



Tan spot - Wheat

Occurrence and management:

- Found across the Prairies
 - Prevalence varies due to moisture, rotation & variety
 - Can occur in drier regions compared with the septoria complex as 2° spores (asexual) are wind-dispersed
 - Limited information on varietal susceptibility/resistance
- Use an integrated approach combining host resistance, rotation, fungicide, etc.

Symptoms occur on:

Leaves, stems, and head and grain tissues (A-E)

Initial symptoms:

- Oval shaped tan or light brown spots/flecks (A)
- Early signs can be confused with the septoria complex and physiological leaf spotting (PLS) symptoms
 - A lab test will be required to identify causal agents

Mature symptoms:

- Lesions grow up to 1-1.5 cm in length & will coalesce to make larger irregular areas of dead tissue, yellowing around mature lesions may occur (B)
 - Dark areas in the center of mature lesions maybe observed best when a leaf is held up to the sunlight (C)
- Infected seed is smaller, reddish/pink and maybe shriveled (aka red smudge, D)
- Sexual fruiting bodies may occur on overwintered stems (E)











