



The usefulness of reduced fungicides application in Integrated Pest Management.

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Abstract

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is an effective and environmentally sensitive approach to pest management that relies on a combination of common-sense practices. Fungi control can be assured successfully under IPM guidelines. Appropriate crop rotation, cultivation of resistance cultivars and harmonious fertilization allowed to reduce potential threats. If the non-chemical methods will not prove to be sufficiently effective, application of fungicides (which the IPM does not exclude) will be needed. The aim of the experiment was to determine the possibility of using lower doses (than those registered in Poland) of fungicides in wheat cultivation. It would give the opportunity to wheat producers to use reduced doses of chemicals (which is fulfill the idea of IPM very well). Winter wheat cultivar Tonacja was tested. The assessments of Fusarium root rot and Eyespot (*Tapesia yallundae*) were performed at full maturity of grains stage (BBCH 75). The percentage of infected plants (in various degrees) was evaluated. Efficacy of applied fungicides was counted. Yield obtained from experimental plots was analyzed. Using of reduced doses of tested fungicides confirm the effectiveness of chosen active substances in disease control and reveal the usefulness of the lower doses in wheat protection.