



Septoria leaf blotch of wheat

Septoria tritici

	Prevention	Monitoring	Direct Control	Direct Control	Restrictions
 <p>Infected wheat leaf blotched with black spots between them (Gerald Holmes, Strawberry Center, Cal Poly San Luis Obispo, Bugwood.org)</p>  <p>Leaf blotch causing complete plant death (Gail Ruhl, Purdue University, Bugwood.org)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plant tolerant varieties such as Kwale, Njoro BW1 and Njoro BW2. Plant disease free seeds from reputable seed companies such as Kenya Seed. Rotate wheat crops with legumes for at least 1 year. Plough deep to expose the innoculum to unfavourable conditions 3 to 4 months before planting. Plant wheat in wider rows to help aeration and sunlight penetration to reduce the relative humidity. Eradicate volunteer wheat crop as they act as source of innoculum during the off season. Avoid over fertilization especially with nitrogen which makes the plant succulent and susceptible. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Look for pale grey to dark brown blotches on the leaves and sometimes on the stem and head. Check for tiny black spots between the blotches. Look out for lesions with necrotic margins on the infected leaves. Check on the stem and tiller nodes for symptoms. Scout for chlorosis of veins in the lower leaves. Scout 5 locations within a wheat field. Consider taking action when 2 of the 5 have more than 25% incidence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uproot or prune infected plant/plant parts and destroy by burning the debris. Sterilize farm tools with 10% sodium hypochloride or Jik while working in the wheat farm. Drain soggy or water logged soils to reduce humidity that enhance spread. Apply leaf extract of neem (Achook, Nembecidine) at 20 ml/20 L water maximum 3 times. Use Trichotech WP at 1.25 g/L water every 2 weeks to one month depending on disease pressure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When using a pesticide, always wear protective clothing and follow the instructions on the product label. Do not use chemicals with the same mode of action year after year as this can lead to resistance. Always consult the most recent list of registered pesticides (PCPB). Spray with Propiconazole 250 g/L based products (Propimax 25 EC, Bumper 25EC at 20 ml/litre of water). Spray with Tebuconazole 250 g/L + Triadimenol 125 g/L (SILVACUR 375 EC at the rate of 50 g/20 litre water). Spray Mancozeb such as Oshothane, Fantic, Dithane at the rate of 50 ml/20 L of water. Apply copper based fungicide such as Vitra 40 wg, Champflo at 50g/20lts of water. Start spraying when you notice brown spots on the leaves. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WHO Class III (slightly hazardous). PHI: 14 days, REI: 24 hrs. Repeat every 7-10 days for as long as needed. WHO Class III (Slightly hazardous). PHI 7 days intervals. REI-24 hrs. Repeat every 7-10 days for as long as needed. WHO Class U (unlikely to cause acute harm). PHI: 7 days, REI: 24 hrs. Spray Oshothane every 7 days and alternate with Dithane M45 to prevent development of resistance. WHO Class II (moderately hazardous). PHI: 7 days, REI: 24 hrs. Repeat every 7-10 days for as long as needed.

Kenya

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