

DON'T GET BLOTCHED OUT!

NFNB IS NOW FUNGICIDE RESISTANT IN WA

NET FORM OF NET BLOTCH (NFNB) OF BARLEY HAS NOW DEVELOPED RESISTANCE TO FUNGICIDES CONTAINING TEBUCONAZOLE. THIS HAS BEEN SHOWN FOR 5 LOCATIONS IN WA.

DO YOU HAVE NFNB IN YOUR FIELD? FOLLOW THESE 5 TIPS TO HELP ENSURE YOUR FUNGICIDES LAST LONGER.

1. ONLY USE FUNGICIDES REGISTERED FOR NFNB CONTROL

Applying a fungicide that is not registered for the control of NFNB can be a waste of time and money, and is against Australian regulation. The fungicides you use to control NFNB should be used as part of a rotation of fungicides and applied at label recommended rates.

2. SELECT FUNGICIDE MIXTURES WITH DIFFERENT MODES OF ACTION

Some fungicides registered for NFNB are mixtures, however not all mixtures contain active compounds from different modes of action (Group 3 and Group 11). Using fungicide mixtures containing different modes of action is the best anti-resistance strategy in disease control and a good way to control tebuconazole resistant NFNB.

3. MINIMISE TEBUCONAZOLE FUNGICIDES

When applying fungicides to control barley diseases, be mindful that tebuconazole will apply a selection pressure for tebuconazole resistant NFNB strains if they are present. Tebuconazole should only be used within a robust anti-resistance disease control strategy.

4. SCOUT YOUR FIELD AFTER A FUNGICIDE SPRAY

Tebuconazole resistant NFNB also showed a reduced sensitivity to the fungicides epoxiconazole, prothioconazole and propiconazole which are registered for the control of NFNB. Disease control failure does not always mean fungicide failure as there are many different factors that can influence the level of control you achieve. If you aren't achieving the level of disease control you hoped for talk to your local pathologist or send in samples of disease to the Fungicide Resistance Group for fungicide resistance testing.

5. PLAN AHEAD FOR NEXT SEASON

If disease pressure was high during the growing season, you can minimise disease infection in the following season by rotating crops, managing infected stubble and planting resistant crop varieties. Seed treatments or in-furrow fungicides can act as a great preventative measure for disease hot spots. A new SDHI fungicide (group 7) is now available as a seed treatment for NFNB control.

The Fungicide Resistance Group
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