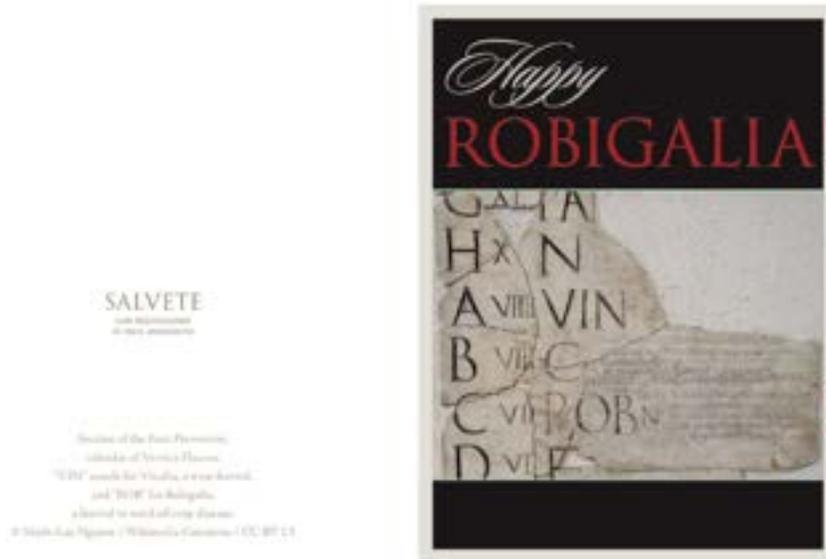


I missed it!

April 25th was **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, and hoped to prevent rust from destroying the upcoming crop. Maybe it was a good thing – to miss it. Maybe it will not be a good year for stripe rust after all.

May the evidence of your
victory over the
Puccinia be abundant in
your fields!



AS I did last year, I am sending this reminder of the devastating diseases caused by the rust fungi (Puccinia) - specifically stripe rust, also called yellow rust. While we no longer sacrifice red dogs (or sheep or goats) to stop stem rust, we battle another *Puccinia* (*Puccinia striiformis*), stripe 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 affect irrigated and dryland

crops.

The current weather is very conducive to the spread of stripe rust. However, disease pressure in Oregon and Washington is low, with Dr. Xianming Chen's forecast models indicating it may be a low stripe rust year.

Don't go to sleep, however. The disease may be latent in winter wheat and just not visible to the eye. There have been preliminary tests in western Idaho that indicate this is possible. 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.

I received updates from some of our various company reps who offered the following information:

From Kelly Luff of Bayer Crop Science:

Stratego (5-7 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 Glenn Letendre of Syngenta:

Before tank mixing products together, read all labels to be mixed and default to the most restrictive label recommendations. Wild oat herbicides such as Axial XL, Axial Star or Discover NG contain adjuvants. Don't use additional adjuvants, especially when tank mixing fungicides such as Quilt Xcel or Trivapro as crop injury might occur. Be aware that some herbicides can be more injurious when growing conditions are cold and/or under environmental stress. Mixtures used under these conditions can be more phytotoxic. Adding foliar fertilizers or EC formulations to mixtures can result in more rapid uptake of certain fungicides (i.e. strobilurins) that can lead to crop injury. Note the variability between fertilizers or even fertilizer patches has been shown to influence crop safety. Limit the number of products applied at one time. Just because your mixture was safe last year or 3 days ago in the field across the street, don't assume it's safe all the time. It's impossible to test every mixture on all varieties under all growing conditions. Always read labels for rates, tank mixing instructions, restrictions and precautions. If a mixture isn't on the label, there's probably a good reason. Don't assume or interpret the label; when in doubt call your retailer or company representative for advice.

From Joe Yenish of Corteva:

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

For Winter Wheat:

Visible stripe rust **has been** found in northern and eastern Oregon, as reported by Drs. Ryan Coombs Graebner and Christina Haggerty, both with Oregon State University in the Pendleton area. As stripe rust appears and spreads, I will keep you updated in alerts to protect susceptible varieties.

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 with resistant varieties. Changes in stripe rust races will mean that resistance may no longer be effective. PLEASE send reports and photos to me so we can keep track!

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