



Identification and Control of Fusarium Head Blight (Scab) of Wheat in Georgia

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Fusarium Head Blight (FHB), also called scab, is a devastating and dangerous disease of wheat and barley with worldwide distribution. The disease causes yield loss, low-test weights, low seed germination, and contamination of grain with mycotoxins. A vomitoxin called deoxynivalenol (DON) is considered the primary mycotoxin associated with FHB. This mycotoxin is subject to regulatory limits by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA). Historically, FHB infections have been extremely low in Georgia. However, FHB incidence was widespread throughout the state in 2014. In the southwestern part of the state, FHB was particularly severe in commercial fields and on University of Georgia research plots. At some experimental plots in the UGA Southwest Georgia Research and Education Center in Plains, Georgia, FHB severity reached up to 50 percent.

The Pathogen

FHB is caused by fungi of the genus *Fusarium*, in which *F. graminearum* is most commonly involved in the Southeast (Figures 1A and 1B). *F. acuminatum* and *F. reticulatum* have also been identified in FHB infected wheat (C. Cowger, NCSU).



Figure 1A. Micrographs of *Fusarium* spp. spores isolated from Fusarium Head Blight infected plants (Photos: Alfredo Martinez using 40X objectives).

Symptoms

The disease is most often found in wheat (Figure 2), but can also affect barley, oats, rye, and some forage grasses. FHB is best recognized by the bleaching of florets in the spike or head (Figure 3). Severe infections can cause premature blight or bleaching of the entire spike. Other symptoms include tan to brown discoloration at the base of the head. Usually a pinkish/orange mycelium is present at the base of the florets under moist conditions, and kernels that are shriveled, white, and chalky in appearance — resembling tombstones (see individual grains on the left in Figure 4). Perithecia (dark fruiting bodies) are produced within the mycelium later in the infection process. Diseased, bleached spikelets are sterile or contain shriveled/discolored seed (usually with a tint of pink or orange).

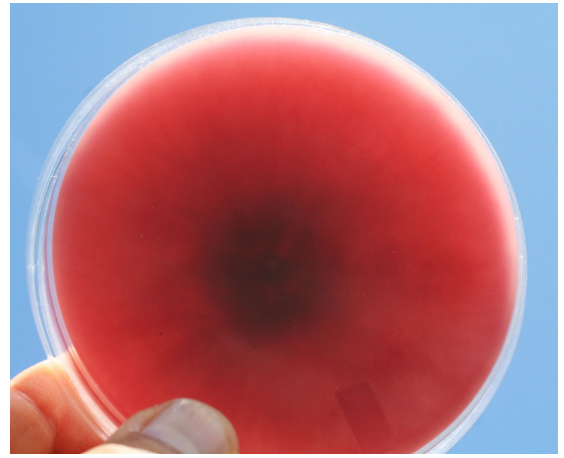


Figure 1B. PDA Petri plate containing an isolate of *Fusarium* spp. (Photo: Alfredo Martinez).

FHB symptoms can be confused with various root and crown diseases, which cause entire heads to bleach. Premature blight symptoms can also be confused with black chaff and glume blotch, which cause discoloration of the glumes and seed. These diseases will not cause tombstone grain or stem (peduncle) discoloration.



Figure 2. Wheat field located in south Georgia showing severe Fusarium Head Blight (FHB)/Scab infection (Photo: Rome Ethredge).



Figure 3. Symptoms of Fusarium Head Blight/Scab on wheat (Photos: Rome Ethredge).



Figure 4. Symptoms of Fusarium Head Blight on wheat spikelets and kernels. FHB Infected kernels are compared to healthy kernels in the far right of the figure (Photos: Rome Ethredge and Alfredo Martinez).

Mycotoxins and FHB

While the disease causes yield loss, low-test weights, and low seed germination, the contamination of the grain with mycotoxins is also a concern. A vomitoxin called deoxynivalenol (DON) is associated with FHB and is subject to regulatory limits by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA). There is a 1 ppm limit for DON in all finished wheat products (flour, bran, and germ) that may be consumed by humans. Limits of 5-10 ppm have been set for animals (Table 1). Animals with simple stomachs, such as dogs or swine, are more sensitive than ruminant animals. Mycotoxins are highly stable and levels will remain unchanged for years in storage. Producers should not mix clean grain with grain identified to have greater than 1 ppm of DON to achieve a lot that will be accepted by the elevator. This is considered to be adulteration of grain by the FDA and is subject to criminal penalties.

Table 1. Deoxynivalenol (DON) Advisory Levels for Animals*

Animal	Maximum DON Level Allowed
Swine	5 ppm Not to exceed 20% of ration with finished feed = 1 ppm
Ruminating beef and feedlot cattle (more than 4 months old)	10 ppm Not to exceed 50% of diet with finished feed = 5 ppm
Poultry	10 ppm Not to exceed 50% of diet with finished feed = 5 ppm
All other animals	10 ppm Not to exceed 50% of diet with finished feed = 5 ppm

*These levels have been established by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. (Table taken and modified from Wise, K., and Woloshuk, C. 2010.)

Conditions Favoring Fusarium Head Blight

The fungi that cause FHB can overwinter on crop stubble such as wheat, barley, and corn, and as soilborne inoculum. FHB is introduced into a field through infected seed or wind-borne inoculum. The fungus is spread rapidly by rain splash and wind. The head, and in particular the open female flower during anthesis (pollination), is most susceptible to infection by *Fusarium* spores. Some infection can occur during kernel development. Moist environmental (rain, irrigation, fog, and long evening dew periods) conditions favor spore (inoculum) production and infection. Recent models have suggested that three or more rain or irrigation events from anthesis until 3-5 days post-anthesis and temperatures ranging from 77 to 86 degrees F (25 to 30 degrees C) will result in severe scab if inoculum is present and the variety is susceptible.

Control

FHB is extremely difficult to predict and control, so a multi-pronged approach is most effective.

Forecasting

Forecasting is county or even field dependent, and several factors have to be taken into consideration such as the variety grown, and most specifically, if flowering time coincides with wet conditions and moderate temperatures. There are FHB forecasting models that can assist (e.g., at www.wheatcab.psu.edu), but constant monitoring of the forecast site is needed as sometimes the models either exacerbate or downplay the probability of infection. For more information on forecasting, see the U.S. Wheat and Barley Scab Initiative, <http://scabusa.org>.

Cultural Control

Crop sequence (what crops were planted and when) and tillage (soil incorporation of crop residues) have been shown to affect the incidence of FHB. Sorghum and corn are host for some *Fusarium* species that cause FHB. In recent years, decreases in tillage may have contributed to the increase in regional FHB epidemics by increasing levels of inoculum available for infection. Managing cereal crop residue will reduce the amount of overwintering inoculum that can infect a subsequent wheat crop. The relative contribution of inoculum from local and distant sources is not yet fully understood. In regions where there is a significant source of airborne inoculum, local management of the disease may not be effective. Staggered planting and/or varieties with different maturities (and thus different flowering times) may help to avoid losses. If possible, avoid irrigation during flowering to reduce humidity and, therefore, to reduce the infection period.

Genetic Control

Since the early 1990s, an extensive research effort has focused on development and use of resistant wheat varieties for the control of FHB. Thousands of plant lines are subjected to artificial inoculation with FHB (Figure 5). Those lines having reduced fungal growth and low levels of seed contamination with the mycotoxin DON are selected and advanced in additional breeding trials. Moderately FHB resistant but not highly FHB resistant commercially wheat varieties are currently available. Producers are encouraged to select varieties that have some level of FHB resistance. Resistance ratings are available from seed dealers and the annual Statewide Variety Testing Report (“Georgia 2014 Small Grain Performance Tests,” UGA Extension Annual Publication 100-6, <http://extension.uga.edu/publications/detail.cfm?number=AP100-6>).



Figure 5. Screening of wheat germplasm for FHB resistance at UGA Griffin Campus research plots (Photo: Alfredo Martinez).

Table 2. Fusarium Head Blight Resistance of Recommended Wheat Varieties in Georgia

Good	Fair	Poor
Dyna-Gro 9171 Jamestown Pioneer 26R20 SS 8415 SS 8629 TV8525 TV8535 USG 3555	AGS 2027 AGS 2035 AGS 2038 AGS 2060 Dyna-Gro Baldwin LA754 Oglethorpe Pioneer 26R10 Pioneer 26R61 Roberts TV8848 TV8861	AGS 2026 Fleming SS 8641 USG 3524

Source: 2014-2015 Wheat Production Guide, University of Georgia.
www.caes.uga.edu/commodities/fieldcrops/gagrains/documents/2014-2015WheatProductionGuide.pdf

Chemical Control

Control using fungicides can be difficult due to the specific time the fungicides need to be deployed and because selection of fungicides labeled for FHB is limited. Timing of fungicide applications is crucial for the control of FHB. Foliar sprays with a triazol fungicide work best when applied at or within a week of early flowering. The use of nozzles that provide good coverage of the spike is essential for proper disease management. The fungicides labeled for FHB disease-suppression only are listed in Table 3. Strobilurin fungicides are not recommended for management of FHB. Data from other states seems to indicate that Strobilurin fungicides can increase the DON content of FHB-infected grain.

Table 3. Triazole Fungicides for Fusarium Head Blight

Active ingredient	Product	Rate/A (fl. oz)	Efficacy on Head Scab	Harvest Restriction
Metconazole 8.6%	Caramba 0.75 SL	13.5-17.0	G	30 days
Propiconazole 41.8%	Tilt 3.6 EC	4.0	P	Feekes 10.5
Prothioconazole 41%	Proline 480 SC	5.0-5.7	G	30 days
*Tebuconazole 38.7%	Folicur 3.6 F	4.0	F	30 days
Prothioconazole 19% Tebuconazole 19%	Prosaro 421 SC		G	30 days

Efficacy categories: P=Poor; F=Fair; G=Good; VG=Very Good; and E=Excellent.

*A maximum of 4 fl. oz. of tebuconazole-containing products may be applied per acre per crop season.

Table modified from 2015 fungicide table produced by “The North Central Regional Committee on Management of Small Grain Diseases” (NCERA-184) and from the 2014-2015 Wheat Production Guide of the University of Georgia (www.caes.uga.edu/commodities/fieldcrops/gagrains/documents/2014-2015WheatProductionGuide.pdf).

This information is provided only as a guide. By law, it is the responsibility of the pesticide applicator to read and follow all current label directions. No endorsement is intended for any products listed, nor is criticism meant for products not listed. The University of Georgia and members or participants in the NCERA-184 committee assume no liability resulting from the use of these products. Always check the label before application for the most current rates and application restrictions.

Harvest Techniques To Reduce Fusarium Infected Kernels

Adjust combine so lightweight, shriveled kernels are also removed with chaff. The goal is to blow the lightweight, diseased kernels out the back of the combine without blowing out too many good kernels. This technique is feasible when the rest of the grain is of good quality. In fields severely affected by leaf diseases, the lower test weight of the grain may make it more difficult to separate normal kernels from Fusarium damaged kernels.

Other Precautions

Fusarium damaged crops can be harvested and handled safely, provided normal precautions are taken to avoid exposure to grain dust. FHB can cause toxicity to humans and livestock if INGESTED. Standard precautions to avoid dust exposure while harvesting and handling should suffice. Grain dust can be hazardous, regardless of whether or not Fusarium is present and prolonged exposure can contribute to serious respiratory problems. A good source of info on FHB handling can be found at: www.gov.mb.ca/agriculture/crops/plant-diseases/print,dealing-with-fusarium-head-blight.html#harvest.

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