

Fungicide Application Decisions in Rice

Louisiana Agriculture and Technology
Management Conference

February 2012

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Leaf Blast



Rotten Neck Blast



Rotten Neck Blast in CL151



Sheath
Blight
Lesion
and
Sclerotium



Sheath
Blight
Sclerotium



Sheath Blight on Panicles



Narrow Brown Leaf Spot (Cercospora)




The image shows two rice leaves against a dark blue, textured background. Each leaf has a distinct, elongated, brownish-tan necrotic lesion that is wider at the base and tapers towards the tip, characteristic of the net blotch phase of Narrow Brown Leaf Spot. The lesions are positioned near the leaf sheath. The text 'Net blotch phase of Narrow Brown Leaf Spot (Cercospora)' is overlaid in yellow on the central part of the image.

Net blotch phase of Narrow
Brown Leaf Spot (*Cercospora*)

False Smut





Note the
dark
colored
grain

The image shows two rice panicles against a dark, textured background. The panicles are composed of numerous grains. One grain in the central panicle is significantly darker than the others, appearing almost black. A white arrow points from the text to this dark grain. The other grains are a light tan or yellowish color. The panicles are attached to green stems.

Smut Spores
have replaced
grain



Kernel Smut



Scouting Procedure

Stop about
every 75 paces



At each stop look for disease. Any disease found is considered a positive stop.



Assess amount of pressure and give subjective rating.



017
N 30°06.720'
W 092°28.335'

E
61.5%

017

Use landmarks or
GPS to locate “hot
spots”

0.2
overzoom

Once disease is found note the location or locations. In particular the area of heaviest infestation.

After disease discovered:

- Identify the disease
- Determine the most effective treatment
- Determine the correct rate
- Decide when to apply

If primary disease is Blast

- Lean toward Gem or Stratego (Gem + propiconazole)
- Rate depends on stage of growth and variety
 - Early, high rate
 - Susceptible variety, high rate

If Sheath Blight is primary disease

- Lean toward Quadris or Quilt (Quadris + propiconazole)
- Rate depends on
 - Severity of disease
 - Stage of growth of rice
 - Susceptibility of variety

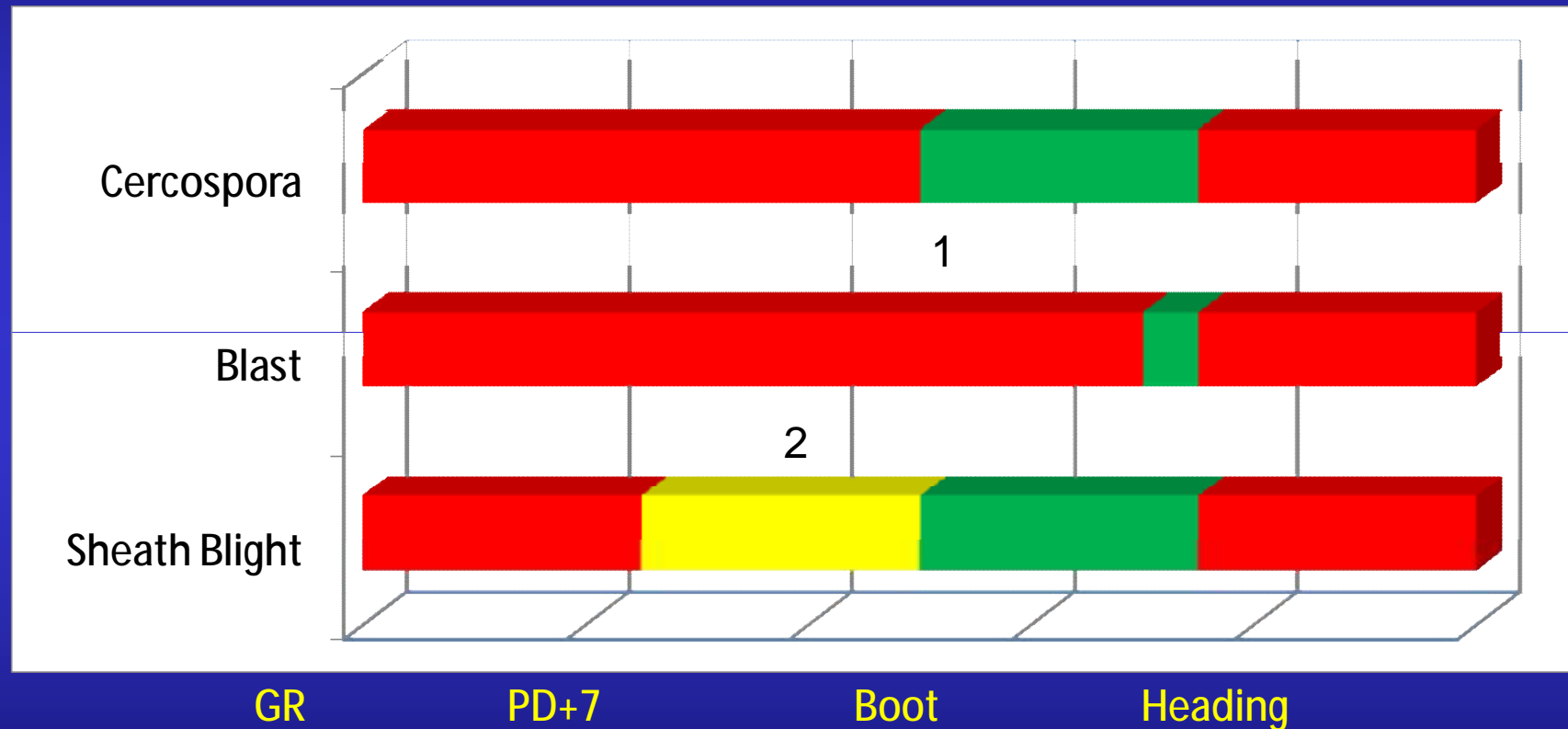
If Smuts are primary diseases

- Propiconazole – Tilt, Bumper, Propimax and others
- Rate depends on
 - Stage of growth of rice
 - Susceptibility of variety
- Timing – should not be on heads

Fungicide Timing

- If one disease target, timing easier
- If more than one disease
 - Two applications best
 - If only one application, compromise
 - When first stray heads emerge from boot usually on edge of field

Rice Fungicide Timing



¹ A boot application followed by the heading spray may be necessary if disease 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



Questions?