

April 4, 2016

**Stripe Rust Alert**

I found stripe rust in two fields in south east Idaho today. The first location was south of Aberdeen in a field of commercial wheat (Brundage).

The second location between American Falls and Pocatello was in a field of volunteer wheat (also Brundage) where stripe rust was found in November, 2015.

In addition, stripe rust has been found in Brundage wheat in the Wendell area.

I highly recommend that anyone with a field of Brundage examine it closely for stripe rust, looking especially at lower leaves that could have been infected last fall. Snow cover protects wheat from freezing temperatures *as well as the stripe rust*. Fields that have been under snow will serve as good reservoirs for stripe rust to carry into our spring wheat.

All susceptible varieties should be scouted weekly from now on. Please report infected fields (the approximate location) so I can keep alerts updated as the season progresses. This helps everyone!

Strobilurin fungicides are excellent preventative fungicides, as are triazoles. Triazoles (or triazole and strobilurin mixes) are more effective if there is a field with established infections. The attached table is (not a complete) list of fungicides put together by a group of pathologists belonging to the NCERA-184, with ratings for degree of control of several wheat diseases.

At this point:

- 1) spray fungicides at herbicide timing on susceptible varieties of winter wheat
- 2) select resistant spring varieties, if possible
- 3) be prepared to spray susceptible winter and spring varieties as needed to protect from yield loss – this may be two or more applications of fungicides during the growing season

The symptoms may not look like the typical long yellow-orange stripes that you see later in the season, but will look more like this:



Also visit the project website for more pictures: <http://www.uidaho.edu/extension/cereals/scseidaho>

Juliet Marshall, Ph.D.  
Associate Professor, Cereals Pathology and Agronomy