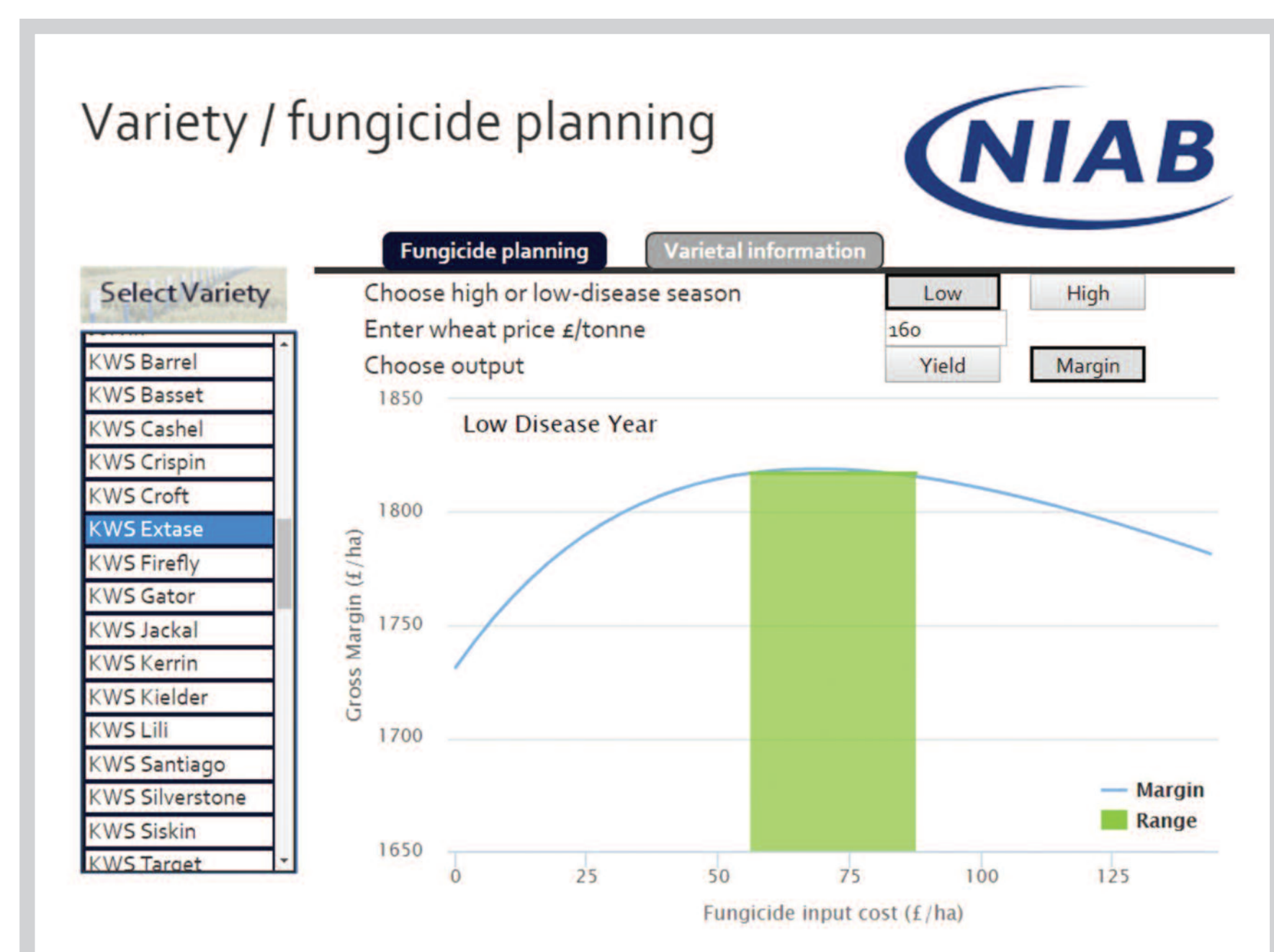


NIAB VARIETY FUNGICIDE PLANNING TOOL

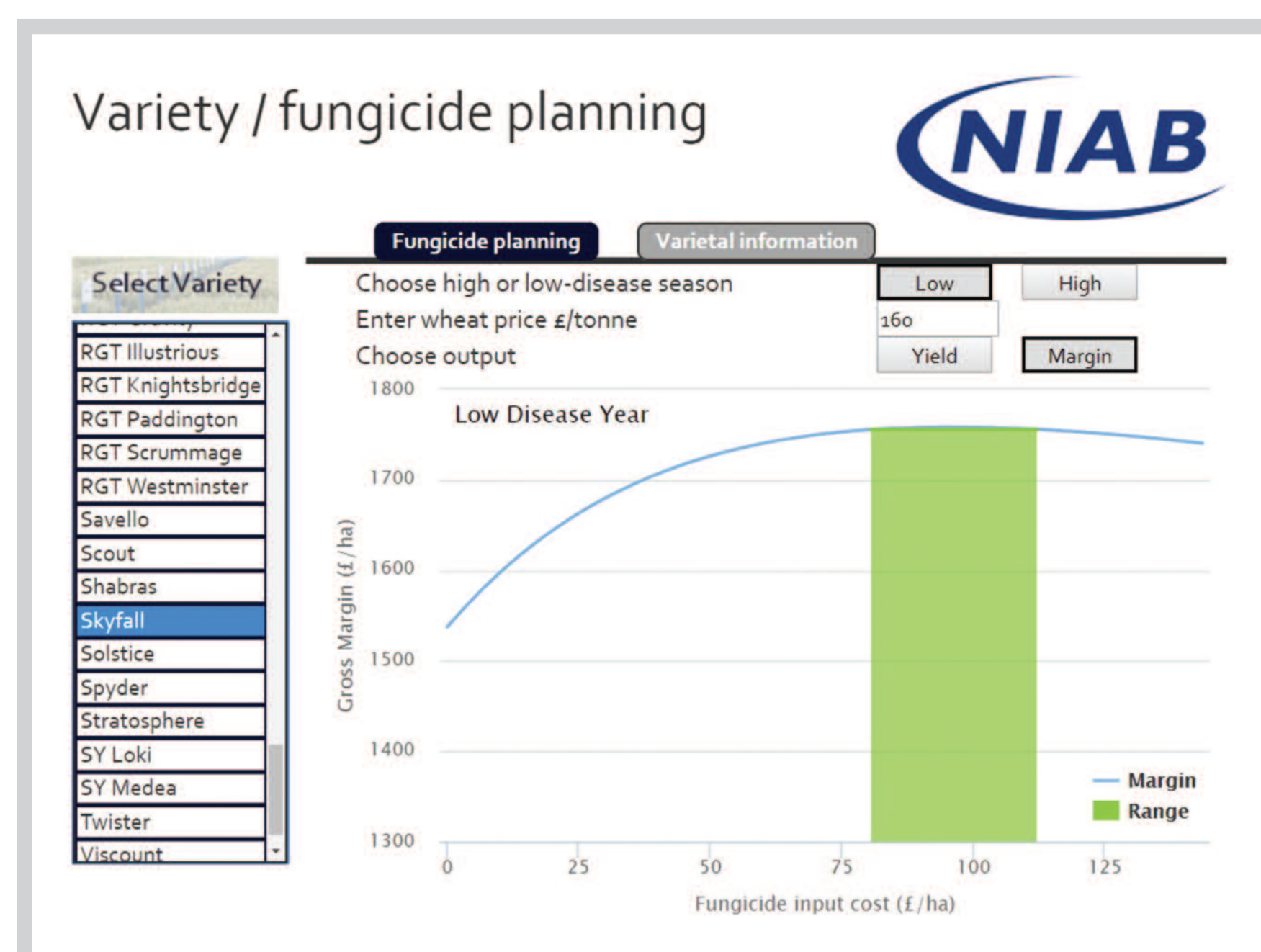
The NIAB Variety Fungicide Planning Tool can help plan your fungicide spend. Match the fungicide spend to the responsiveness of varieties.

Low risk variety



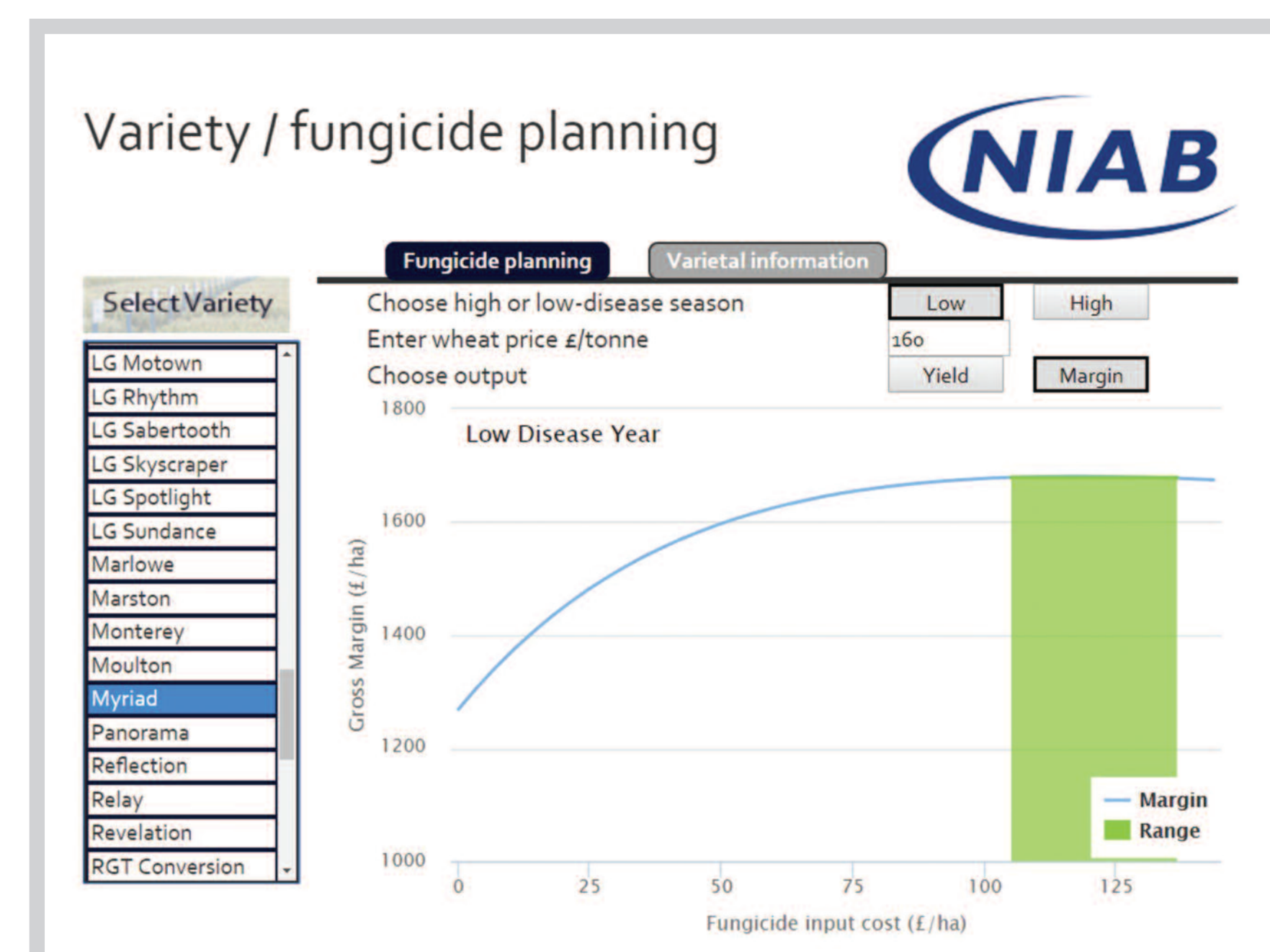
Fungicide spend
£56-87/ha

Moderate risk variety



Fungicide spend
£80-112/ha

High risk variety



Fungicide spend
£105-140/ha

Fungicide planning matrix

Increasing disease pressure (esp. Septoria)

➔

Increasing responsiveness of variety ↑	<p>T0 azole + protectant</p> <p>T1 high dose azole (0.5-0.75) Mod dose (0.5) SDHI + protectant (0.5)</p> <p>T2 high dose azole (0.75) High dose (0.5 - 0.75) SDHI + protectant (0.5)</p>	<p>T0 azole + protectant</p> <p>T1 mod dose azole (0.5-0.75) Mod dose (0.5-0.75) SDHI + protectant (0.5)</p> <p>T2 high dose azole (0.75-1.0) High dose (0.75) SDHI + protectant (0.5-0.75)</p>	<p>T0 azole + protectant</p> <p>T1 high dose azole (0.75) High dose (0.75) SDHI + protectant (0.75)</p> <p>T2 high dose azole (0.75-1.0) High dose (0.75-1.0) SDHI + protectant (0.75-1.0)</p>
	<p>T0 protectant</p> <p>T1 mod dose azole (0.5-0.75) + protectant (0.5)</p> <p>T2 mod dose azole (0.5-0.75) Mod dose (0.5) SDHI + protectant (0.5)</p>	<p>T0 azole + protectant</p> <p>T1 mod dose azole (0.5) Mod dose (0.5) SDHI + protectant (0.5)</p> <p>T2 mod dose azole (0.5-0.75) Mod dose (0.5) SDHI + protectant (0.5)</p>	<p>T0 azole + protectant</p> <p>T1 mod dose azole (0.5-0.75) Mod dose (0.5-0.75) SDHI + protectant (0.5)</p> <p>T2 high dose azole (0.75-1.0) High dose (0.75) SDHI + protectant (0.5-0.75)</p>
	<p>T0 usually not required</p> <p>T1 mod dose azole + protectant</p> <p>T2 mod dose azole (0.5) Mod dose (0.5) SDHI + protectant (0.5)</p>	<p>T0 protectant</p> <p>T1 mod dose azole (0.5-0.75) + protectant (0.5)</p> <p>T2 mod dose azole (0.5-0.75) Mod dose (0.5) SDHI + protectant (0.5)</p>	<p>T0 azole + protectant</p> <p>T1 mod dose azole (0.5) Mod dose (0.5) SDHI + protectant (0.5)</p> <p>T2 mod dose azole (0.5-0.75) Mod dose (0.5) SDHI + protectant (0.5)</p>

NIAB TAG Membership

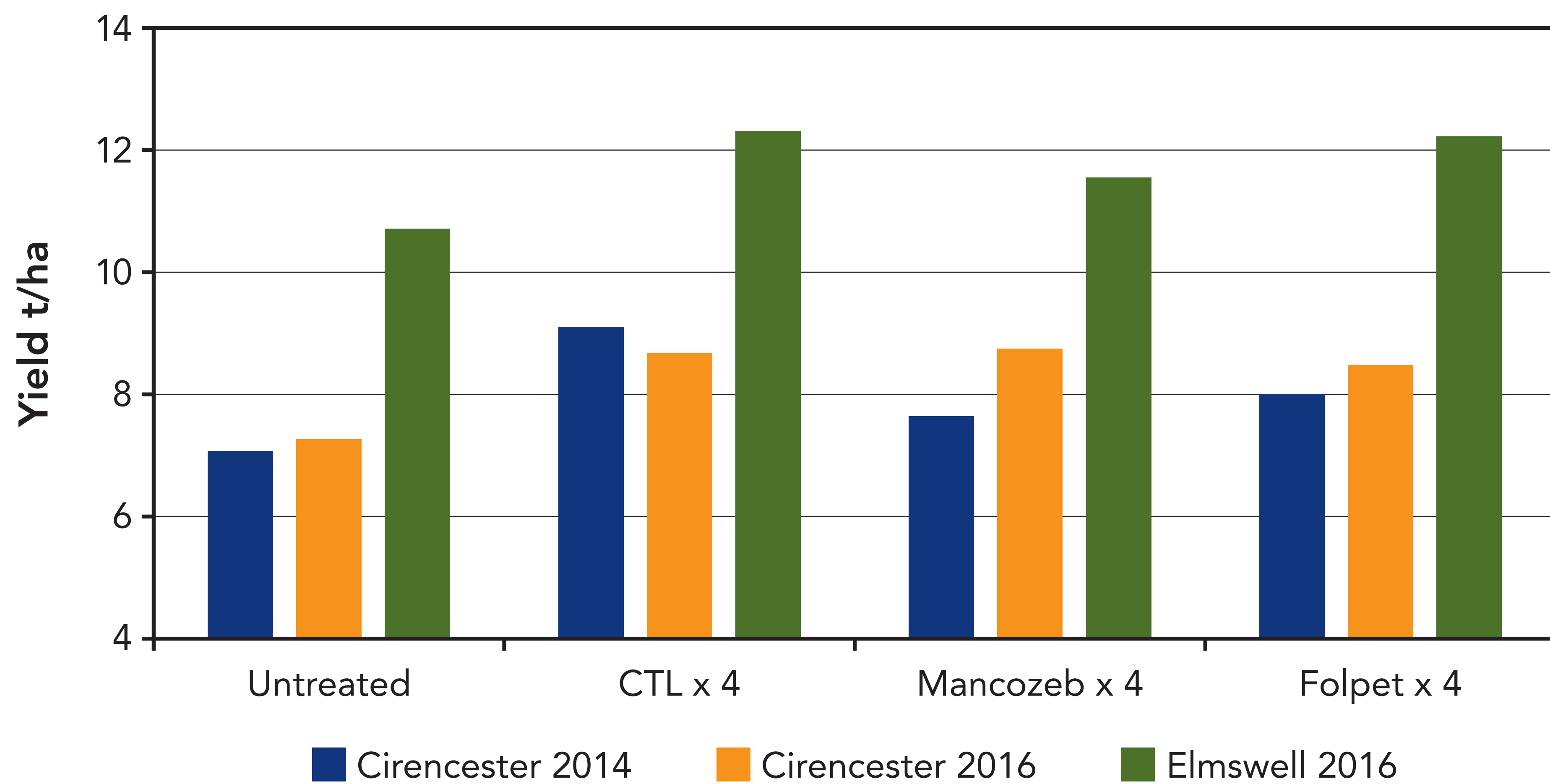
For more detailed help with planning fungicide inputs on varieties NIAB TAG members can access the unique online 'Variety Fungicide Planning' tool on the NIAB TAG membership website. This is just one example of the research information, digital tools and advice delivered alongside NIAB TAG's extensive and exclusive member-funded field trials programme, supplying impartial cost-effective crop production strategies specifically for our members.



THE ROLE OF MULTI-SITES IN FUNGICIDE PROGRAMMES

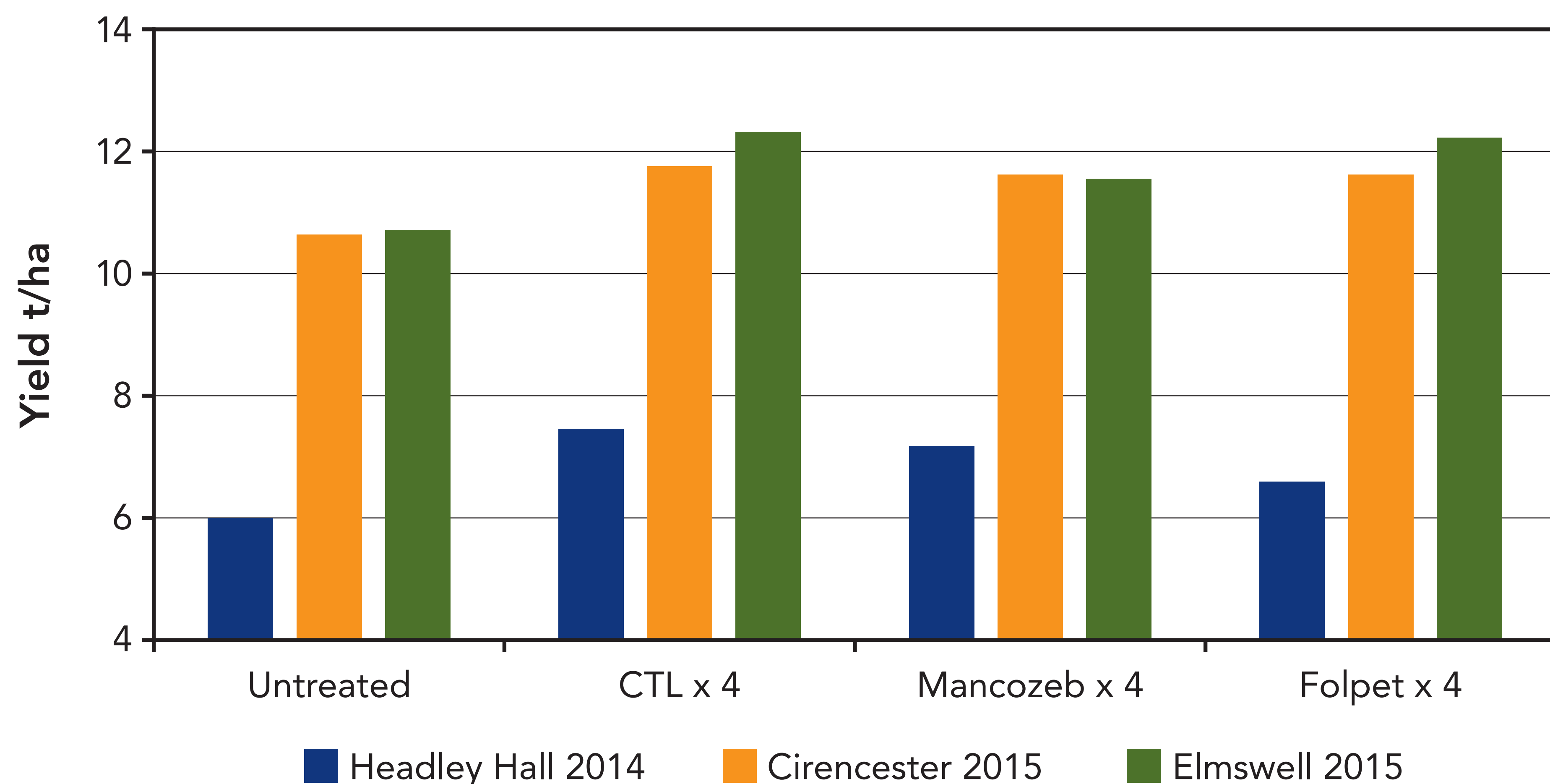
The loss of chlorothalonil in 2020 will be a major loss to fungicide programmes for septoria control. When used alone or in poor fungicide programmes, chlorothalonil is superior to folpet or mancozeb. When used in a good fungicide programme, all multi-sites are similar in their additional disease control/yield response.

High disease sites/years



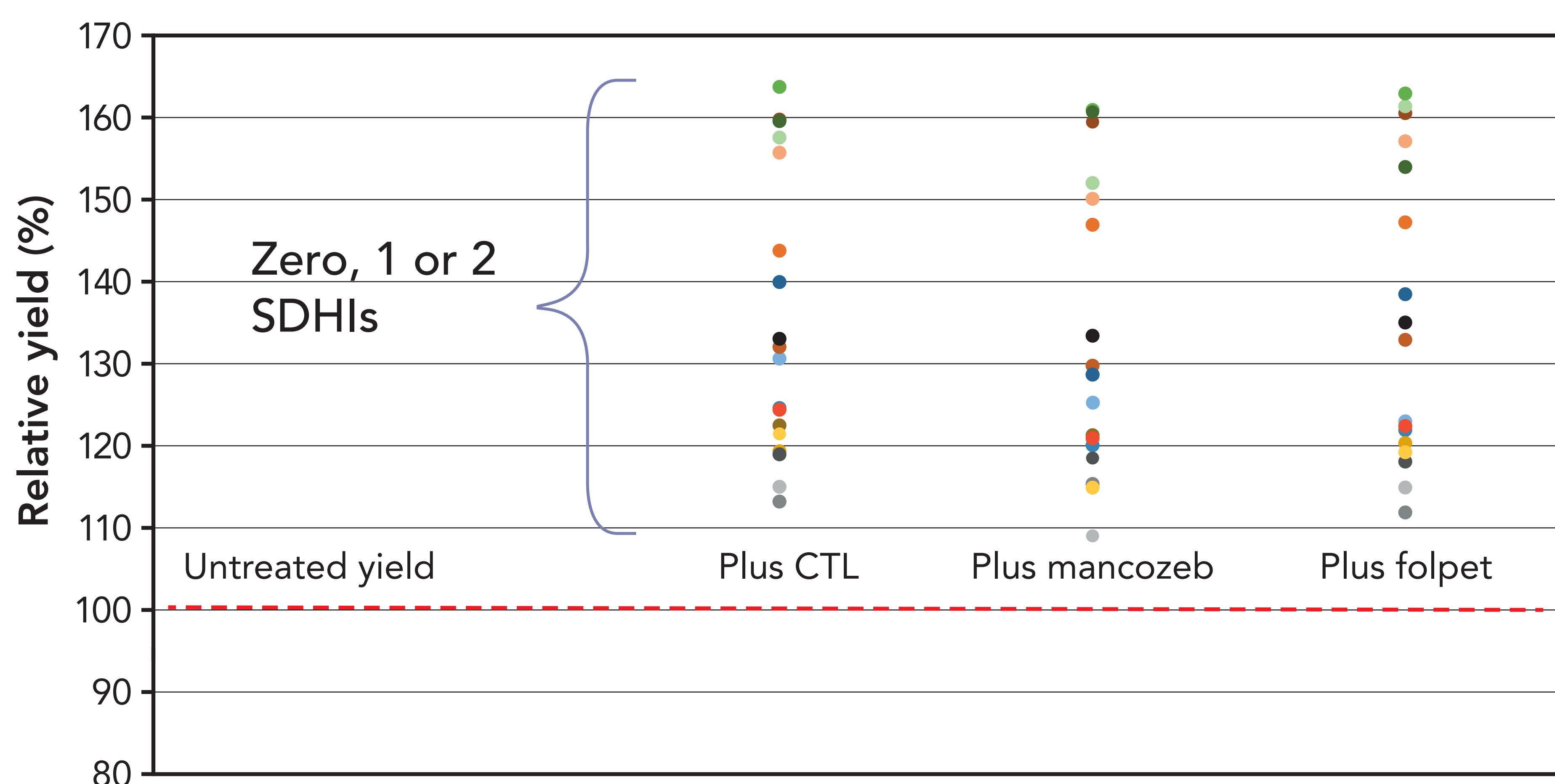
Source: NIAB TAG

Low disease sites/years



Source: NIAB TAG

Contribution of multisite to yield



Source: NIAB TAG

NIAB TAG Membership

JOIN TODAY

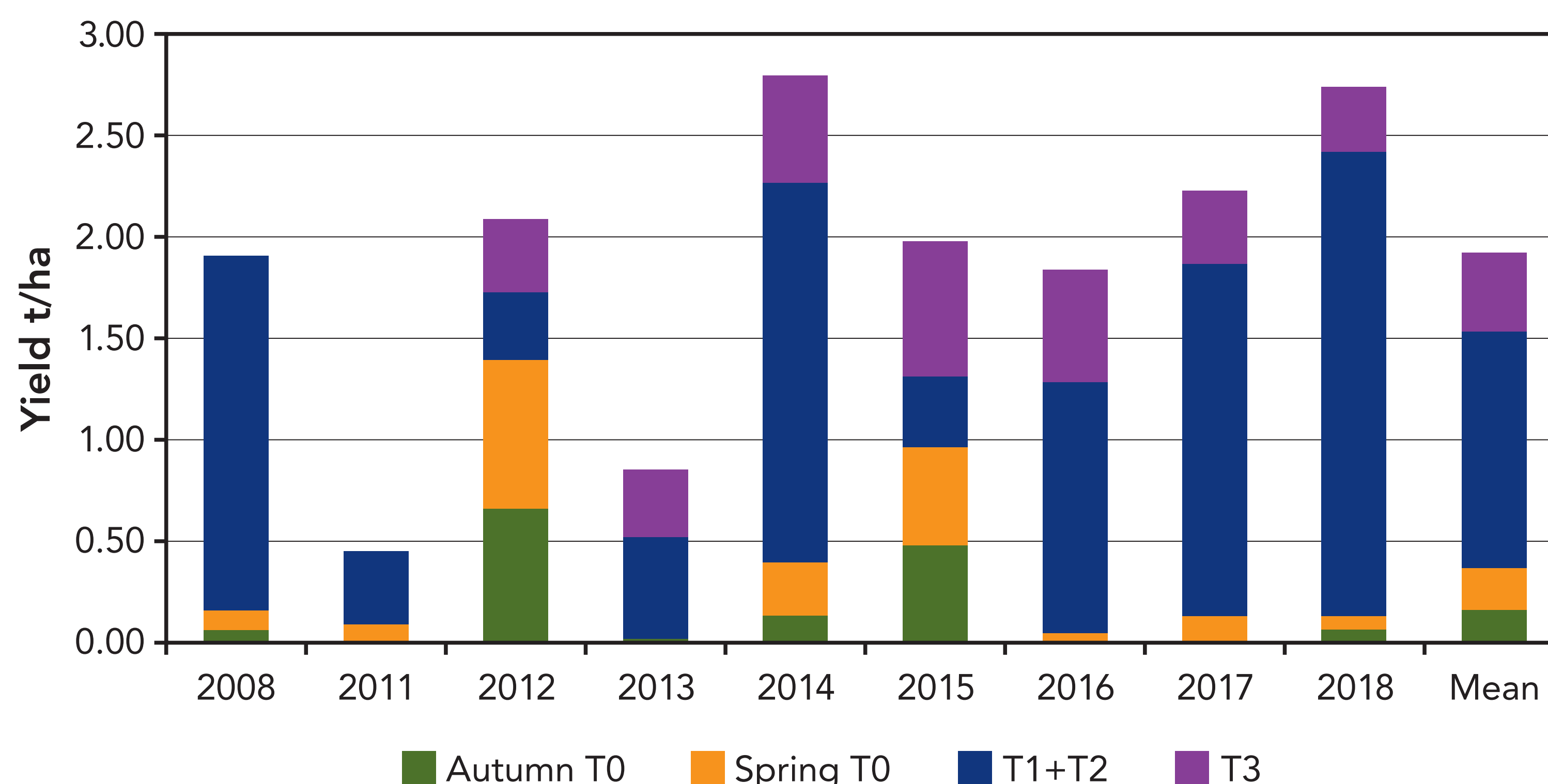
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IS IT TIME TO LOOK AT BETTER DISEASE CONTROL IN WINTER BARLEY?

In NIAB TAG's long-term winter barley fungicide response trial, which started in 2008 in Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Hampshire, there were significant responses to T3 fungicides across most years and sites (Figure 1).

From this, NIAB regional agronomists created a new approach to disease control in winter barley in 2018 by creating a 3-spray programme to compare with the traditional 2-spray programme.

Figure 1. Disease control in winter barley



Source: NIAB TAG Membership (WB18-510-3)

Description	T1	T2	T3
2-spray programme (example)	GS 31 (early/mid-April) Siltra XPro (0.6 l/ha) + Bravo 500 (1.0 l/ha)	GS 49 (awns emerging) Siltra XPro (0.4 l/ha) + Bravo 500 (1.0 l/ha)	None
3-spray programme (example)	GS 30 (end March) Siltra XPro (0.6 l/ha)	GS 39 (flag leaf) Siltra XPro (0.4 l/ha) + Bravo 500 (1.0 l/ha)	GS55-59 (late ear emergence) Proline (0.25 l/ha) + Bravo 500 (1.0 l/ha)

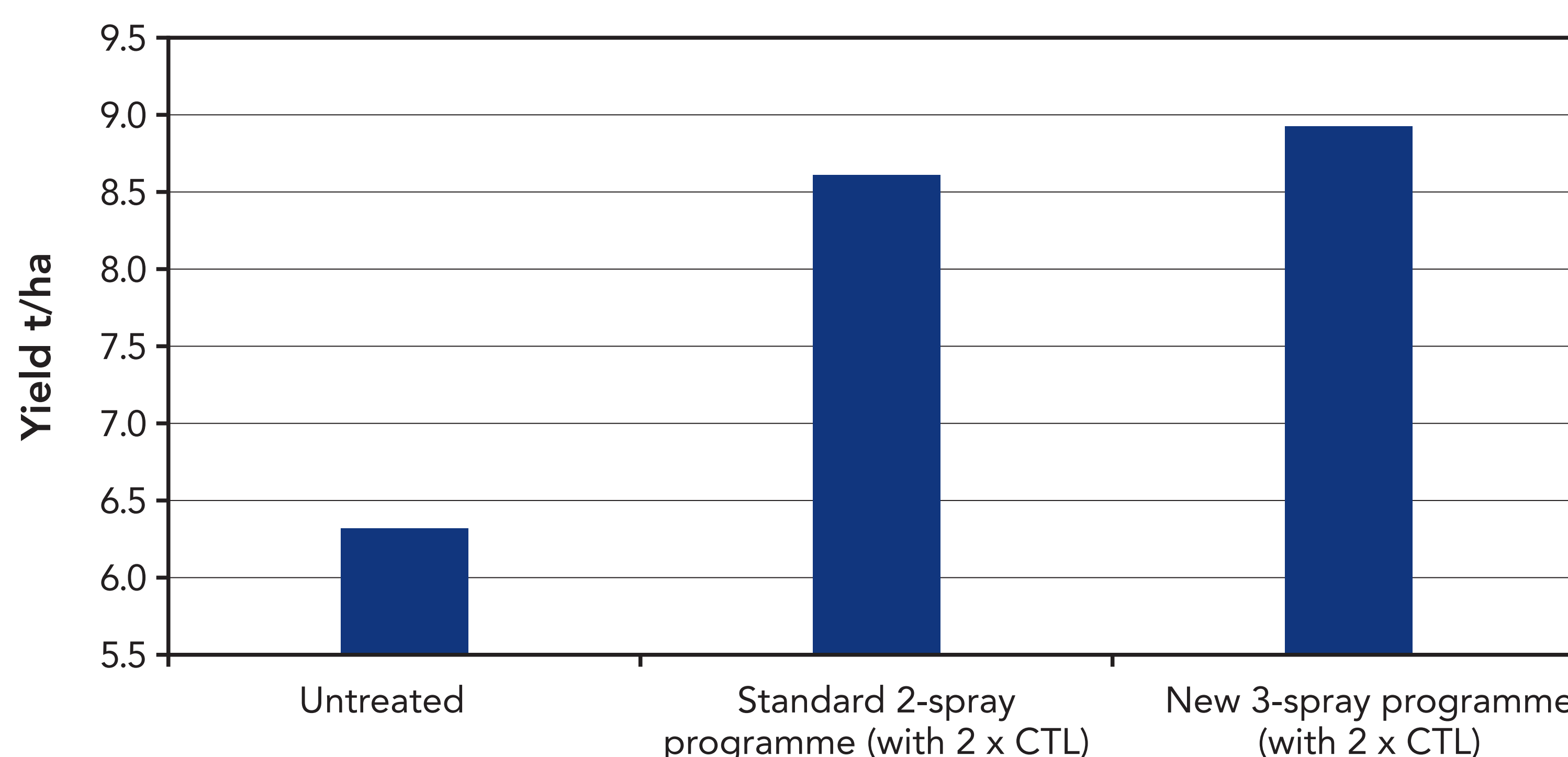
This new 3-spray programme has three potential advantages:

1. longer period of disease protection
2. better integration with ideally timing growth regulators (ie GS 30 and 39)
3. better control of ramularia.

In the first year of testing in 2018, where visible disease was generally very low in winter barley, the 3-spray programme gave a mean positive yield response of 0.31 t/ha across three sites compared to the 2-spray programme (Figure 2).

The highest response was at the Kent site where a 3-spray programme gave a statistically significant 0.6 t/ha response over the traditional 2-spray programme.

Figure 2. Fungicide response in winter barley (2018)



LSD 0.61 t/ha
Source: NIAB TAG Membership (mean of three sites)

NIAB TAG Membership

This is a brief example of the wide range of research carried out as part of NIAB TAG's extensive, and exclusive, member-funded field trials programme, delivering impartial, cost-effective crop production strategies specifically for our members

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