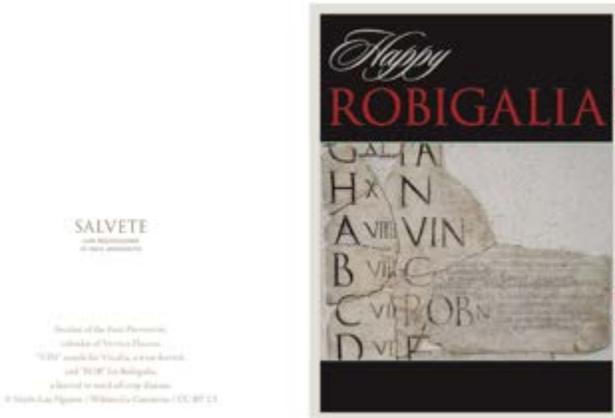


Today is April 25th.

## Robigalia!

from Anne Delgehausen, St. Paul, MN:



<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robigalia> An ancient Roman festival held to appease the God of rust (Robigus or Robigo). The Roman's celebrated Robigalia, an annual festival that, through sacrifices and feasting, hoped to prevent rust from destroying the upcoming crop.

May the evidence of your victory over the

Puccinia

be abundant in your fields!

Why am I sending this reminder of the devastating diseases caused by the rust fungi (Puccinia)?

While we no longer sacrifice red dogs (or sheep or goats) to stop stem rust, we battle *Puccinia striiformis*, stripe rust or Yellow Rust, almost every year now. While I am not suggesting you switch to sacrificing YELLOW dogs, however, I am suggesting that you remain vigilant in your battles against the yield-robbing fungi that affect so many wheat varieties.

So Yes, this email is a reminder that stripe rust is continuing to spread in irrigated and dryland crops.

This weather is very conducive to the spread of stripe rust. With susceptible varieties of winter wheat, it is highly recommended that you add fungicides in with the herbicides. But there are legitimate concerns about phytotoxicity associated with tank mixing.

Some general recommendations:

- 1) Application of tank mixes of herbicides and fungicides may result in phytotoxicity when cold (frosty) temperatures follow application. The same applies, more for spring wheat, when hot temperatures follow applications.
- 2) High pressure applications (40 psi) may result in increased phytotoxicity over lower pressure applications (30 psi).
- 3) No additional surfactant should be used when wild oat herbicides (Axial XL, Axial Star, Discover) are mixed with fungicides.
- 4) Bromoxynil herbicides (such as Bronate Advanced, Starane NXT, Maestro Advanced) should not be mixed with strobilurin fungicides.
- 5) READ and follow all label directions.

**From Kelly Luff** of Bayer Crop Science:

Stratego (4-5 oz rate) can be tank mixed with herbicides, but leave out NIS. (Absolute is not recommended in this market due to potential phytotoxicity. Stratego YLD is not recommended.)

Do not spray prior to high risk of frost or freezing temperatures. Optimum performance comes when applications are made when frost isn't occurring for a few days after application. Herbicides mixed with MSO increases burn especially with frost after application.

**From Allan Landon** of Syngenta:

Quilt, Headline and Twinline can be mixed with herbicides, but do not add surfactants with the mix. Wild oat herbicides (Axial XL, Axial Star or Discover) are higher in risk for phytotoxicity when mixed with these fungicides. (On the label: Twinline demonstrates phytotoxicity when mixed with EC formulated herbicides or insecticides and/or fertilizers.)

Actively growing, non-stressed crops fare better than stressed crops. Yellowing may occur, but crop should grow out of the symptoms.

**From Joe Yennish** of Dow:

Avoid mixing strobilurin fungicides with bromoxynil herbicides. PropiMax fungicide is a propiconazole and can be tank mixed with herbicides.

**For Winter Wheat:**

Stripe rust has been found where Brundage soft white winter wheat is grown. Bonneville, Bingham, Power, Twin Falls Counties. Dryland trials also show stripe rust on Garland, Yellowstone, Eltan, Kelvin, Warhorse, Juniper, Judee, Northern, Bearpaw

**For Spring wheat:**

Choose resistant spring wheat varieties. Susceptible varieties should be protected with fungicides, including at herbicide timing.

Scout wheat for stripe rust, even resistant varieties. Changes in stripe rust races will mean that resistance may no longer be effective.

Cheers! I'll be drinking red wine tonight, not white (yellow). Here's to controlling rust!

Juliet



Juliet Marshall, Ph.D.

Associate Professor, Cereals Pathology and Agronomy