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May 1, 2017

To: Oregon Wheat Growers and Industry Reps
From: Mike Flowers, Christina Hagerty and Chris Mundt; OSU

RE: Eastern Oregon Disease Update

Stripe Rust Update:

Stripe rust was easily found on susceptible varieties in the variety trials at Hermiston and Pendleton-Ruggs. These locations have not received a fungicide application this spring and will be used to take stripe rust and other disease notes.

Stripe rust was also easily found on susceptible varieties in the variety trial at Walla Walla. This trial received an application of a triazole fungicide on March 31.

Conditions throughout eastern Oregon and southeastern Washington continue to be favorable for stripe rust infection and spread. If these conditions continue, growers should be prepared to apply multiple fungicide applications.

Stripe Rust Recommendation:

Growers are encouraged to continue scouting fields for stripe rust, including those fields that have already received a fungicide application. It is important to not let stripe rust build to high levels. Timing of application is generally more important than the product applied. There are less expensive products available (usually triazoles) that will do a good job. Fungicides containing both a triazole and a strobilurin can sometimes give better and more prolonged control under severe rust conditions, but also are more expensive. Choice of product will thus depend on yield potential of your crop, chemical price, and available funds.

Here are our thoughts on product choice and timing.

If active stripe is found (particularly on a susceptible variety) a fungicide application should be made as soon as possible.

If yield potential is > 80 bushels/acre – apply a mixed mode of action (strobilurin and triazole) fungicide.

If yield potential is < 80 bushels/acre – apply a triazole fungicide.

A SDHI fungicide (either alone or as a mixed mode of action) is not recommended for control of stripe rust.

Soilborne Wheat Mosaic Virus Update:

Growers are encouraged to submit samples to the Hermiston Plant Clinic (541-567-8321) from any fields with suspected Soilborne wheat mosaic virus infections. As daytime temperatures rise, the virus may become undetectable.