Several management tools for Fusarium head blight (FHB) and deoxynivalenol (DON) of wheat are available to growers, and include fungicides and moderately-resistant cultivars. Ideally, when these practices are integrated, losses from FHB will be reduced compared to using only one of the management practices.

The objectives of the proposed study are: 1) demonstrate that integrated management is the most effective and economical means of reducing losses to FHB/DON; and 2) increase grower adoption of integrated strategies to control FHB.

Trials will be conducted at two locations in Kentucky and Illinois. The effects of fungicide application timing, multiple fungicide applications, and wheat cultivar (cultivars ranging in susceptibility to FHB) will be evaluated for their effects on FHB and DON levels in harvested grain in Fusarium graminearum-inoculated and non-inoculated areas.