#### FHB Management: Progress and Potential Knowledge Gaps

Dr. Erick De Wolf Department of Plant Pathology Kansas State University Establishing a Vision for the Future of FHB Management

™What is the goal of FHB Management?

 ™How are management recommendations developed?
 ™What progress have we made?
 ™How do we move forward?

# What is the Goal of FHB Management?

### ■Safe and affordable food supply

## How Are Management Recommendations Developed?

 Primary factors that influence management recommendations
 Understanding of epidemiology
 Available technology Historical Perspectives on Fusarium Epidemiology

- ™High levels of genetic resistance unavailable, but some differences in susceptibility
- Fungus known to survive in debris of many cultivated and wild grasses
- ™Wheat is most vulnerable to infection at anthesis
- ™Weather during anthesis critical for disease development

Historical Management Recommendations

 Avoid highly susceptible varieties Use crop residue management and rotation to reduce the risk of disease Fungicides not a strong option <sup>™</sup>Low levels of efficacy (propiconazole) <sup>™</sup>Labels prohibited application after flag leaf emergence

#### What Progress Have We Made?

## **Progress: Fungicides**

Identifying more efficacious fungicide options

 Tebuconazole, Prothiconazole, Metaconazole

Confirmation of early anthesis as a good time to apply the fungicide
 Advances in application technology

## Management with Fungicides



### **Disease Forecasting and FHB Alerts**



Moderate to high risk of Fusarium head blight (FHB) infection continues today, June 20th, for FHB susceptible flowering wheat cultivars in ND counties along the Canadian border, as well as pockets of risk exist in Benson and Wells counties. The degree of infection risk changes with the level of resistance in the variety, with much lower risk indicated for cultivars having moderate resistance to FHB.

## **Progress: Genetic Resistance**

- ■Screening: Better descriptions of variety reactions FHB and DON
- ■Breeding: Moderate levels of resistance available in many market classes wheat and barley
- Demand: Continued desire for high yielding varieties with FHB resistance and other desirable traits

# **Integrated Management**

■Critical concepts with integrate management:

- No single management option provides a high level of control
- Combine best available resistance with best available fungicides

# **Integrated Management**



Willyerd et al. Plant Disease 96:957-967

# Stability of Management

# Is the treatment better than the Check?

#### Ranking scale

5: Always
4: Almost always
3: More often than not
2: Sometimes
1: Never



FHB MGNT CP 2007-2010

# Potential Knowledge Gaps

- ▲ Are the current fungicide recommendation meeting the needs of producers?
- Is the information about genetic resistance readily available, user-friendly, and timely?
- Is there a potential for fungicide resistance in the Fusarium population?
- ™How can we better influence people to better use the available technologies?

## How Do We Move Forward?

 Leveraging current information and future research to address knowledge gaps
 Identify ways to better communicate research-based information

# Research and Extension Needs

#### ■More robust fungicide recommendations

- Better define the window for application to provide more flexibility
- Better address the influence of adverse weather conditions
- Expand communication efforts related to forecasting and FHB Alerts

■Better organize and promote the information about varieties

# Research and Extension Needs

Better organize and promote the information about varieties
 ScabSmart website

# What is the Goal of FHB Management?

### ■Safe and affordable food supply



## **Progress: Crop Residues**

■Confirmed that debris from corn and other grass crops are sources of inoculum

■Inoculum can move considerable distances

■Combination of local and regional inoculum sources are important