



Speckled leaf blotch - Wheat

Occurrence and management:

- Found across the Prairies
 - Prevalence varies due to moisture, rotation & variety
 - More prevalent in areas receiving frequent rainfall
 - Limited information on varietal susceptibility/resistance
- Use an integrated approach combining host resistance, rotation, fungicide, etc.

Symptoms occur on:

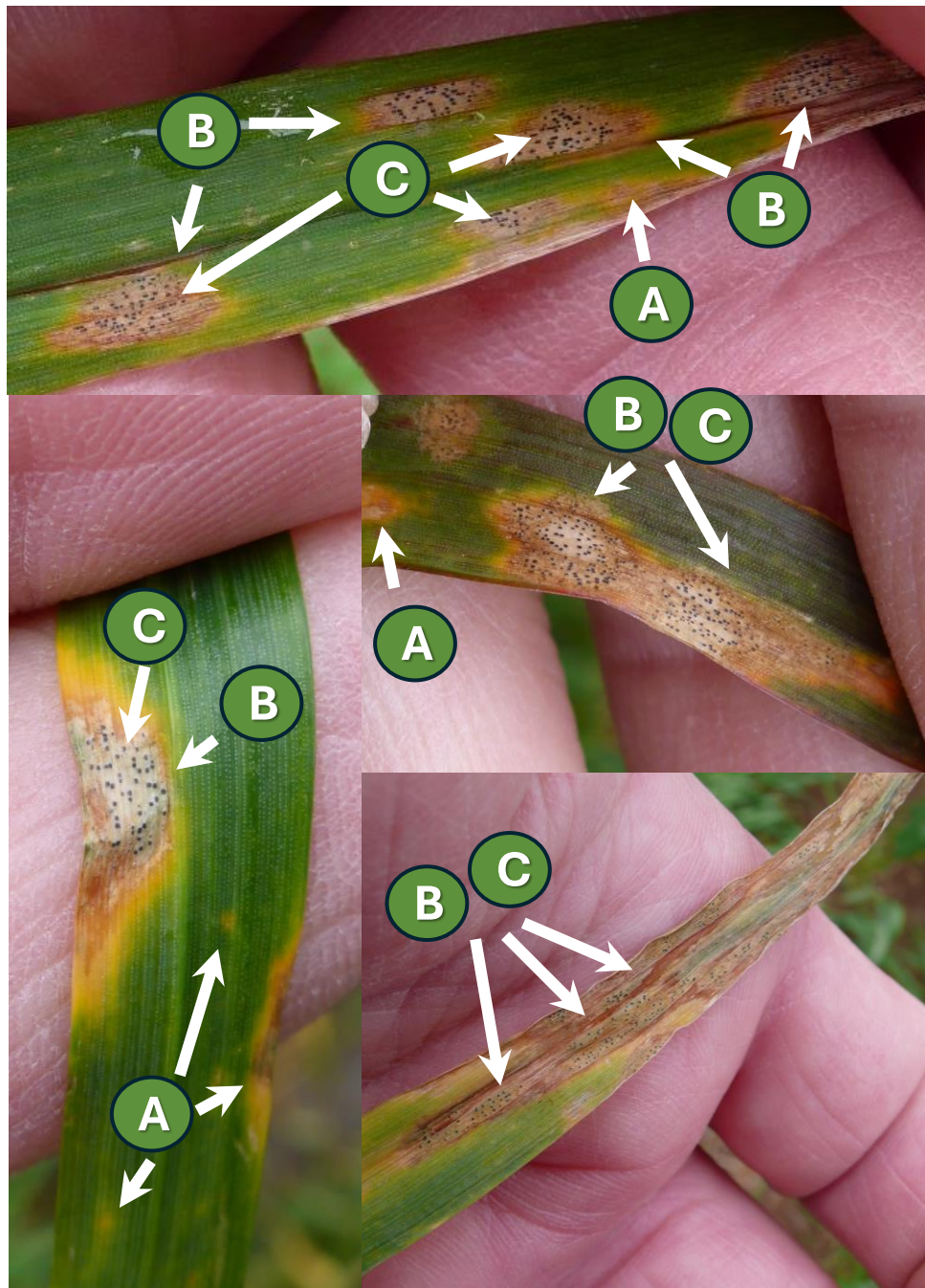
- Mainly on leaves (A-C)

Initial symptoms:

- Yellow flecks that become tan-light brown coloured, and are generally oval-shaped (A)
- Early signs can be confused with tan spot and physiological leaf spotting (PLS) symptoms
 - If symptoms are not distinct (i.e. the absence of pycnidia), a laboratory test will be required to identify the associated causal agents (if present)

Mature symptoms:

- Elongated, oval tan to light brown lesions, which may follow leaf veins and can coalesce (B)
- Yellowing around mature lesions (B)
- With wetter conditions black fruiting structures (pycnidia) will be visible in lesions (C), & may ooze spores during wet conditions





Speckled leaf blotch of wheat: Management strategies

Thank you to the PCDMN Phase 2 Funders

Rotation to non-host for => 2 years

Wheat

Canola

Field
peas

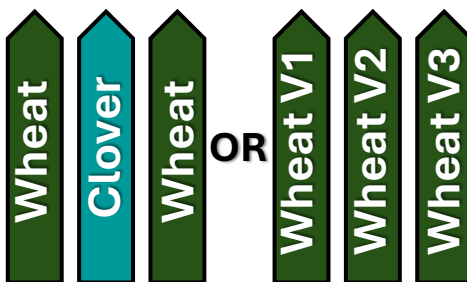
Resistant
varieties*

*Limited
information is
available on
Prairie variety
susceptibility/
resistance levels.
Consult breeders
and/or seed
growers

Volunteer control



Foliar fungicide*



Intercropping or wheat
variety mixtures

*Make sure to only use fungicides when
needed, and to rotate actives and use products
with multiple modes of action. Currently, there
are no reports of fungicide resistance in the
speckled leaf blotch pathogen on the Prairies.
However, fungicide resistance is commonly
found in Europe and more recently in Australia

Upper canopy

(Early season symptoms:

~GS37-39

Mid season symptoms: GS59-61

Early + mid season symptoms:

~GS37-39 + GS59-61)

