

EFFICACY OF FUNGICIDES FOR THE CONTROL OF WHEAT BLAST: COLLABORATIVE TESTS RESULTS - 2014 SEASON

Santana FM¹, Lau D¹, Souza NR^{1,2}, Schipanski A³, Goulart A⁴, Sussel AAB⁵, Custodio AAP⁶, Seixas C⁷, Utiamada C⁸, Torres GAM¹, Coelho MAO⁹, Montecelli T¹⁰, Story W¹¹

¹ Embrapa Trigo, Passo Fundo, RS, Brazil; ²Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, Florianópolis, SC, Brazil, ³Fundação ABC, Brazil, ⁴Agropecuária OESTE, Brazil; ⁵Embrapa Cerrado, Brazil; ⁶IAPAR, Brazil; ⁷Embrapa Soja, Brazil; ⁸TAGRO, Brazil; ⁹EPAMIG, Brazil; ¹⁰COODETEC, Brazil; ¹¹CWR pesquisa agrícola Ltda, Brazil

naianars@hotmail.com

The blast wheat caused by the fungus *Pyricularia oryzae*, has great importance in the culture of cereal, limiting their production in many states of Brazil, due to disruption of the transport of water and nutrients to the grain formation. Their control can be accomplished through the use of less susceptible cultivars and healthy seeds, choose the time of sowing and the use of chemicals, although most fungicides is ineffective in controlling rice blast. Seeking to identify best chemical control levels of this disease, a network testing using standardized protocol was established in 2010. The first trials were conducted in 2011 in regions of Paraná, Mato Grosso do Sul, Mato Grosso, São Paulo, Minas Gerais and the Federal District. In 2014 and 2015 they were tested six fungicides against the witness (7 treatments) with four replications in an experimental design of randomized blocks. Some fungicides and specific adjuvants were included only in certain regions totaling 11 treatments in all regions. The efficacy of the fungicides was evaluated by ratings of incidence, severity, and index of disease, as well as the total yield of the grains. By analyzing all the experiments, it is seen that the lower values of incidence / severity / index of the disease were obtained by active ingredients Azoxystrobin 12% + Tebuconazole 20% (4 places), Trifloxystrobin 10% + Tebuconazole 20% (1 site), Mancozeb 80% (6 locations), Trifloxystrobin 15% Prothioconazole + 17.5% (1 site), Thiophanate methyl 14% + Mancozeb 64% (2 sites), Tebuconazole 20% (site 1) + Mancozeb 80% polyether Corpolímero and silicone (1 site), and tricyclazole (1 site). Already the treatments had better grain yield were Thiophanate methyl 14% + Mancozeb 64% (2 locations), Azostrobina 12.5% + Tebuconazole 24% (1 site), Thiophanate methyl, Azoxystrobin 12% + Tebuconazole 20% (2 sites), Mancozeb 80% (4 sites), Mancozeb + 80% Corpolímero and silicone polyether (one site), Trifloxystrobin 15% Prothioconazole + 17.5% + soybean oil methyl ester (1 site). Thus, it is concluded that, although the results have proven quite variability from one region to another, the products composed of the active ingredients Thiophanate methyl 14% + Mancozeb 64% Mancozeb 80% and Mancozeb 80% + Corpolímero polyether silicone It was the most efficient for *Pyricularia oryzae* control recommendation in the wheat crop, especially to Mancozeb, which is present in all three products mentioned above.

Keywords: blast; wheat; control; fungicide