

Rice Disease Management with Emphasis on Blast vs. Cercospora Timing

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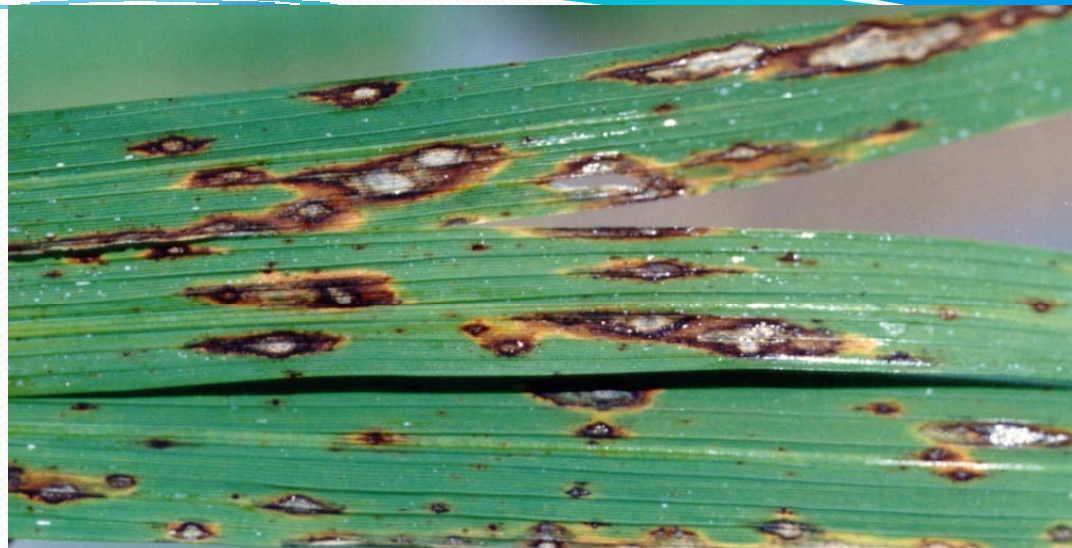
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Major Rice Diseases

- Sheath blight
- Blast
- Bacterial Panicle blight
- Cercospora leaf spot and sheath rot





Blast Reactions

<u>Susceptible</u>	<u>Moderately Susceptible</u>	<u>Moderately Resistant</u>	<u>Resistant</u>
Cheniere	CL131	CL171	Catahoula
CL151	Trenasse	Pirogue	
CL161	Jupiter	Neptune	
Cocodrie	CL261		
Cypress			
CL111			
Bengal			



Blast activity Activity

None	Good
Tilt	Gem 8-9.6 oz/A
Bumper	Quadris 9-12 oz/A
PropiMax	Stratego 14-19 oz/A
Moncut	Quilt 28-34 oz/A
	Quilt Xcel 15.75-27 oz/A

Cercospora



Cercospora Reactions

<u>Susceptible</u>	Moderately <u>Susceptible</u>	Moderately <u>Resistant</u>	<u>Resistant</u>
CL131	CL161	Bengal	Wells
Cheniere	Cocodrie	Presidio	Neptune
Trenasse	CL151		Jupiter
CL111	Cypress		
CL261	CL171		

Cercospora update

- Propiconazole continues to have best activity when applied at boot to heading growth stages
- However the disease has not developed to epidemic levels for the last three years
- Sheath rot may be mimicking Cercospora damage and propiconazole has little activity against this disease



Fungicide changes

- **New formulation of Quilt – Quilt Xcel**
- Premix concentrations to fit rice market
- Rate 15.75 to 27 oz/A
- 21 oz/A equals 12 oz/A Quadris and 6 oz/A Tilt
- 16 oz/A equals 9 oz/A Quadris and 4.5 oz/a Tilt
- If you reduce the rate below 21 oz/A you need to add more propiconazole
- Available 2010

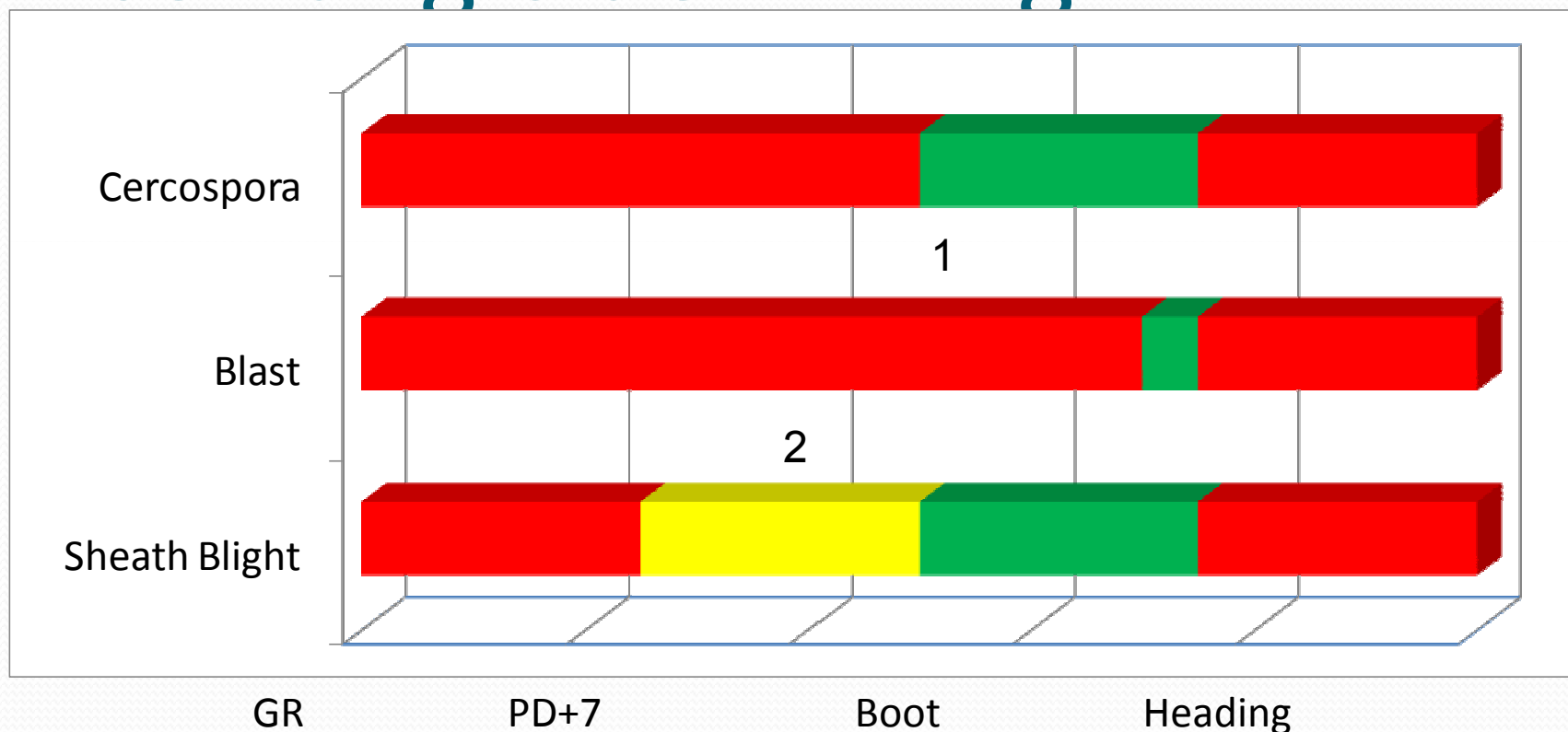
Fungicide changes

- **New 35 day preharvest interval for propiconazole –early heading**
- **No more worrying about heading or boot split**
- **Allows tank mixes to be applied at early heading for blast control**

Heading growth stage critical for fungicide application



Rice Fungicide Timing



¹ A boot application followed by the heading spray may be necessary if diseases pressure is high and the variety is susceptible.

² An early application may be necessary if sheath blight appears early and is severe followed by the boot to heading

Cultural management

- Plant early - later rice is exposed to more disease pressure especially blast and Cercospora
- Avoid excessive Nitrogen fertilization - too much is dangerous
- Don't put all of your eggs in one basket – plant several varieties
- Avoid draining fields - Drainage increases leaf blast severity 5-10 X resulting in more rotten neck blast

Drained vs. flooded rice





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