

WHEAT – FOLIAR FUNGICIDES

Gene Milus and Stephen Vann

Fungicides are beneficial only if certain diseases are present at high enough levels and early enough in the season to cause yield and quality losses. The most important times for application of foliar fungicides are usually between GS 8 (flag leaf emergence) and GS 10.5 (full heading). In most years, GS 10 (full boot) is considered the ideal timing for a single fungicide application to control leaf rust and Septoria leaf blotch. Fields with stripe rust should be sprayed when the disease is first observed. Finally, the higher the yield potential of the field, the more likely an economic return from fungicide use.

Disease	Fungicide	Active Ingredient	FRAC Code*	Rate/Acre	Comments
Leaf Rust	Tilt	propiconazole	3	4 fl oz	Do not apply after Feekes GS 10.5. Do not apply more than 8 fl oz per acre per crop per season.
Stagonospora (Glume) Blotch ¹	Propimax	propiconazole	3	4 fl oz	
	Bumper	propiconazole	3	4 fl oz	
Septoria Leaf Blotch	Quadris**	azoxystrobin	11	6 fl oz	Do not apply after Feekes GS 10.5. Do not harvest treated wheat for forage. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest for hay or 45 days for grain or straw. See label for other restrictions.
Powdery Mildew				(8.5 fl oz for powdery mildew)	
Tan Spot ²	Alto 100 SL Caramba Twinline Quilt Quilt Xcel Stratego 250EC Stratego YLD Headline** Absolute 500SC Prosaro Folicur Orius Tebustar Muscle 3.6F	cyproconazole	3	4 - 5.5 fl oz	Do not exceed 5.5 fl oz/A/yr. See label.
Stripe Rust ³		metconazole	3	10 - 14 fl oz	No more than 2 applications/season. See label.
		pyraclostrobin + metconazole	11 + 3	7 - 9 fl oz	Use high rate for stripe rust. Do not apply after Feekes GS 10.5. See label.
		azoxystrobin + propiconazole	11 + 3	10.5 - 14 fl oz	Do not apply after Feekes GS 10.5. Tank mixes with certain herbicides and fertilizers may result in crop injury – see label for all restrictions.
		azoxystrobin + propiconazole	11 + 3	10.5 - 14 fl oz	
		trifloxystrobin + propiconazole	11 + 3	10 fl oz	Do not apply after Feekes GS 10.5.
		trifloxystrobin + prothioconazole	11 + 3	4 fl oz	See label for restrictions.
		pyraclostrobin	11	6 - 9 fl oz	Do not apply after Feekes GS 10.5 (beginning of flowering). See label. Headline is also labeled for control of black point of wheat.
		tebuconazole + trifloxystrobin	3 + 11	5 fl oz	Do not apply more than 5 fl oz per season. Do not use adjuvants. See label.
		prothioconazole + tebuconazole	3 + 3	6.5 - 8.2 fl oz	
	tebuconazole	3	4 fl oz	See label.	
	tebuconazole	3	4 fl oz		
	tebuconazole	3	4 fl oz		
	tebuconazole	3	4 fl oz		
Fusarium Head Blight (Scab) (suppression only) and control of other diseases listed above	Prosaro	prothioconazole + tebuconazole	3 + 3	6.5 - 8.2 fl oz	Apply at early flowering for optimal head blight suppression. See label.
	Caramba	metconazole	3	13.5 - 17 fl oz	Apply at early flowering for optimal head blight suppression. See label.
	Folicur	tebuconazole	3	4 fl oz	See label.
	Orius	tebuconazole	3	4 fl oz	
	Tebustar	tebuconazole	3	4 fl oz	
Muscle 3.6F	tebuconazole	3	4 fl oz		

* **FRAC Code** – Fungicides with the same FRAC Code have the same mode of action. See <http://www.frac.info/frac/index.htm> for an explanation of the FRAC Codes. Rotation of fungicides with different FRAC Codes could minimize the development of fungicide-resistant strains.

** Only effective as a preventative treatment for stripe rust.

¹ Stagonospora (glume) blotch is more effectively controlled by seed treatment fungicides because it is primarily seedborne under Arkansas conditions and foliar symptoms are difficult to scout for in the spring. See Wheat Seed Treatment Table for details.

² Tan spot is generally rare in Arkansas but appears to be increasing in no-till fields in recent years. The identity of the disease should always be confirmed before a fungicide is considered since tan spot symptoms can be confused with herbicide injury and other non-disease problems.

³ All fields with active hot spots of stripe rust should be sprayed immediately if found prior to Feekes GS 10.5.