



Rice Diseases – Implications of Fungicide Timing and Cultural Management

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2015 summary

Cold winter delayed Cercospora and blast but still developed

Lack of hot weather limited bacterial panicle blight

Sheath blight development was light even with wet spring early summer

Fungicide resistant sheath blight fungus is still spreading

Severe disease in second crop



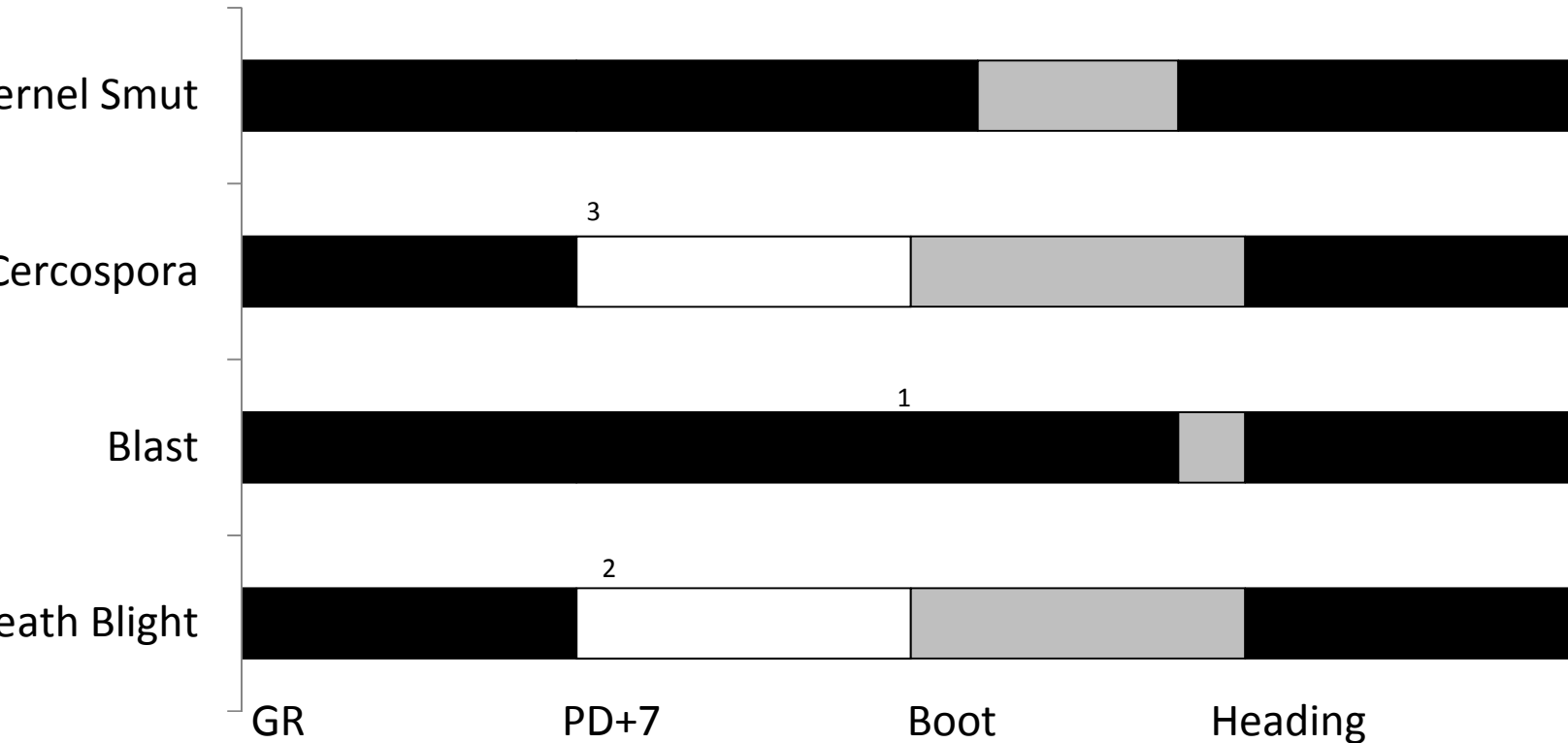
Cercospora Reactions

(Narrow Brown Leaf Spot)

<u>Susceptible</u>	<u>Susceptible</u>	<u>Moderately Susceptible</u>	<u>Moderately R to Resistant</u>
131	Cheniere	LaKast	Caffey
111*	CL151	Mermentau	Catahoula
	Cocodrie	Della-2	CL152
	Cypress		CL163
	Jazzman	Mermentau	CL271
	Jazzman 2	Presidio	CLXL729
		XL753	CLXL745
		XL760	



Rice Fungicide Timing



boot application followed by the heading spray may be necessary if diseases pressure is high and the variety is susceptible.
 early application may be necessary if sheath blight appears early and is severe followed by the boot to heading application.
 rice planted rice requires earlier application of propiconazole for Cercospora control.

Do not apply
 Application may be needed
 Best application timing

Cercospora Leaf Spot and Sheath rot



Higher rates needed
9-12 oz/A

Sercadis has some activity



Blast Reactions

<u>Susceptible</u>	<u>Susceptible</u>	<u>Moderately Susceptible</u>	<u>Moderately Resistant</u>	<u>Resistant</u>
CL151	CL152	Cheniere	Caffey	Catahoula
CL163	Jupiter	CL111	CL271	CLXL729
	LaKast	Cocodrie		CLXL745
	Mermentau	Cypress		Della-2
	Roy J	Jazzman2		Jazzman
				XL753
				XL760



Graphical representation of a blast susceptible variety

Excellent high yielding tool

Fairly safe if handled carefully

Precautions must be used

Can still blow up

It is still susceptible even after
years of no blast



Blast Management

Plant Early

Use modest amounts of Nitrogen

Keep it flooded!!!!

Avoid sandy soils and tree lined fields

Plan on using 1-2 fungicide applications

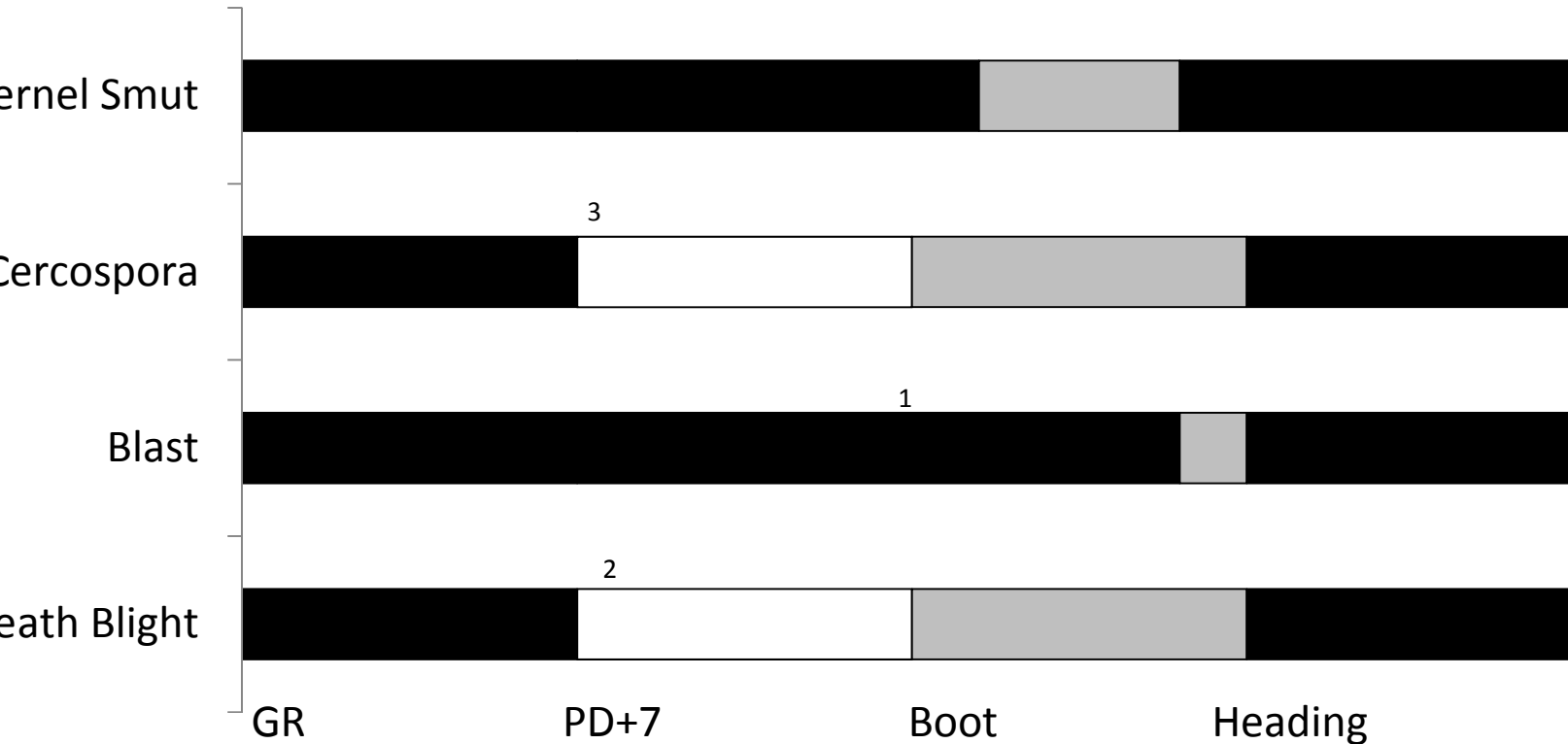
- One for susceptible (at heading) and two for very susceptible varieties at (boot and heading)



Alternative irrigation



Rice Fungicide Timing



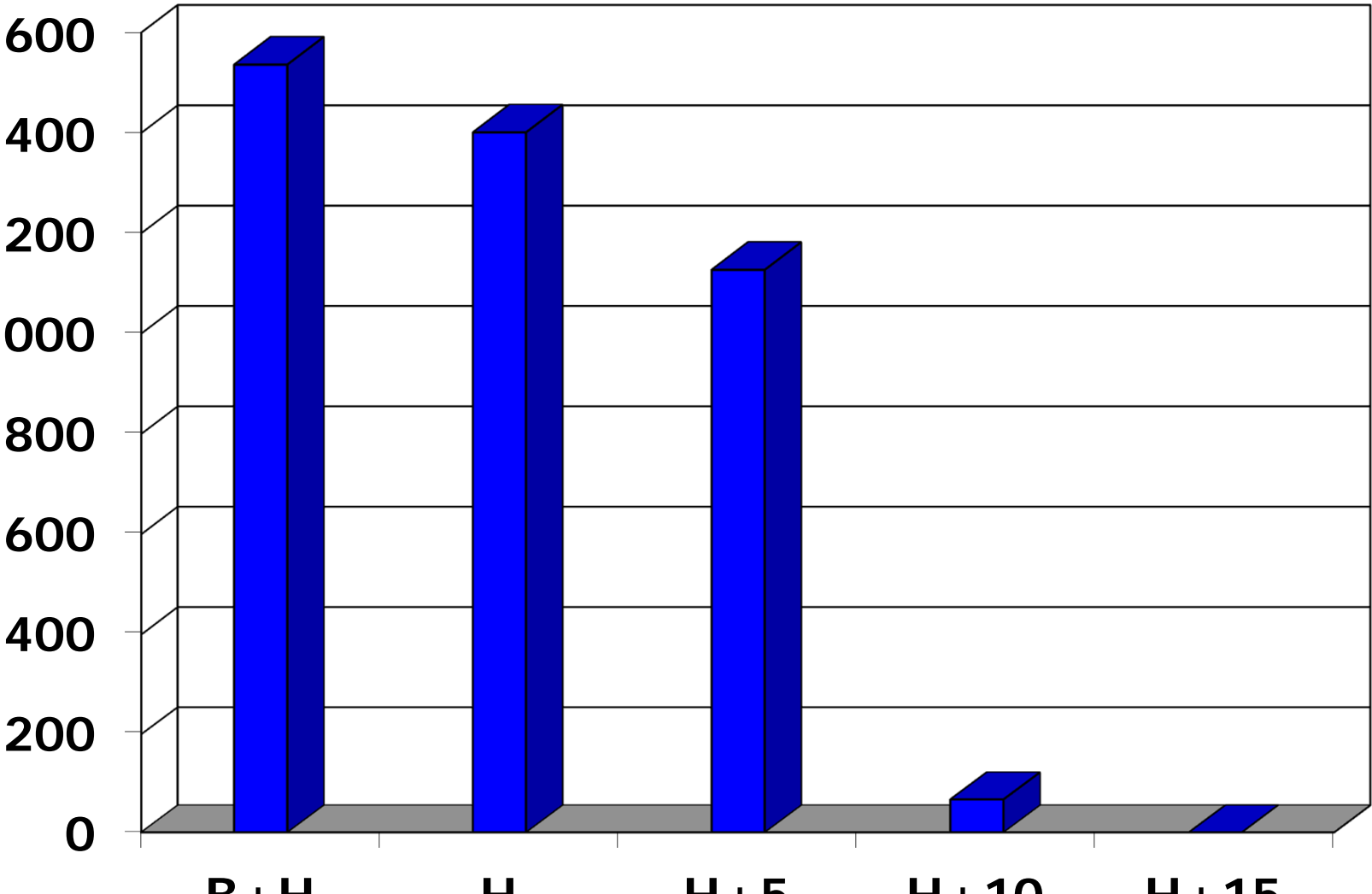
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 Best application timing

Heading growth stage critical
for fungicide application



Quadris (9oz/A) Timing effect on yield increase lb/A
(3 Year Ave.)



Effect of weather on rice fungicides



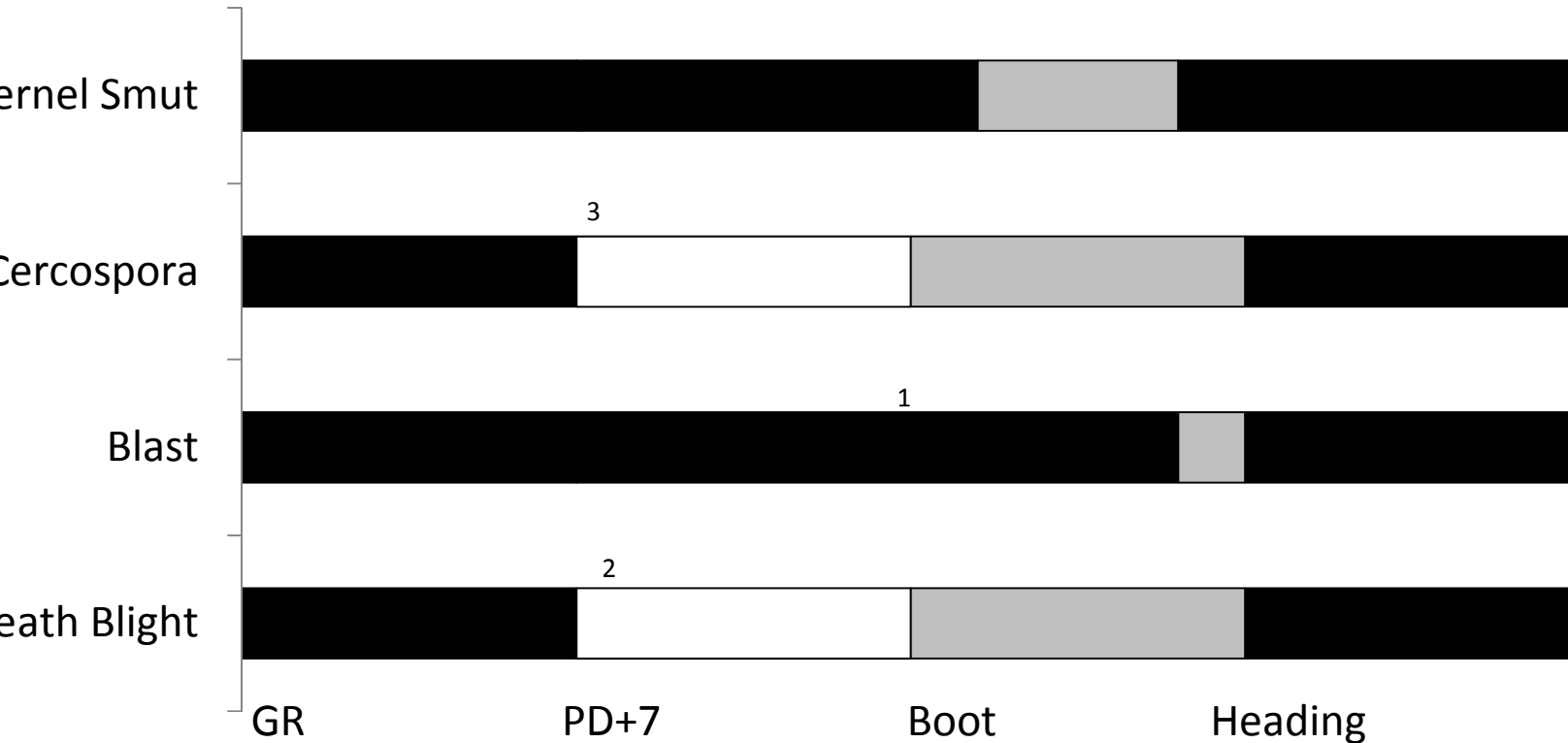
Kernel Smut and False Smut



- Plant early
- Avoid excess Nitrogen
- Propiconazole at mid-boot
- All are very susceptible to moderately susceptible



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Rice Fungicides

Table 3. Efficacy of fungicides in managing diseases of rice

Efficacy categories are as follows: P=Poor; F=Fair; G=Good; VG=Very Good; NL = Not Labeled for use against this disease.

Fungicide Information				Disease			
Chemical Class and Mode of Action Group ¹	Active Ingredient	Product(s) ²	Rate ³ (fl oz)	Blast	Sheath Blight	Cercospora	Kernel Smut
Strobilurins Group 11	Azoxystrobin	Quadris 2.08 SC Equation 2.08 SC	9-15.5	G	VG	P	P
	Trifloxystrobin	Gem 500 SC	3.1-4.7	VG	G	P	P
Oxamides Group 7	Flutolanil	Elegia 3.8 SC	16-32	NL	G	NL	NL
	Fluxapyroxad	Sercadis 2.47 SC	4.5-6.8	NL	VG	NL	NL
Methylation Inhibitors (DMI) Group 3	Propiconazole	Tilt 3.6 EC Bumper PropiMax	6-10 6-10 6-10	NL	F	VG	G
Mixed ⁴	Azoxystrobin, Propiconazole	Quilt 200 SC	14-34.5	G	VG	VG	G
	Azoxystrobin, Propiconazole	Quilt Xcel 2.2 SE	15.8-27	G	VG	VG	G
	Trifloxystrobin, Propiconazole	Stratego 250 EC	16-19	VG	G	VG	G

Resistance management

Use full rates

Rotate chemistry

Do it even if you don't think you have it

Do it in the rotational crop also

Don't do it on blast susceptible varieties



Key Points

Know susceptibility of variety

Manage correctly

Scout for presence of disease

Identify disease correctly

Pick correct fungicide

Apply in a correct and timely manor





For more information:

www.LSUAgCenter.com/ricediseases