



Control products available for wheat:

- 1) **Tilt**- at the 4 oz. rate is protective and curative. A supplemental Idaho label has been obtained for use in wheat thru flag leaf emergence up to flowering. Effective for 21 days.
- 2) **Headline** - 6 oz. rate – preventative treatment  
9 oz. rate – locally systemic, recommended when disease is present. Effective for 14 days.
- 3) **Quilt**- “Quilt” is a tank mix combination of Tilt and Quadris to combine two systemic modes of action that provide preventative and curative activity. 14 oz rate gives you 4 oz. of Tilt and 4.2 oz of Quadris. Effective for 21 days. A supplemental Idaho label has been obtained in wheat for use thru flag leaf emergence up to flowering (Feekes 10.5). For Quadris and Quilt it is recommended that a penetrating adjuvant such as a COC at 1% v/v be added.
- 4) **Stratego** – 10 oz per acre, has protective and curative action, spray at 7-10 day intervals.
- 5) **Quadris** - 6 oz. rate – preventative treatment  
9 oz. rate – locally systemic, recommended when disease is present. Effective for 14 days.

Control products available for barley:

- 1) **Tilt**- at the 4 oz. rate is protective and curative. Effective for 21 days.
- 2) **Headline** - 6 oz. rate – preventative treatment  
9 oz. rate – systemic curative action  
Effective for 14 days.
- 3) **Quilt**- “Quilt” is a tank mix combination of Tilt and Quadris to combine two systemic modes of action that provide preventative and curative activity. 14 oz rate gives you 4 oz. of Tilt and 4.2 oz of Quadris. Effective for 21 days. For Quadris and Quilt it is recommended that a penetrating adjuvant such as a COC at 1% v/v be added.

Talk to your fieldmen about costs, rates and adjuvants needed.

Normally resistant varieties (such as Boundary HRW, Brundage 96 SWW [moderately resistant], Eltan SWW, Madsen SWW, Stephens SWW, spring wheat varieties Alpowa SWS, Alturas SWS, Jefferson HRS, Jerome HRS, Lolo HWS, Otis HWS, and Louise SWS) should be scouted at least twice a week. Under heavy disease pressure, more pustules will form on moderately resistant to moderately susceptible plants, and those varieties may require treatment. Some of the newer varieties may be variable for stripe rust reaction. If the variety is supposed to be resistant, you may see 5-10% susceptible plants, but you should not need to spray. Do not assume that a variety previously rated as resistant will remain resistant.

Susceptible varieties should be scouted daily or every other day to catch outbreaks that can seemingly appear overnight. Most spring varieties have shown degrees of susceptibility in the Palouse region.

**DO:**

**Consider the economics of spraying.** Susceptible crops with high yield potential (especially irrigated crops) should be at the top of the priority list for spraying. Losses of up to 60% and greater can occur in susceptible varieties.

**Scout seedling spring wheat aggressively.** The earlier the infection, the greater the potential loss. Look for early infection on the lower leaves.

**Consider spraying when 10% of any leaf on 10% of the plants are showing pustules.** Follow all label directions when spraying fungicides.

**Protect the flag leaf!** The majority of carbohydrates for grain fill comes from that flag leaf.

**DON'T:**

Spray after grain fill. Spraying with a fungicide after grain fill is too late to achieve economic control, and is past the labeled timing for application.

Spray when significant disease is already present. Spraying after most of the flag leaves are showing greater than 10% infection and the lower leaves are heavily infected may be too late to control economic damage. Take into consideration the yield potential.

Don't assume previously resistant varieties are safe from infection. The pathogen can change genetically and infect previously resistant varieties.

