



The incidence of Stagonospora blotch disease on winter wheat in response to fungicides of different mode of action

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Results of field research into the incidence of Stagonospora blotch and the efficacy of fungicides on winter wheat cv. Zentos and laboratory analyses of grain infection are presented. Stagonospora leaf blotch epidemics occurred on winter wheat annually and caused a significant reduction in grain yield. During the period 2003-2004 the effects of strobilurines (krezoxim-methyl + epoxiconazole + fenpropimorf, trifloxistrobin + propiconazole, azoxistrobin, piraclosrobin + epoxiconazole and picoxystrobin) and triazoles propiconazole and epoxiconazole are reported. Efficacy of fungicides on Stagonospora blotch depended on the fungicides differing in the mode of action and environmental conditions of the season. The grain infestation with *S.nodorum* was found to be linked to leaf and head infection.