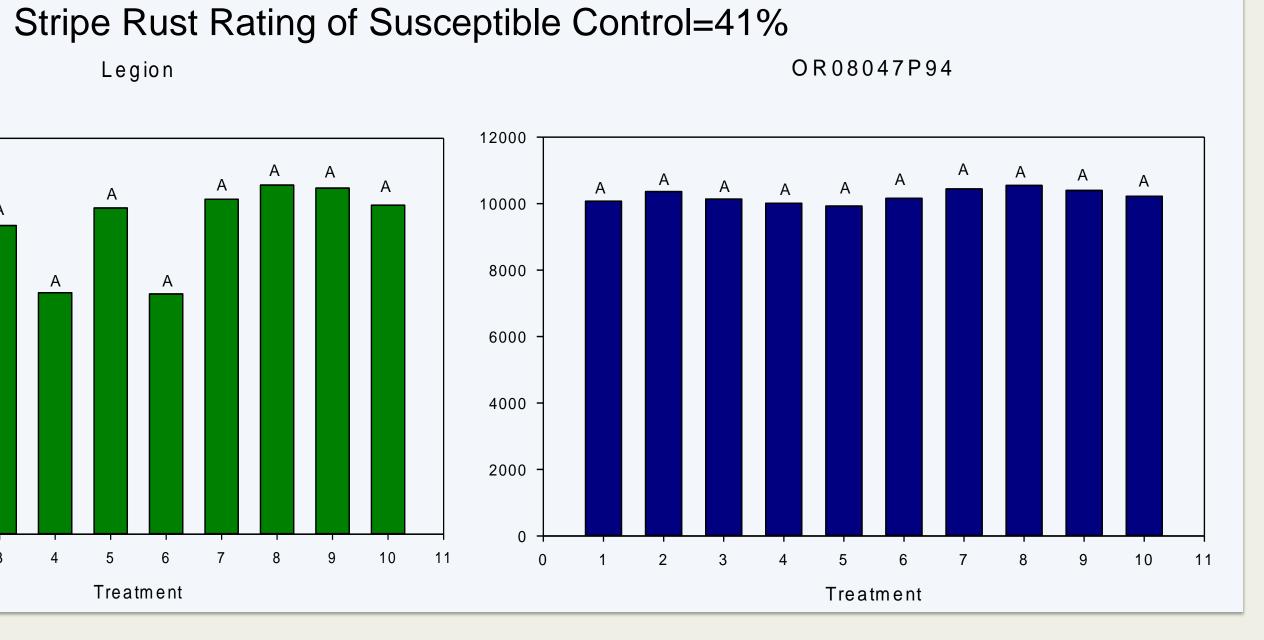








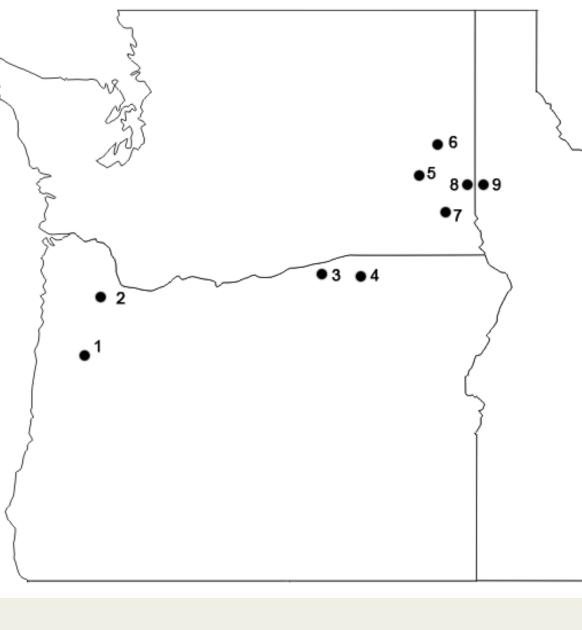
Treatment



Significance at α =0.05 designated by highlight

	MAYVIEW, WA			PULLMAN, WA				ABERDEEN, ID			
Stripe Rust % at Heading		Yield	Test weight	Stripe Rust % at Heading		Yield	Test weight	Stripe Rust % at Heading		Yield	Test weigh
0.506	Replication	0.175	0.775	0.027	Replication	<0.001	<0.001	0.075	Replication	<0.001	0.006
< 0.001	Treatment	<0.001	<0.001	< 0.001	Treatment	<0.001	0.006	<0.001	Treatment	0.126	0.642
< 0.001	Variety	0.252	<0.001	0.048	Variety	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	Variety	<0.001	<0.001
< 0.001		0 404	0 202	0.042		0.013	<0.001	< 0.001		0.275	0.213
<0.001	Variety x Treatment	0.464 FOREST G	0.303 ROVE, OR	0.043	Variety x Treatment	HERMIST		<u> </u>	Variety x Treatment	0.375 COW, ID	0.213
							ON, OR			COW, ID	
Stripe Rust % at Heading				0.043 Stripe Rust % at Heading			ON, OR	Stripe Rust % at Heading	MOSC	COW, ID Yield	Test weight
Stripe Rust %		FOREST G	ROVE, OR	Stripe Rust %	Replication	HERMIST	ON, OR	Stripe Rust %	MOSC	OW, ID Yield 0.013	Test weight
Stripe Rust % at Heading		FOREST G Yield	ROVE, OR Test weight	Stripe Rust % at Heading		HERMIST	ON, OR Test weight	Stripe Rust % at Heading	MOSC Replication Treatment	COW, ID Yield 0.013 <0.001	Test weight <0.001 0.185
otripe Rust % at Heading 0.027	Replication	FOREST G Yield 0.018	ROVE, OR Test weight 0.142	Stripe Rust % at Heading 0.237	Replication	HERMIST Yield <0.001	ON, OR Test weight 0.008	Stripe Rust % at Heading 0.402	MOSC	OW, ID Yield 0.013	Test weight

Idaho Variety	Treatments	Washington Var	iety Treatments	Oregon Variety Treatments		
Variety Name	Stripe Rust Reaction	Variety Name	Stripe Rust Reaction	Variety Name	Stripe Rust Reaction	
Brundage	Susceptible	Xerpha	Susceptible	Tubbs 06	Susceptible	
Legion	Intermediate	ORCF-102	Intermediate	Legion	Intermediate	
WB-456	Resistant	Bruehl	Resistant	OR08047P94	Resistant	



Xerpha	Susceptible		
ORCF-102	Intermediate		
Bruehl	Resistant		
	Treatment	Fe	
	1		
	2	4	

Fungicide Treatments						
			Feekes			
Treatment	Feekes 6	Feekes 8-9	10.1-10.5			
1	0	0	0			
2	4 oz Tilt	0	0			
	14 oz Quilt					
3	Xcel	0	0			
4	0	4 oz Tilt	0			
		14 oz Quilt				
5	0	Xcel	0			
6	4 oz Tilt	4 oz Tilt	0			
	14 oz Quilt	14 oz Quilt				
7	Xcel	Xcel	0			
			4 oz Folicur or			
8	4 oz Tilt	4 oz Tilt	6.5 oz Prosaro			
	14 oz Quilt	14 oz Quilt	4 oz Folicur or			
9	Xcel	Xcel	6.5 oz Prosaro			
		14 oz Quilt				
10	4 oz Tilt	Xcel	0			

Experiment Locations:

1: Corvallis, OR; 2: Forest Grove, OR; 3: Hermiston, OR; 4: Pendleton, OR; 5: Dusty, WA; 6: St. John, WA; 7: Mayview, WA; 8: Pullman, WA; 9: Moscow, ID; 10: Aberdeen, ID

Conclusions

-Planting a resistant variety is the best way to manage stripe rust

-On susceptible varieties a fungicide application at flag leaf emergence (Feekes 8-9) maximized grain yield and test weight

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-On susceptible varieties, multiple fungicide applications did not increase grain yield or test weight compared to a single fungicide application at flag leaf emergence

-The timing of fungicide application is more important than the class of fungicide applied

-On resistant varieties, fungicide applications did not increase grain yield or test weight compared to the untreated control

