Jim Wasia reported the first 2018 incidence of **stripe rust in the Aberdeen** vicinity, and I am buying him lunch.

Literally three minutes after, Brad Clayson, CHS in Blackfoot sent a picture of a hot spot of stripe rust in Brundage south of Idaho Falls.

Overall, stripe rust pressure is low and showing in the susceptible winter wheat. There should be very little loss in winter wheat. We will keep an eye on the development in spring wheat, but be sure to be vigilant in scouting susceptible and moderately susceptible spring wheat varieties. There are tables in the back of the 2017 Small Grains Research Report at our website [http://www.uidaho.edu/extension/cereals/scseidaho](http://www.uidaho.edu/extension/cereals/scseidaho)

The entire report can be downloaded as a PDF at [http://www.extension.uidaho.edu/publishing/pdf/RES/RES193.pdf](http://www.extension.uidaho.edu/publishing/pdf/RES/RES193.pdf)
The stripe rust results for spring wheat is on Addendum 5 page 135.

For fungicide efficacy please refer to the attached chart of the NCERA-184 Wheat Fungicide Efficacy Chart for 2018. Resistant and moderately resistant varieties SHOULD NOT need fungicide application to control stripe rust. Susceptible or moderately susceptible varieties of winter wheat and spring wheat should be sprayed when 5% incidence occurs in the field.

Keep reporting!

cheers,

Juliet
The North Central Regional Committee on Management of Small Grain Diseases (NCERA-184) has developed the following information on fungicide efficacy for control of certain foliar diseases of wheat for use by the grain production industry in the U.S. Efficacy ratings for each fungicide listed in the table were determined by field testing the materials over multiple years and locations by the members of the committee. Efficacy is based on proper application timing to achieve optimum effectiveness of the fungicide as determined by label instructions and overall level of disease in the field at the time of application. Differences in efficacy among fungicide products were determined by direct comparisons among products in field tests and are based on a single application of the labeled rate as listed in the table. Table includes most widely marketed products, and is not intended to be a list of all labeled products.

### Efficacy of fungicides for wheat disease control based on appropriate application timing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Active ingredient</th>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Rate/A (fl. oz)</th>
<th>Powder mildew</th>
<th>Septoria leaf blotch</th>
<th>Tan spot</th>
<th>Stripe rust</th>
<th>Leaf rust</th>
<th>Stem rust</th>
<th>Head scab</th>
<th>Harvest Restriction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strobilurin</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picoxyostrobin 22.5%</td>
<td>Aproach SC</td>
<td>6.0 – 12.0</td>
<td>G¹</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>VG²</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>E³</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>NL</td>
<td>Feekes 10.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoxastrobine 40.3%</td>
<td>Evito 480 SC</td>
<td>2.0 – 4.0</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>NL</td>
<td>Feekes 10.5 and 40 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyraclostrobine 23.6%</td>
<td>Headline SC</td>
<td>6.0 - 9.0</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>VG²</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>E³</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>NL</td>
<td>Feekes 10.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Triazole</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metconazole 8.6%</td>
<td>Caramba 0.75 SL</td>
<td>10.0 - 17.0</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>30 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tebuconazole 38.7%</td>
<td>Folicur 3.6 F³</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>NL</td>
<td>NL</td>
<td>NL</td>
<td>NL</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>30 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prothiolconazole 41%</td>
<td>Proline 480 SC</td>
<td>5.0 - 5.7</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>30 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prothiolconazole 19%</td>
<td>Proline 421 SC</td>
<td>6.5 - 8.2</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>30 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propiconazole 41.8%</td>
<td>Tilt 3.6 EC⁴⁵</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>Feekes 10.5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tebuconazole 22.6%</td>
<td>Absolute Maxx SC</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>NL 35 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyproconazole 7.17%</td>
<td>Picoxyostrobine 17.94%</td>
<td>3.4 - 6.8</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>45 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prothiolconazole 16.0%</td>
<td>Trifloxystrobine 13.7%</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>NL</td>
<td>Feekes 10.5 and 35 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluapyroxad 2.8%</td>
<td>Pyraclostrobine 18.7%</td>
<td>7.0 - 13.0</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>NL</td>
<td>Feekes 10.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoxastrobine 14.8%</td>
<td>Flutriafol 19.3%</td>
<td>4.0 - 6.0</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>NL</td>
<td>Feekes 10.5 and 40 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluapyroxad 14.3%</td>
<td>Pyraclostrobine 26.8%</td>
<td>4.0 - 8.0</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>NL</td>
<td>Feekes 10.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propiconazole 11.7%</td>
<td>Azoxyastrobin 13.5%</td>
<td>10.5 - 14.0</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>NL</td>
<td>Feekes 10.5.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propiconazole 10.8%</td>
<td>Trifloxystrobine 32.3%</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>NL</td>
<td>Feekes 10.5 and 35 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzovindiflupyr 2.9%</td>
<td>Azoxyastrobin 10.5%</td>
<td>9.4 - 13.7</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>NL 14 days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹Efficacy categories: NL=Not Labeled; NR=Not Recommended; F=Poor; G=Good; VG=Very Good; E=Excellent; -- = Insufficient data to make statement about efficacy of this product.
²Product efficacy may be reduced in areas with fungal populations that are resistant to strobilurin fungicides.
³Efficacy may be significantly reduced if solo strobilurin products are applied after stripe rust infection has occurred.
⁴Application of products containing strobilurin fungicides may result in elevated levels of the mycotoxin Deoxynivalenol (DON) in grain damaged by head scab.
⁵Multiple generic products containing the same active ingredients also may be labeled in some states.
⁶Products with mixed modes of action generally combine triazole and strobilurine active ingredients. Nexicor, Priaxon and Trivapro include carboxamide active ingredients.