

Guideline for the use of QoI fungicides in rice where seedling box application are made (Japan).

The QoI fungicides registered in Japan on rice are: azoxystrobin (Amistar), metominostrobin (Oribright, Imochi-Ace) and orysastrobin (Arashi).

Maximum application timing against blast is 4: seed, nursery box, leaf blast in the paddy field or panicle blast. The number of applications is fixed depending on the local practice and disease condition. Azoxystrobin and metominostrobin are applied in the paddy field while orysastrobin is applied in the nursery box and paddy field. Generally seed disinfection with a mixture of triazole fungicides is widespread. So far no QoI is registered as seed disinfectant.

Guidelines for using strobilurin fungicides on rice in Japan

1. Apply a maximum of 1 strobilurin (QoI) fungicide per rice crop.
2. In case strobilurin fungicides are applied on rice, program application with fungicides from a different cross-resistance group is encouraged.
3. Keep the dose rate and use properly as indicated on the label.
4. Do not apply strobilurin fungicides for seed production to protect against the rapid spread of resistance.
5. To avoid seed transmission, use available clean and healthy seeds. Seeds should be renewed annually and disinfected.
6. To avoid seedling transmission from nursery boxes to paddy fields, fully observe blast development on seedlings in nursery boxes. No diseased seedlings should be transplanted to the paddy field.
7. To keep good field sanitation, remove primary infection source e.g. left-over seedlings, infested straw and chaff.