

Fungicide performance update for wheat, barley and oilseed rape 2019





Note:

The graphs in these slides show dose-response curves up to 100% label dose.

The graphs at the AHDB Agronomists' Conference (3 December 2019) showed dose-response curves up to 200% label dose.

Fungicides are tested at double rate to improve the 'fit' of the doseresponse curves.

Background information

AHDB

Choosing fungicides

- Match fungicides to the primary disease risk, which depends mainly on variety, sowing date, location and local weather
- Mixtures and alternations of fungicides with different modes of action, from different fungicide groups, are often most effective and reduce the likelihood that fungicide resistance will develop in pathogens
- Resistance poses a significant threat to the performance of fungicides. It is essential to take resistance management into account when planning fungicide programmes
- For further information, visit the Fungicide Resistance Action Group's (FRAG) web page: <u>ahdb.org.uk\frag</u>

Background information

AHDB

Protection and curative

- 'Protectant' curves show the activity of fungicides when they are applied soon after the emergence of a leaf layer, before much infection has occurred
- 'Curative' curves indicate fungicidal activity after infection has occurred but before symptoms become visible
- Performance of products on each leaf layer and at each site was classified as protectant or curative based on timing of leaf emergence relative to spray application
- Performance of individual active ingredients can be assessed by comparing dose-response graphs. These show average performance measured across a range of sites, seasons and leaf layers

Trial methods



In order to provide a good test of the fungicides:

- Trials are located in areas that are at high risk from the target disease in most years
- Trials are carried out on varieties that are very susceptible to the target disease and not too susceptible to other diseases
- If necessary, over-sprays that are not active against the target disease are used to reduce the effect of other diseases on the trial
- Fusarium trial inoculated with fusarium species and mist-irrigated before and after inoculation to establish infection



Fungicide performance 2019 update for wheat

Septoria tritici efficacy data 2019



Site (Organisation)	Protectant	Curative	Mixed	Growth stage of application	Variety	
Herefordshire (ADAS)	\checkmark		\checkmark	GS37	KWS Kielder	
Hampshire (NIAB)	\checkmark		\checkmark	GS32	Dickens	
East Lothian (SRUC)	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	GS39	Viscount	
Carlow, Ireland (Teagasc)	\checkmark			GS37	KWS Lumos	
Cardigan (ADAS)	\checkmark	\checkmark		GS39	KWS Santiago	
Shropshire (NIAB)			\checkmark	GS39	Dickens	



Revystar XE



New fungicide product for 2020

- Contains a new triazole (Revysol) and an SDHI (Xemium)
 - 100 g/L mefentrifluconazole + 47.5 g/L fluxapyroxad
- Maximum individual dose 1.5 L/ha
- Maximum of two applications
- To be applied before GS69
- Approved for wheat, barley, oats, rye, triticale, spelt and durum wheat

Wheat products 2019

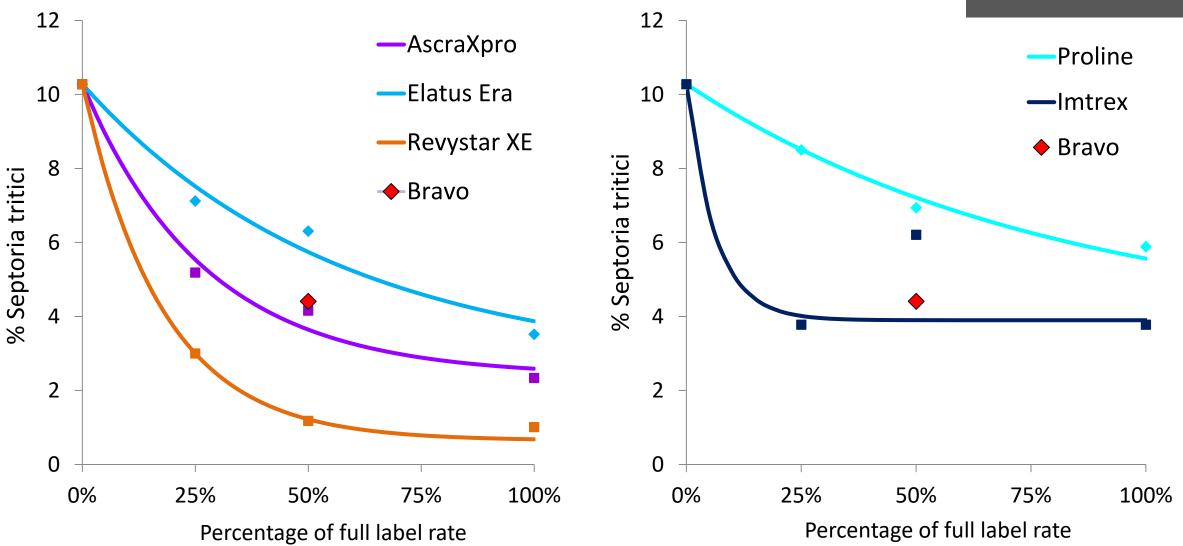


Product	Active(s)	Septoria	Brown rust	Yellow rust
Bravo	chlorothalonil	√*		
Proline	prothioconazole	✓	\checkmark	\checkmark
Bassoon	epoxiconazole			\checkmark
Imtrex	fluxapyroxad	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
Comet	pyraclostrobin		\checkmark	\checkmark
Amistar	azoxystrobin			\checkmark
Ascra Xpro	bixafen + fluopyram + prothioconazole	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
Librax	fluxapyroxad + metconazole		\checkmark	
Elatus Era	solatenol + prothioconazole	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
Revystar XE	mefentrifluconazole + fluxapyroxad	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark

*Bravo at 50% dose only

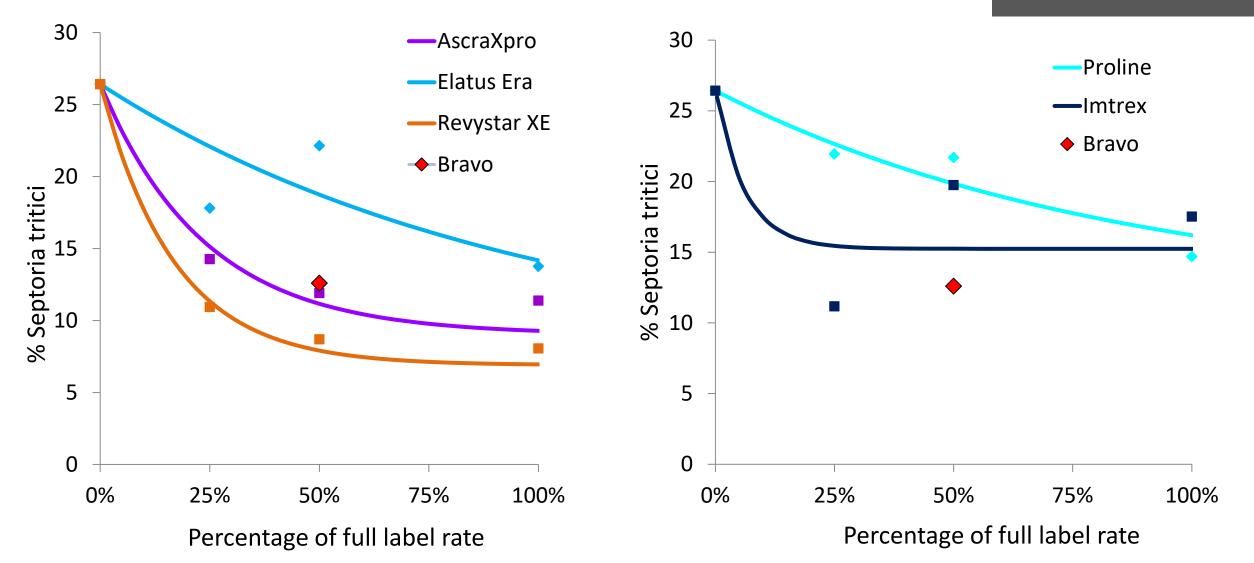
Septoria tritici protectant 2019 (5 trials)





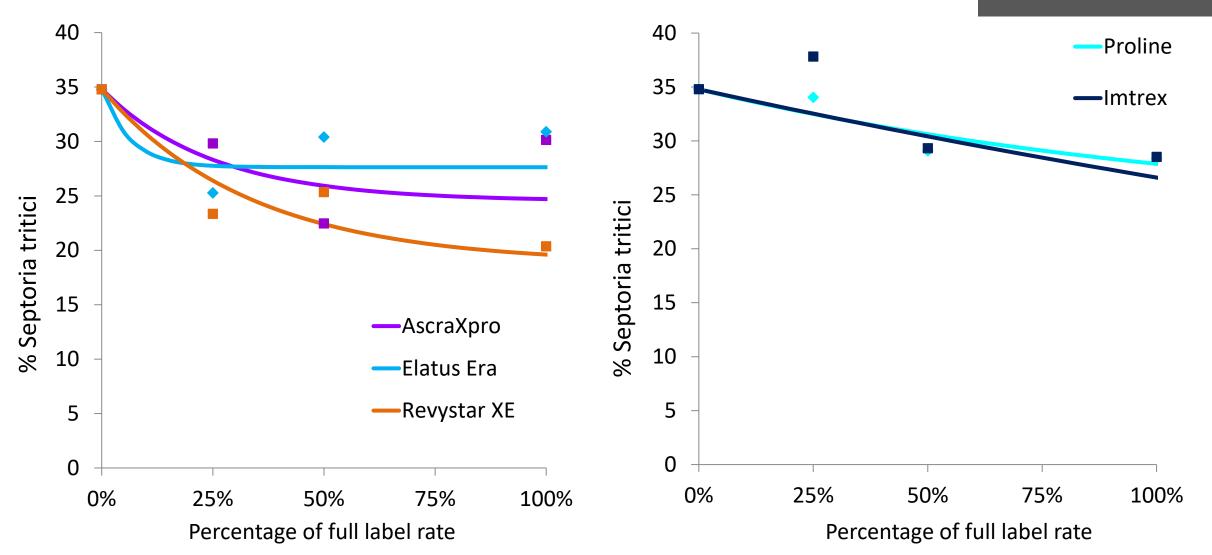
Septoria tritici mixed protectant and curative 2019 (4 trials)





Septoria tritici curative 2019 (2 trials)

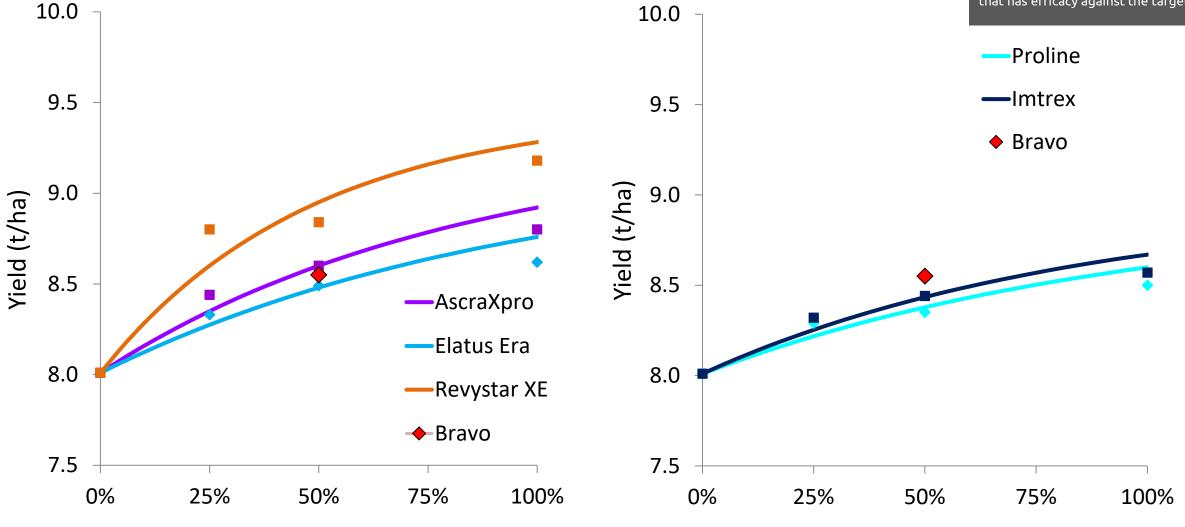




Septoria tritici trial yields 2019 (7 trials)



Use Imtrex only in mixture with at least one fungicide with an alternative mode of action that has efficacy against the target disease

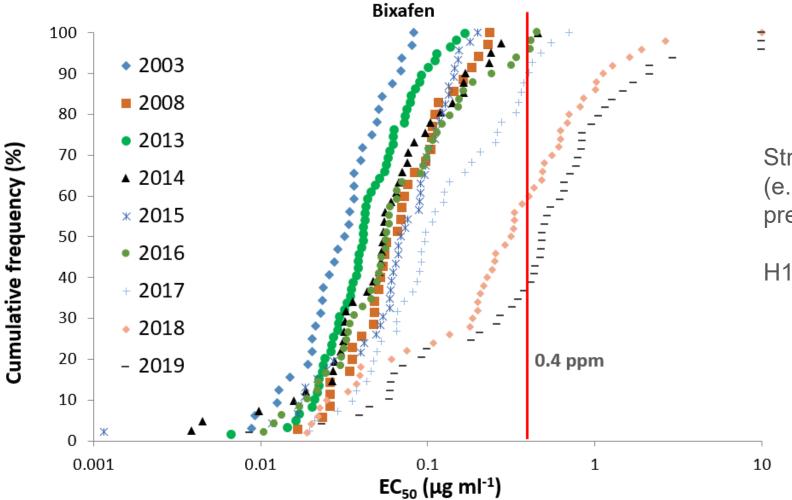


Percentage of full label rate

Percentage of full label rate

Rothamsted early season monitoring 2019 SDHIs (n=49)



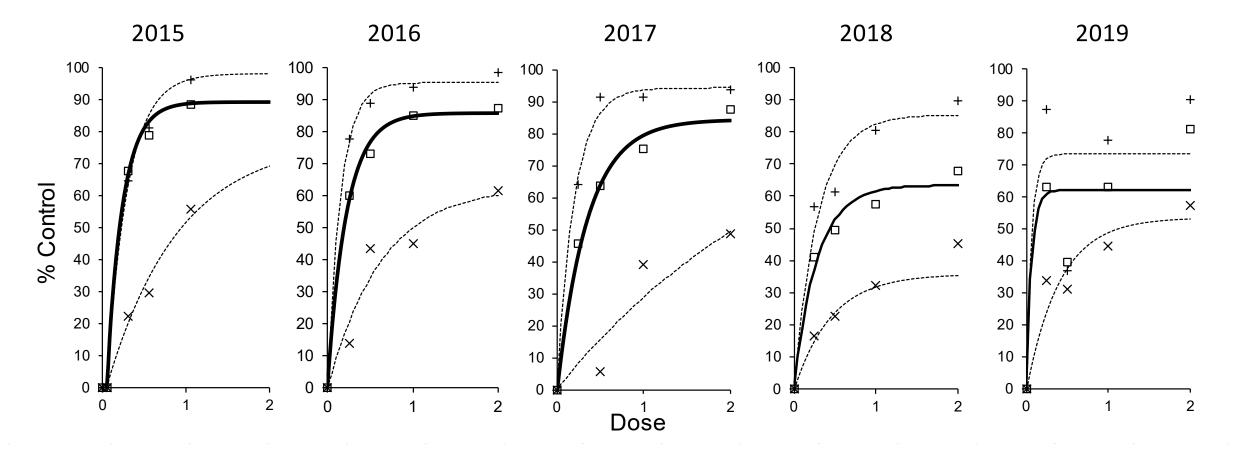


Strains less sensitive to SDHIs (e.g. T79N and N86S) now widely present in populations

H152R overwintered at this site

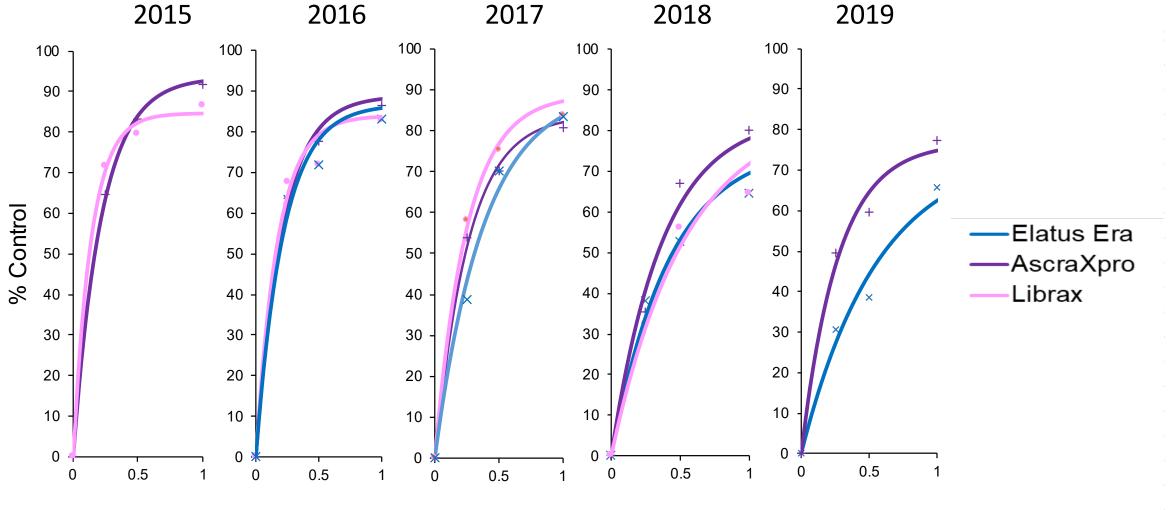
SDHI decline and stabilisation? fluxapyroxad





Data extracted from AHDB Fungicide Performance trials

SDHI/azole efficacy on septoria tritici

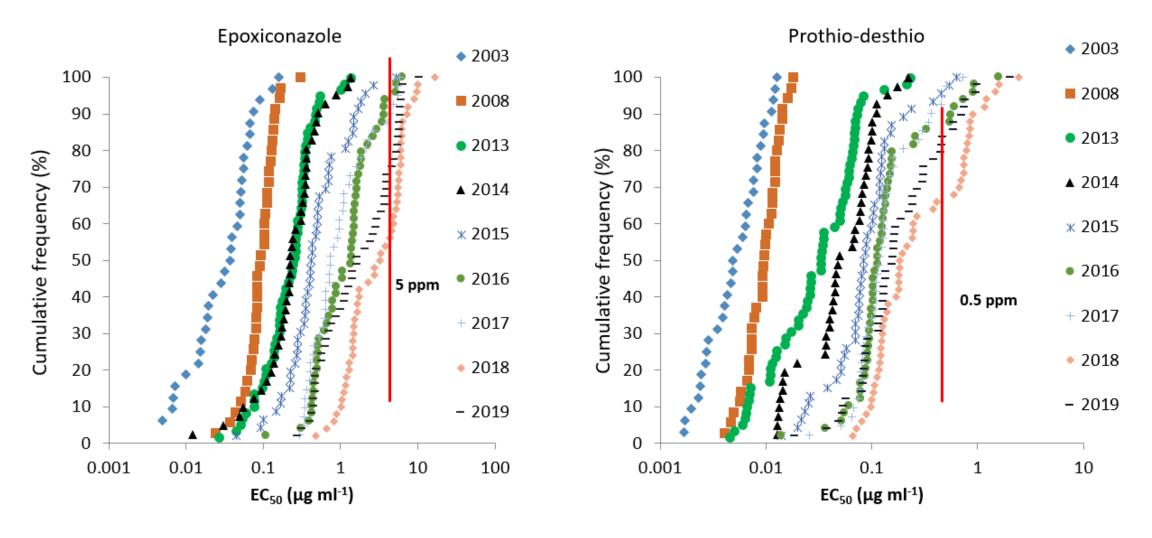


Dose

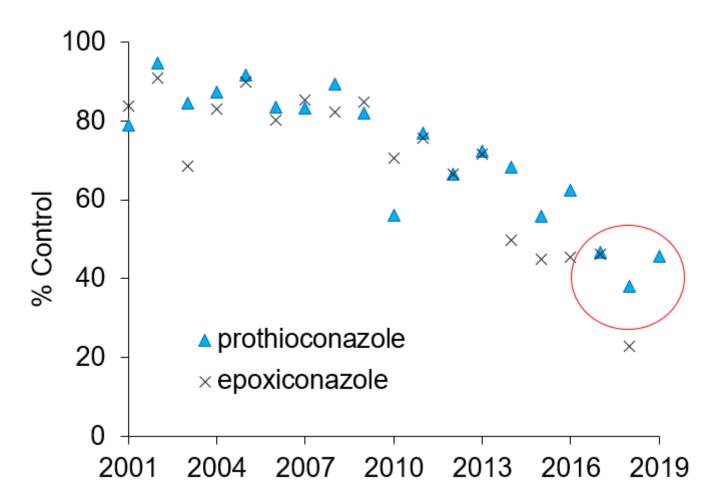


Rothamsted early season monitoring 2019 Azoles





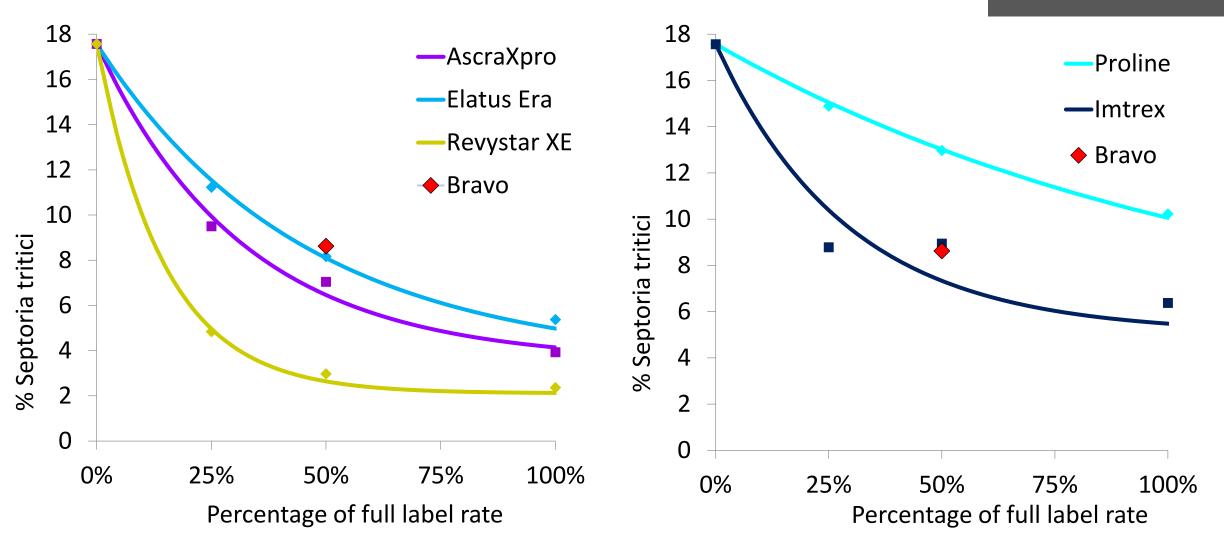
Azole efficacy on septoria tritici (2001–19) Protectant activity at full rate





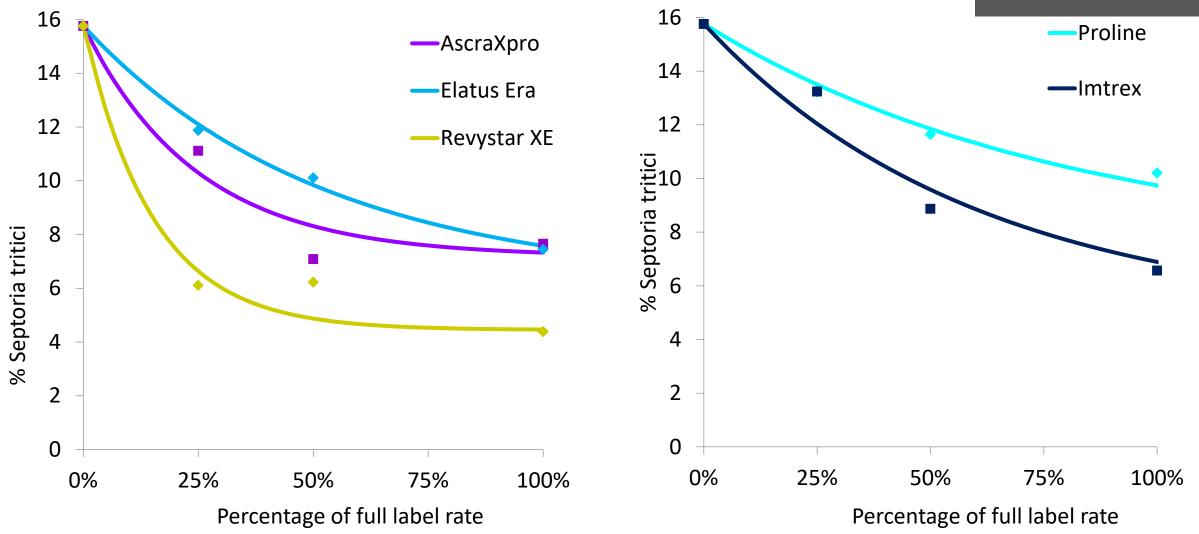
Septoria tritici protectant 2017–19 (15 trials)





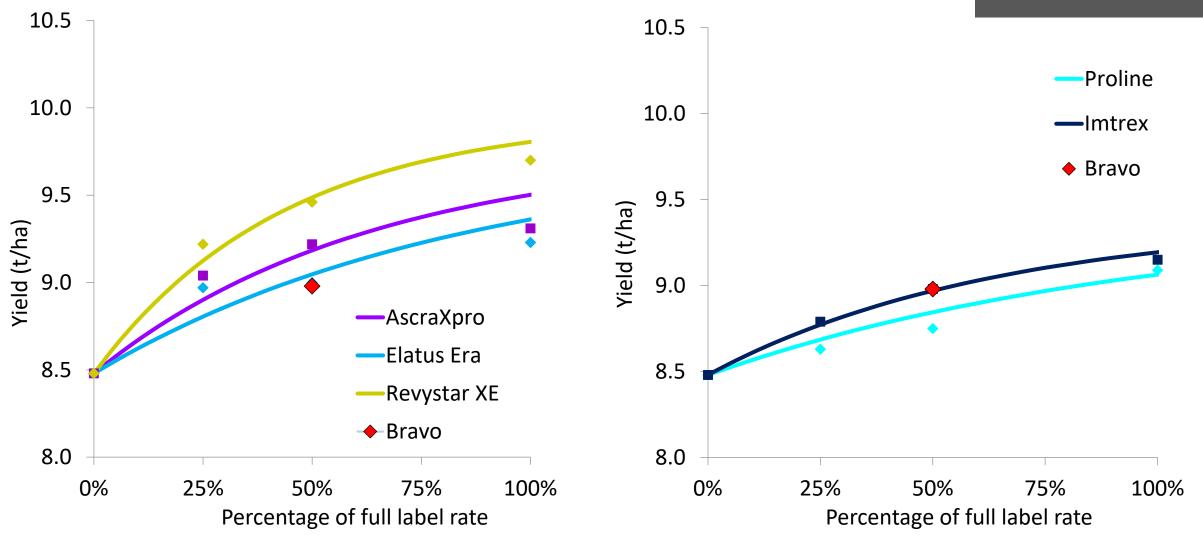
Septoria tritici curative 2017–19 (6 trials)





Septoria tritici trial yields 2017–19 (20 trials)





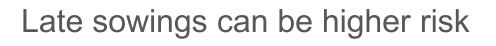
Yellow rust 2019

Reflection (near Kings Lynn)

Yellow rust – widespread in 2019

RL ratings changes

Zyatt 8 to 7 Bennington 6 to 5 Viscount 7 to 6



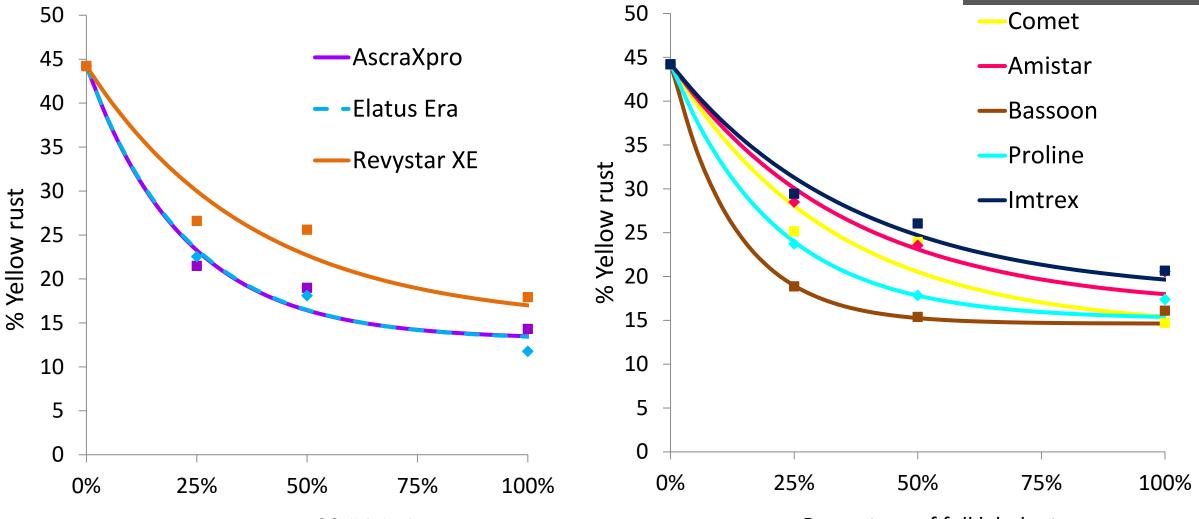




Yellow rust 2019 (1 trial)



Use Imtrex only in mixture with at least one fungicide with an alternative mode of action that has efficacy against the target disease

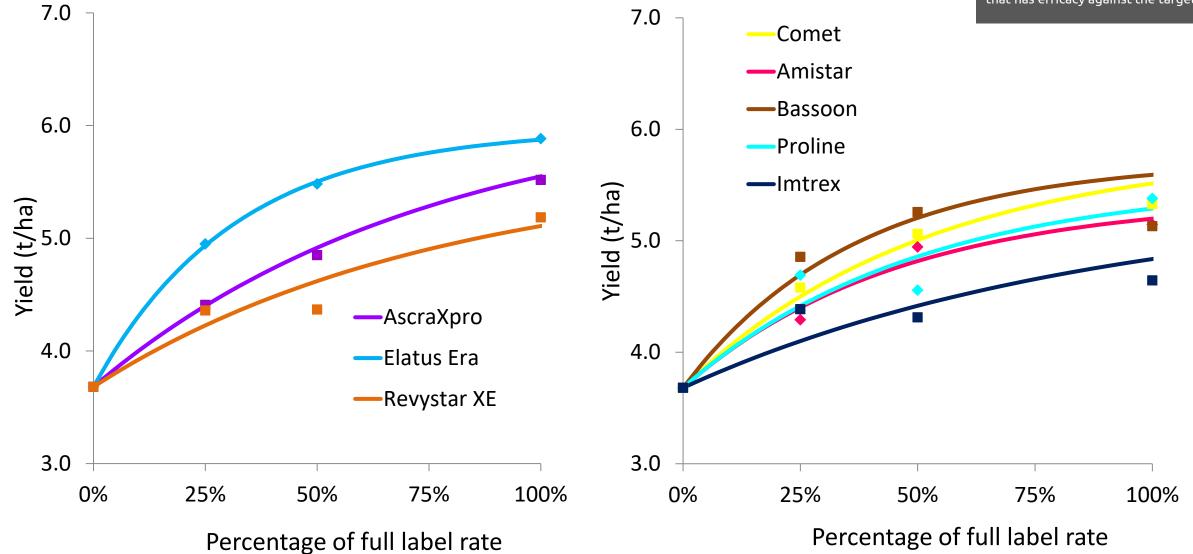


Percentage of full label rate

Percentage of full label rate

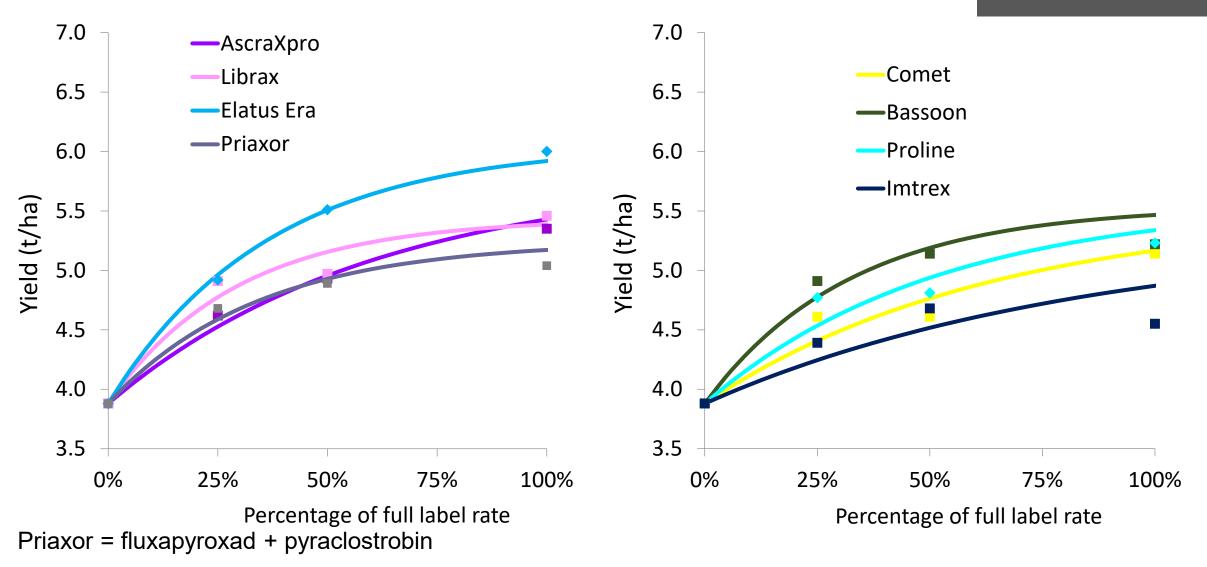
Yellow rust trial yields 2019 (1 trial)





Yellow rust yield 2017–19 (3 trials)

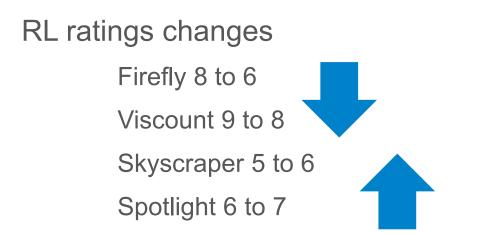




Brown rust 2019 Crusoe (Cambridge)



Slow to develop in 2019 following cool spring weather



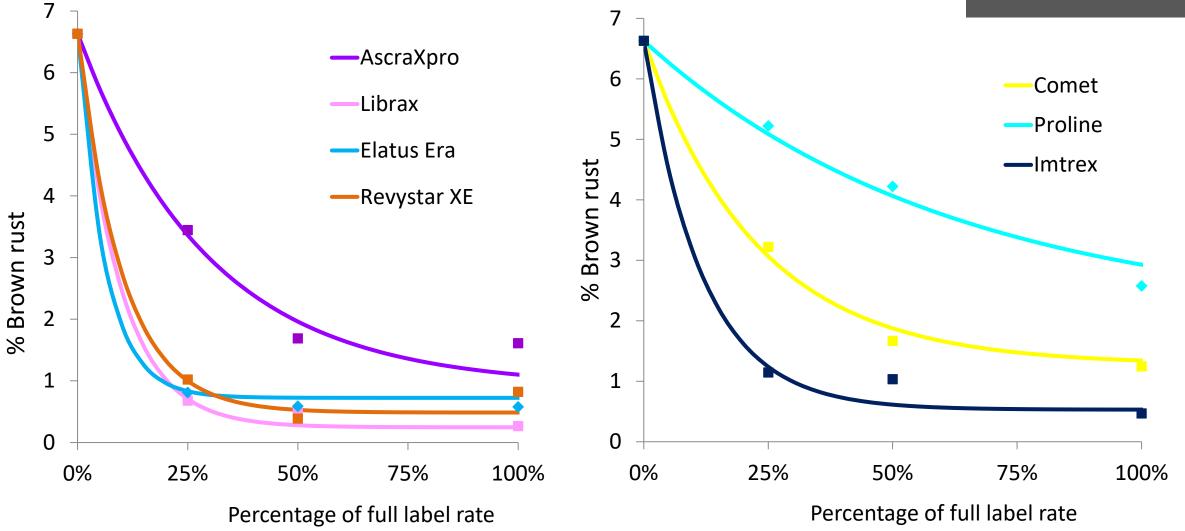
Fungicide performance trial (Cambridge)

- Crusoe
- GS 39 application



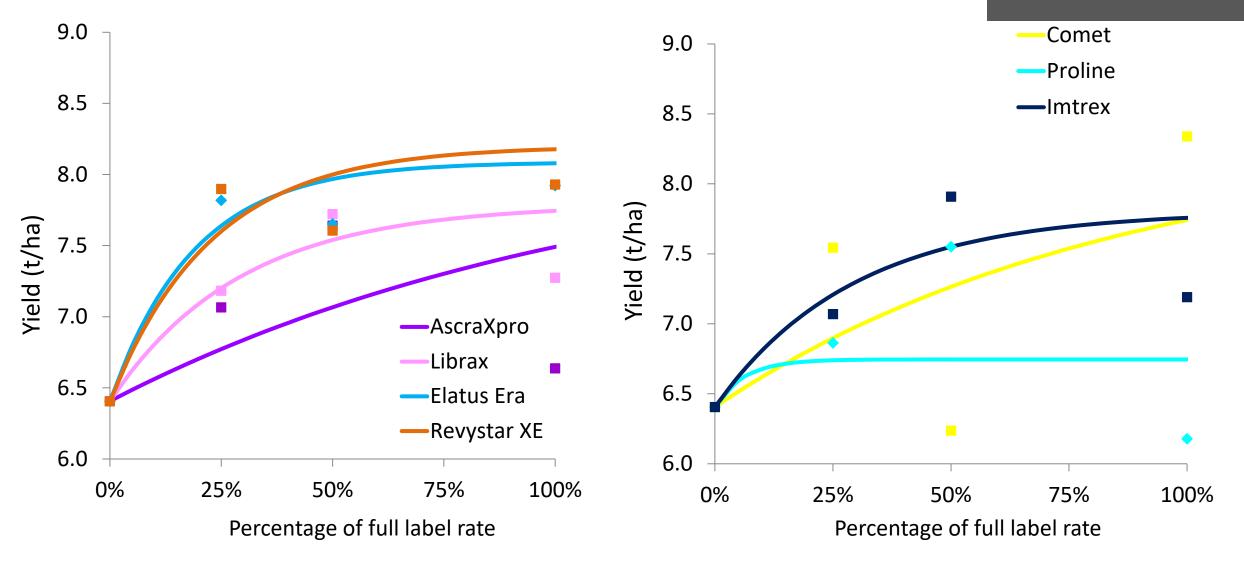
Brown rust 2019 (1 trial)





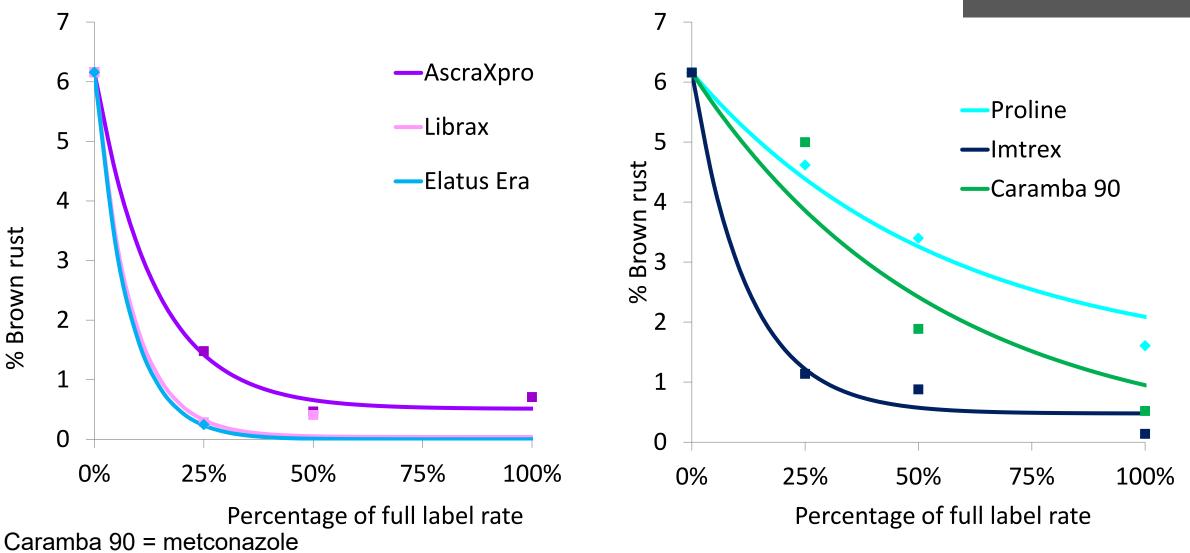
Brown rust yield 2019 (1 trial)





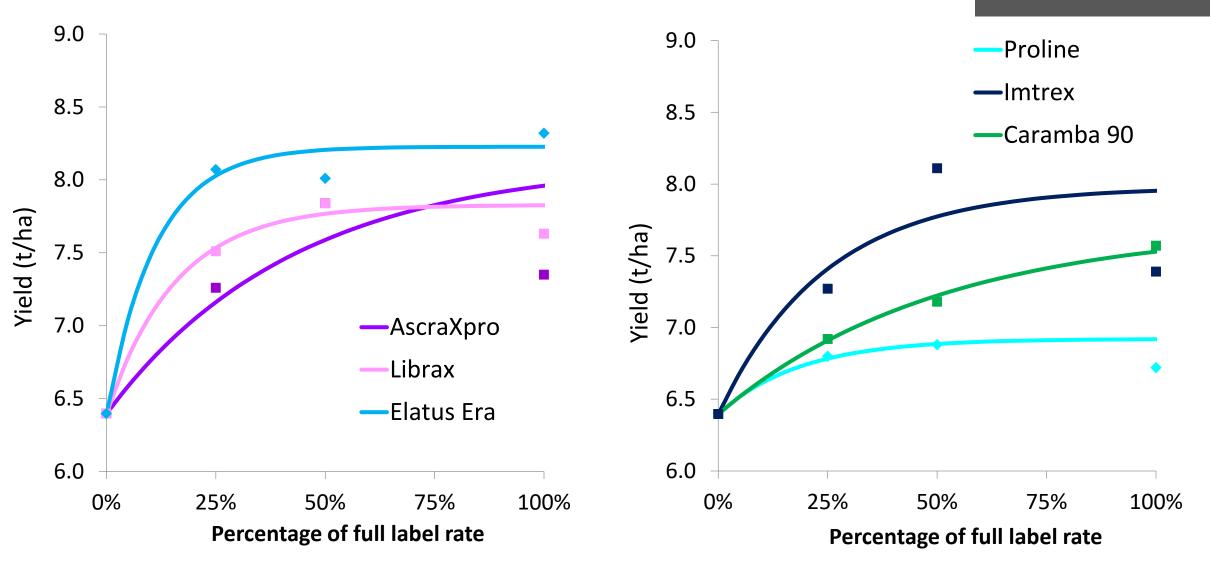
Brown rust 2017–19 (3 trials)



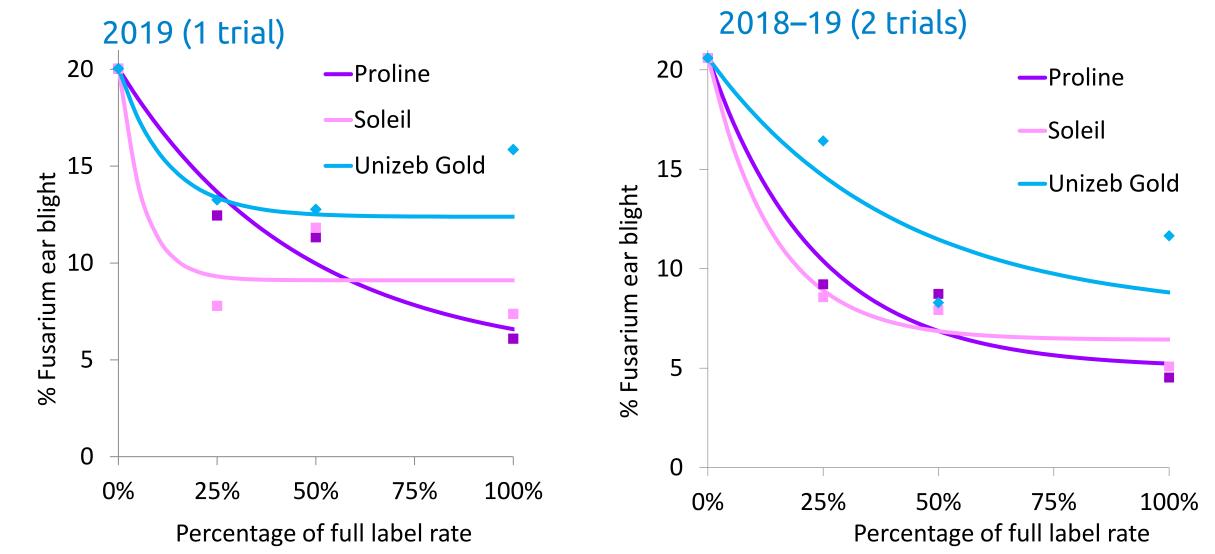


Brown rust yields 2017–19 (3 trials)





Fusarium trial (inoculated) Zyatt (near Mansfield, Nottinghamshire)



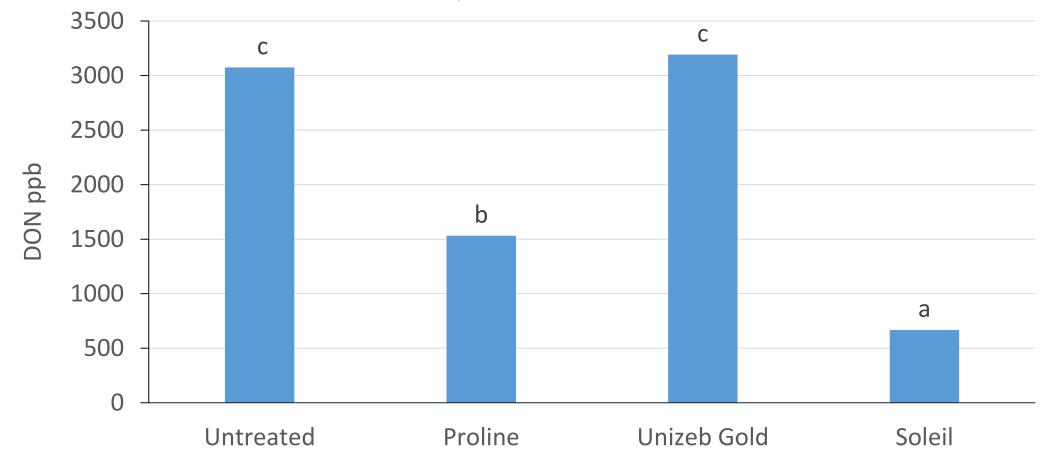
Soleil = tebuconazole + bromuconazole, Unizeb Gold = Mancozeb



Mycotoxin control 2019



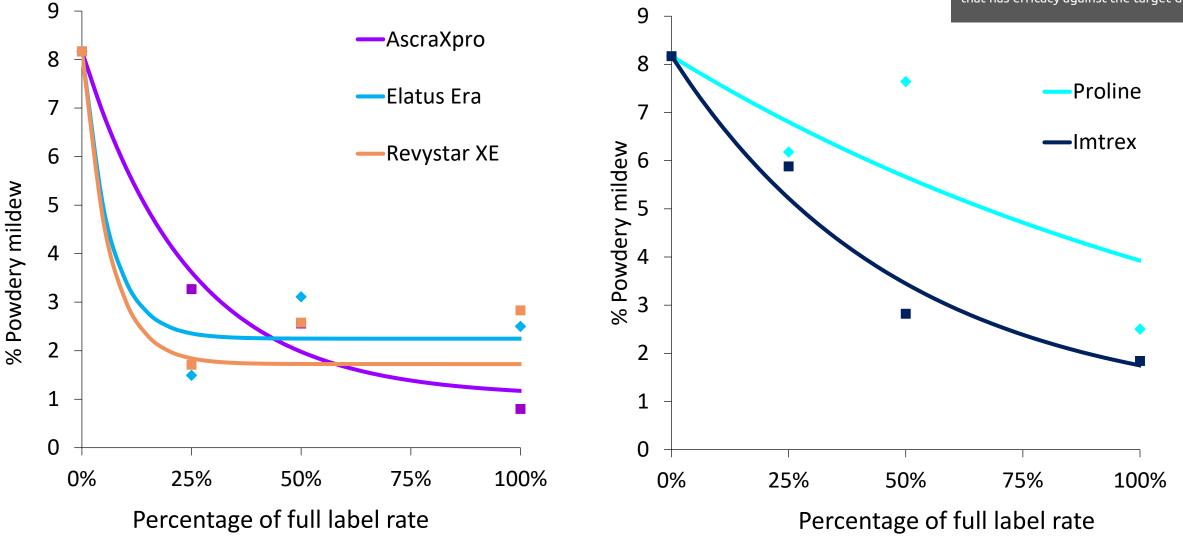
Deoxynevalenol (DON)



Maximum legal limit of DON in wheat for human consumption = 1250ppb

Wheat powdery mildew 2019 (2 trials)







Wheat summary 2019

Septoria tritici

- Revystar XE very effective with a yield response up to full dose
- Ascra ahead of Elatus Era in 2019
- Solo SDHI Imtrex ~60% protectant control, prothioconazole ~ 45%

Rusts

• Elatus Era highest yield on yellow rust, matched by Revystar XE on brown rust

Fusarium

- Soleil and Proline effective, Soleil better DON reduction in 2019
- Unizeb Gold adding activity on visual head blight symptoms

Mildew

• All SDHI/azoles tested showed good levels of control



Fungicide performance 2019 update for barley

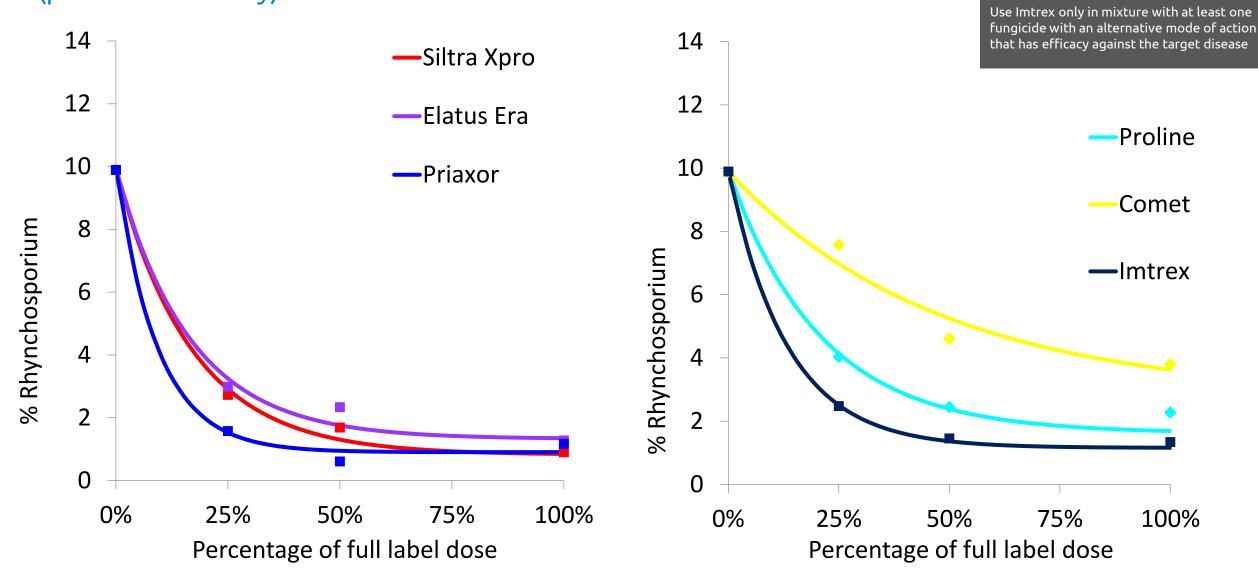
Barley disease data in harvest year 2019



Site (Organisation)	Target disease	Variety	Rhyncho	Net Blotch	Ramularia	Mildew	Tan spot
Lanark (SRUC)	Rhyncho	KWS Tower	\checkmark				\checkmark
Cardigan (ADAS)	Rhyncho	KWS Cassia	\checkmark			\checkmark	
Carlow, Ireland (Teagasc)	Rhyncho	KWS Cassia	\checkmark			\checkmark	
Morley, Norfolk (NIAB)	Net blotch	Flagon		\checkmark			
Midlothian (SRUC)	Ramularia	Laureate (SB)			\checkmark		\checkmark
Carlow, Ireland (Teagasc)	Ramularia	Pixel (WB)			\checkmark		

Rhynchosporium 2017–19 (8 trials) (protectant activity)

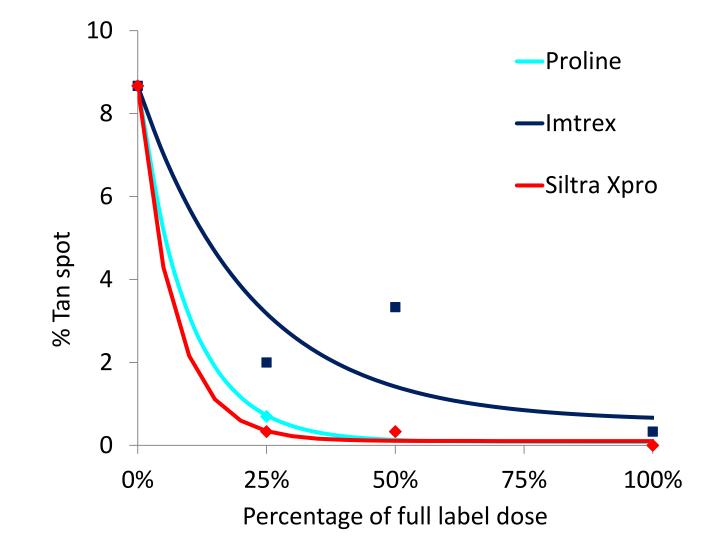




Priaxor = fluxapyroxad + pyraclostrobin

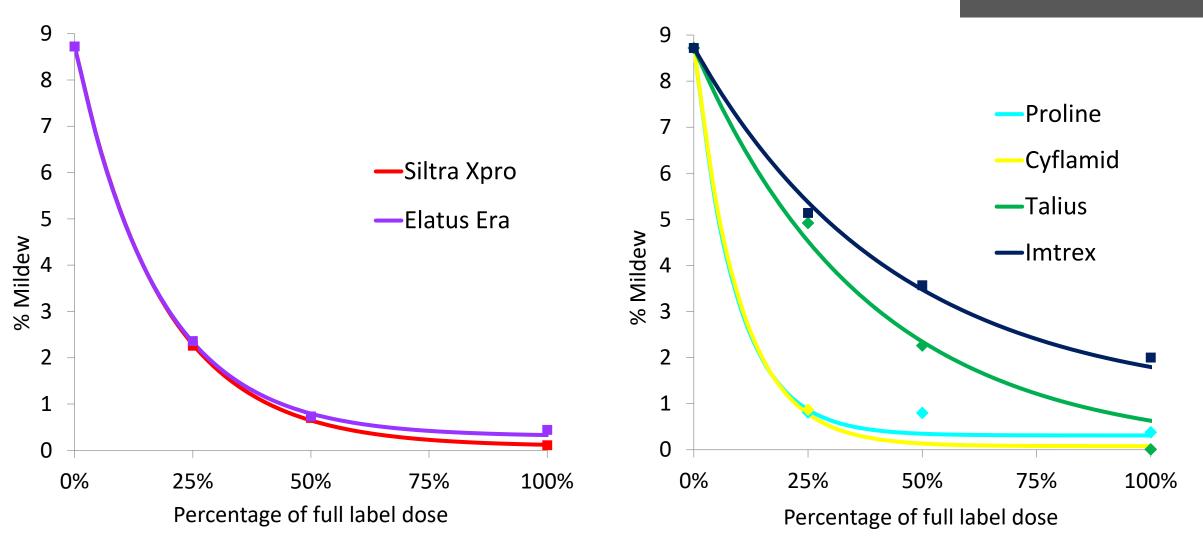
Winter barley tan spot 2019 (1 trial)





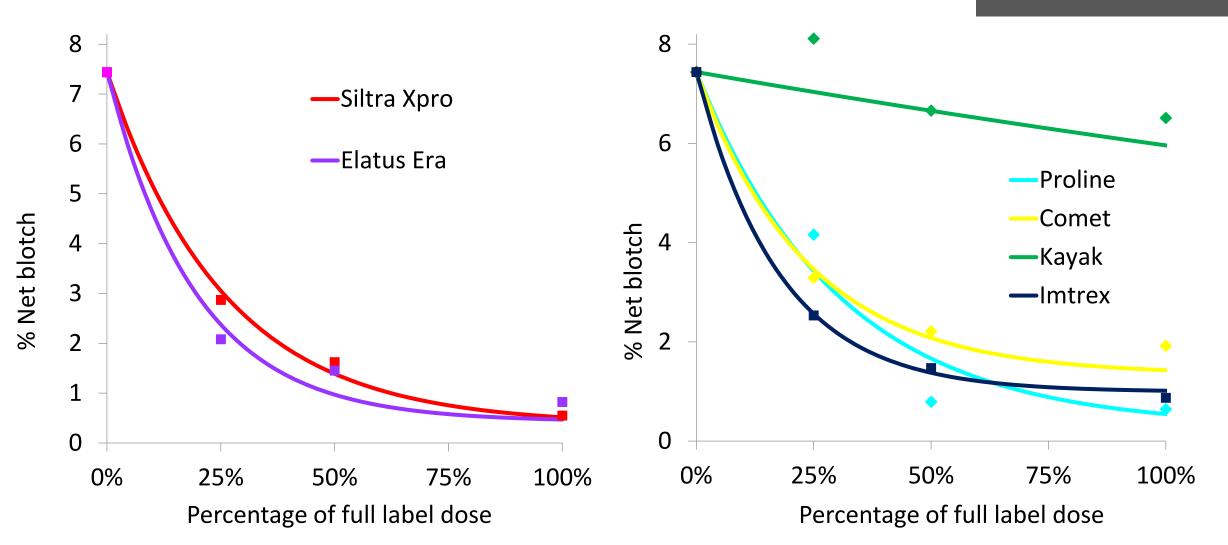
Barley powdery mildew 2017–19 (6 trials) (protectant activity)





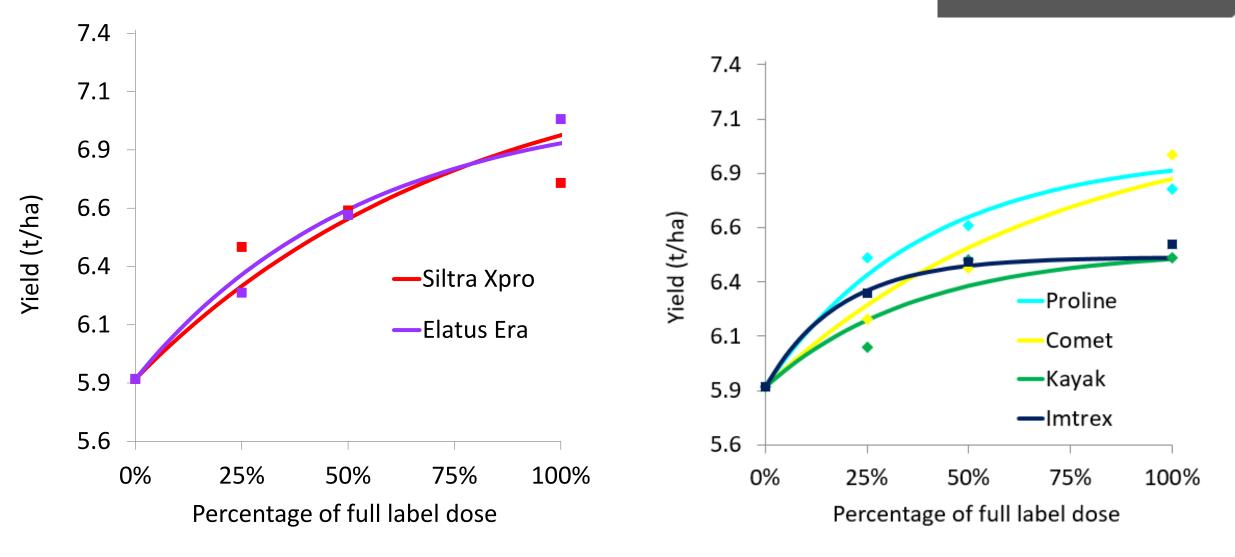
Net blotch 2017–19 (4 trials) (protectant activity)





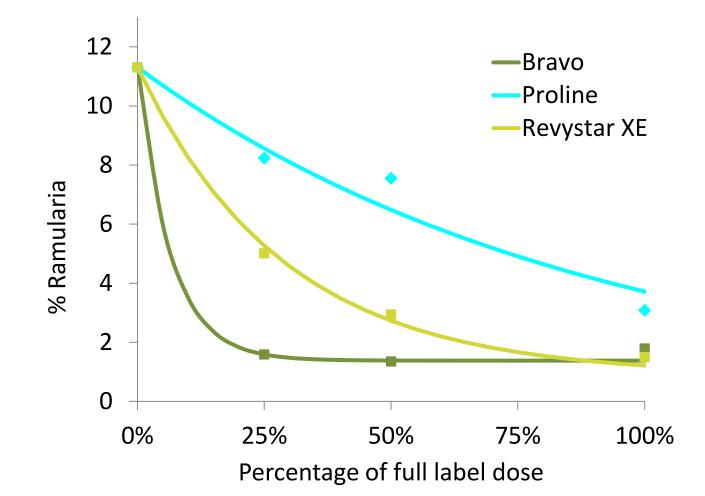
Net blotch yields 2017–19 (5 trials)





Ramularia 2019 (2 sites)





Barley summary 2019



- Rhynchosporium and net blotch fluxapyroxad- or prothioconazole-based products lead (higher doses required for net blotch control)
- Mildew prothioconazole-based products and Cyflamid most effective
- Tan spot very good efficacy Proline and Siltra at low rates (Imtrex useful activity)
- Ramularia:
 - Revystar XE promising.
 - Resistance appears patchy some activity from prothioconazole
 - Loss of CTL in 2020 will impact



Fungicide performance 2019 update for oilseed rape

Two new products, with existing actives, for OSR

AHDB

Aviator Xpro

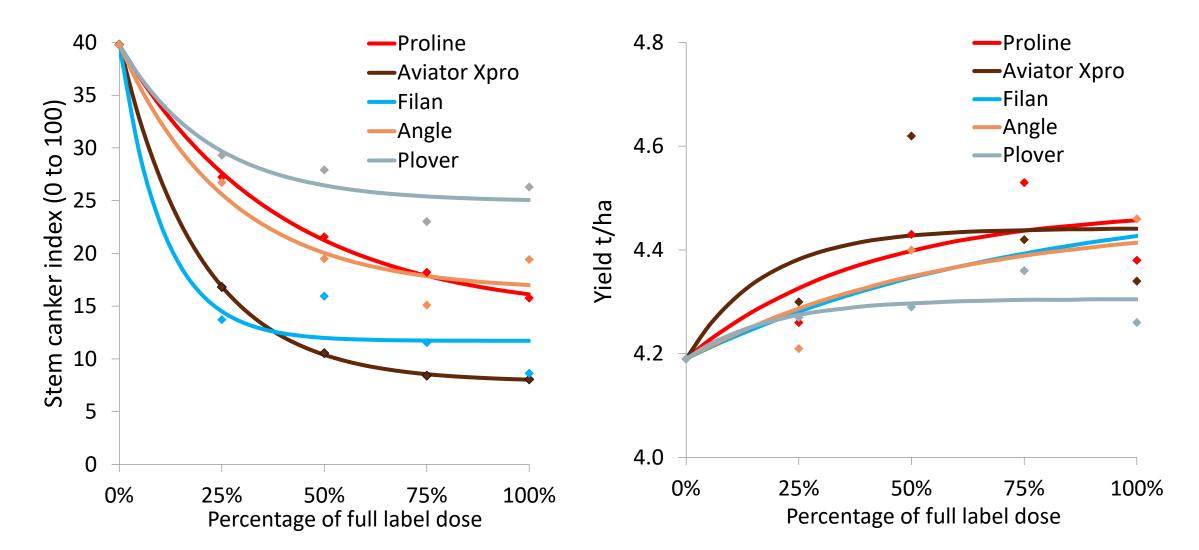
- 75g/l bixafen + 160g/l prothioconazole
- Maximum individual dose 1.0 l/ha
- Maximum of two applications per crop
- Can be applied up to 56 days before harvest
- Approved for control of:
 - Light leaf spot
 - Phoma stem canker
 - Sclerotinia control

Angle

- 125g/l azoxystrobin + 125g/l difenoconazole
- Maximum individual dose 1.0 l/ha
- Maximum of two applications per crop
- Can be applied up to and including end of flowering
- Approved for:
 - Phoma stem canker reduction
 - Sclerotinia control (moderate control)

Phoma stem canker 2018–19 (4 trials)

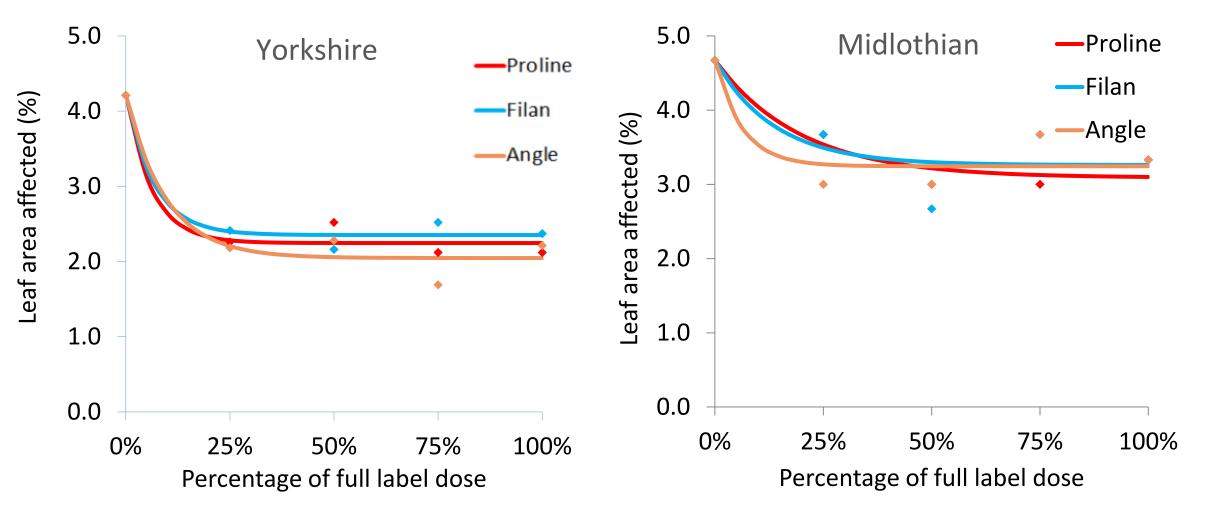




Four trials at Rosemaund, Herefordshire and Terrington, Norfolk.

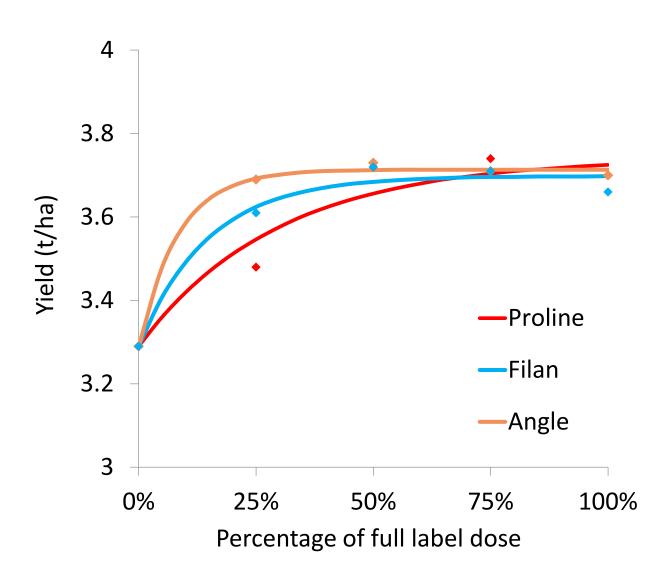
Light leaf spot control 2019 (March assessments)





Note: Labels for Filan and Angle do not include control of light leaf spot

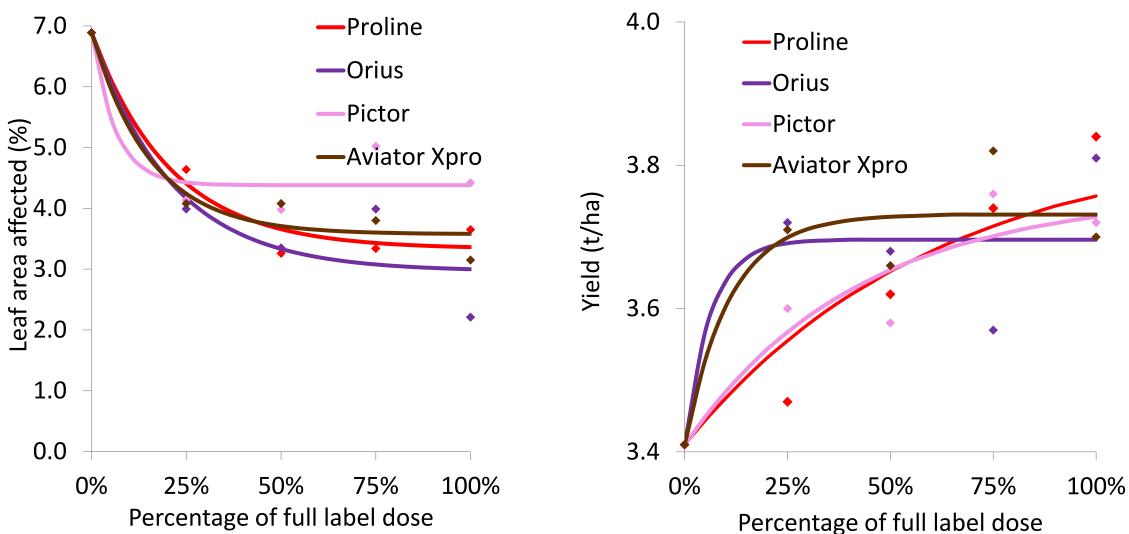
Light leaf spot yields 2019 (2 trials)





Light leaf spot: disease and yield 2015–16 (5 trials)

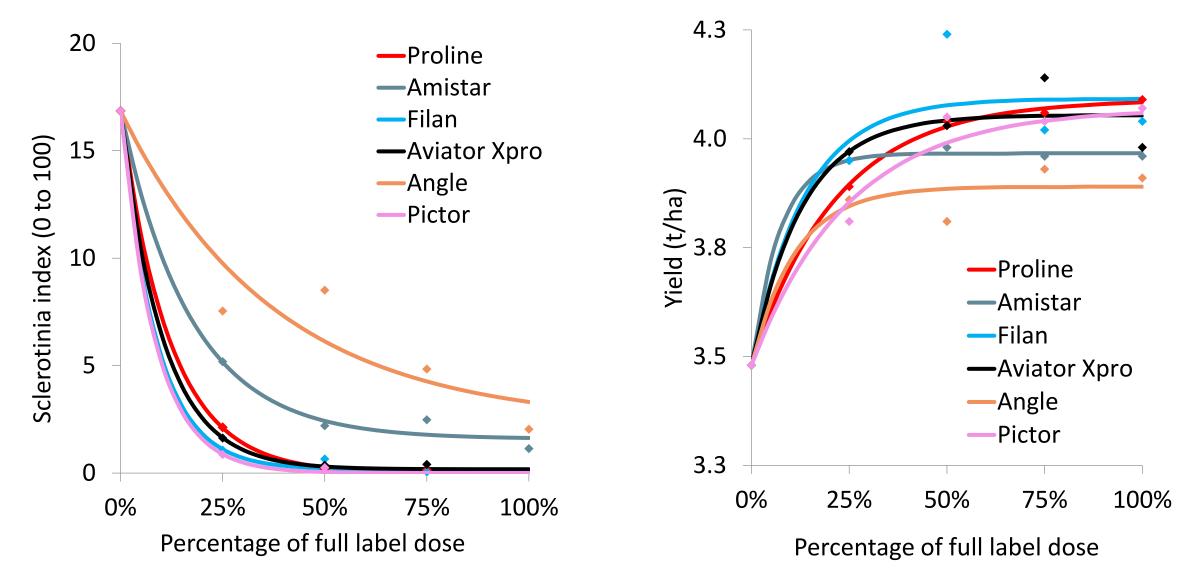




Trials based in Yorkshire and Midlothian

Sclerotinia stem rot 2015–17 (4 trials)





Trials in Ceredigion and Herefordshire, single applications



OSR summary 2019

Phoma stem canker

- Azoles, SDHIs and strobilurins all have efficacy
- Two applications providing effective control

Light leaf spot

- Early sown crops more at risk
- Significant yield benefits (~0.4t/ha) from control in 2019

Sclerotinia stem rot

- Products containing prothioconazole or boscalid lead
- Azoxystrobin also effective

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Inspiring our farmers, growers and industry to succeed in a rapidly changing world