

Fusarium Head Blight (FHB) infection is favoured by warm, humid conditions and is most likely to occur when florets are opening, which allows spores to make direct contact with the developing seeds. Because barley begins to flower in the boot, it can be infected by FHB before the heads completely emerge. However, wait to spray SORADUO™ until majority of the crop has 70 – 100% head emergence to maximize coverage and effectiveness. Although there is a seven-day window to spray, growers who apply SORADUO™ early (between Day +1 and +3) will experience the greatest return on investment.

Barley: Apply SORADUO™ when 70 – 100% of heads are fully emerged.



HEADING: 0
DAYS BEFORE: -
DAYS AFTER: +

			Flowering begins in the boot.	Awns are emerging from sheath; heads beginning to follow.		Heads are almost completely emerged; flowering at 50%.		Heads 100% emerged; 80% flowering.		
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Head and flowering development varies; when in doubt, spray earlier. The longer you wait to spray after most of the heads have emerged, the less the agronomic and economic benefit.

← Cooler conditions, slower crop development

Day -5	Day -4	Day -3	Day -2	Day -1	Day 0	Day +1	Day +2	Day +3	Day +4	Day +5	Day +6	Day +7
						APPLICATION WINDOW						
Warm, moist conditions (16 – 30°C) and precipitation or high humidity (for at least 12 hours) between days -7 and -3 present high risk for FHB infection. If these conditions are met, a fungicide application may be necessary to suppress FHB. Wait until head emergence is almost complete for maximum coverage.			Prepare to spray.		Earliest recommended spray date. Spray now only if conditions are forecast to be unfavorable if you wait.	BEST SPRAY TIMING			Risk of FHB remains high if crop is untreated and experiencing warm, moist conditions (16 – 30°C) and precipitation or high humidity (for at least 12 hours) during this period. If these conditions are met, spraying may still yield agronomic benefit.		After head emergence and flowering are complete, spraying will be less effective – the longer you wait to spray, the lower your return on investment.	

Re-evaluation of Tebuconazole by the PMRA; the total seasonal rate is limited to a maximum of 136 g a.i./ha/year, except for those crops where the yearly total rate is currently below 136 g a.i./ha.

Fusarium Head Blight (FHB) infection is favoured by warm, humid conditions and is most likely to occur when florets are opening, which allows spores to make direct contact with the developing seeds. For that reason, SORADUO™ should be sprayed at 75% head emergence up to 50% main stem flowering to suppress FHB infection in opening florets. Although there is a seven-day window to spray, growers who apply SORADUO™ early (between day +1 and +2) will experience the greatest return on investment.

Wheat: Apply SORADUO™ when 75% of heads are fully emerged and 50% of heads on main stem are in flower.



Spikelets start to emerge in boot.



Heads are emerged; flowering has not yet begun.



Flowering begins. Anthers only visible in middle of head.



Flowering is complete.

HEADING: 0
DAYS BEFORE: -
DAYS AFTER: +

Head emergence and flowering may vary – when in doubt, spray on earlier side. Infection is most likely to happen during flowering, when spores can come in contact with the opening florets. The longer you wait to spray after flowering, the less the agronomic and economic benefit.

← Cooler conditions, slower crop development

Day -4	Day -3	Day -2	Day -1	Day 0	Day +1	Day +2	Day +3	Day +4	Day +5	Day +6	Day +7
				APPLICATION WINDOW							
Warm, moist conditions (16 – 30°C) and precipitation or high humidity (for at least 12 hours) between days -7 and -3 present high risk for FHB infection. If these conditions are met, a fungicide application may be necessary to suppress FHB during flowering, when crop is most susceptible.			Prepare to spray.	75% of heads are fully emerged on main stem.	BEST SPRAY TIMING		Risk of FHB remains high if crop is untreated and experiencing warm, moist conditions (16 – 30°C) and precipitation or high humidity (for at least 12 hours) during days +3 to +7. Though flowering has begun, spraying may still yield agronomic benefit.			After flowering is complete, spraying will be less effective – the longer you wait to spray, the lower your return on investment.	

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