

INFECTION TO PROTECTION



NET FORM NET BLOTCH



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Hart research intern, 2026

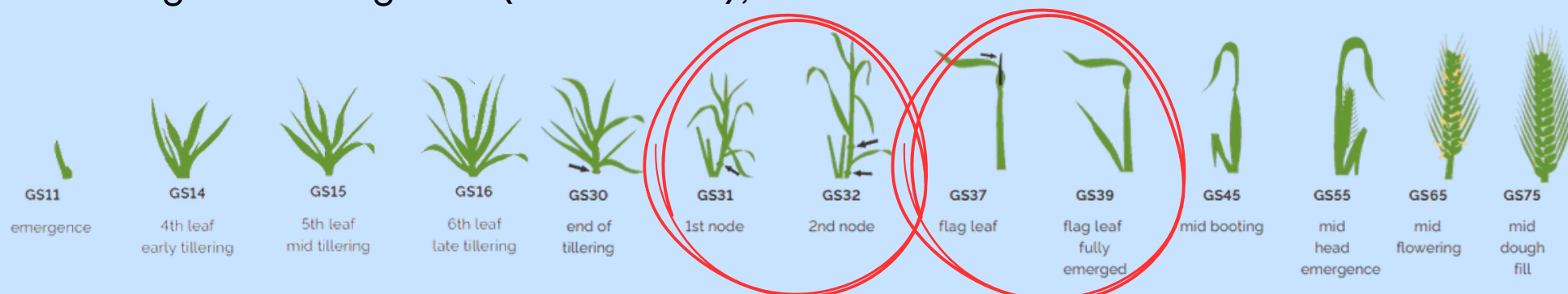
Fungicide timing

Getting the timing right can significantly reduce disease severity and protect yield

Protect the money leaves! In barley, the top three leaves (including the head), contribute to 95-97% of your final yield

A well-timed spray can prevent the need for higher rates or additional applications

Foliar sprays should target two key timings; first node-second node (GS31-GS32) and flag leaf emergence (GS37-GS39), as circled below



Product choice

Table 1. Known fungicide resistance status for NFNB in SA (current as of Jan 2026, subject to change). Adapted from: Table 1 in *GRDC fungicide resistance management in Australian grain crops guide* and Table 1 in *CropSafe fungicide resistance report*.

Fungicide group	Actives affected	Resistance level (SA)
3 (DMI)	Propiconazole, Prothioconazole, Epoxiconazole	
7 (SDHI)	Fluxapyroxad, Bixafen	
11 (QoI)	Azoxystrobin	
3 + 7 (double mutants)	Propiconazole, Prothioconazole, Epoxiconazole, Fluxapyroxad (7)	
3 + 7 + 11 (triple mutants)	Propiconazole (3), Prothioconazole (3), Epoxiconazole (3), Fluxapyroxad (7), Azoxystrobin (11)	

= Resistance

= Reduced sensitivity

= Potential reduced sensitivity*

*Laboratory evidence of reduced sensitivity, no confirmed field reports.

Matching the **right product** to the pathogen at the **right time** increases profitability

Resistance and reduced sensitivity is detected in all **registered fungicide** groups for NFNB

Consider regional **resistance status** when choosing a product

Where possible, **avoid** fungicide groups with **reduced efficacy** due to resistance

Resistance management

- Where possible select **less susceptible** varieties
- Spray only if **necessary** and apply strategically
- Always follow fungicide **label**
- **Rotate and mix** fungicide mode of action (MoA)
- Support fungicide applications with **integrated disease management** practices

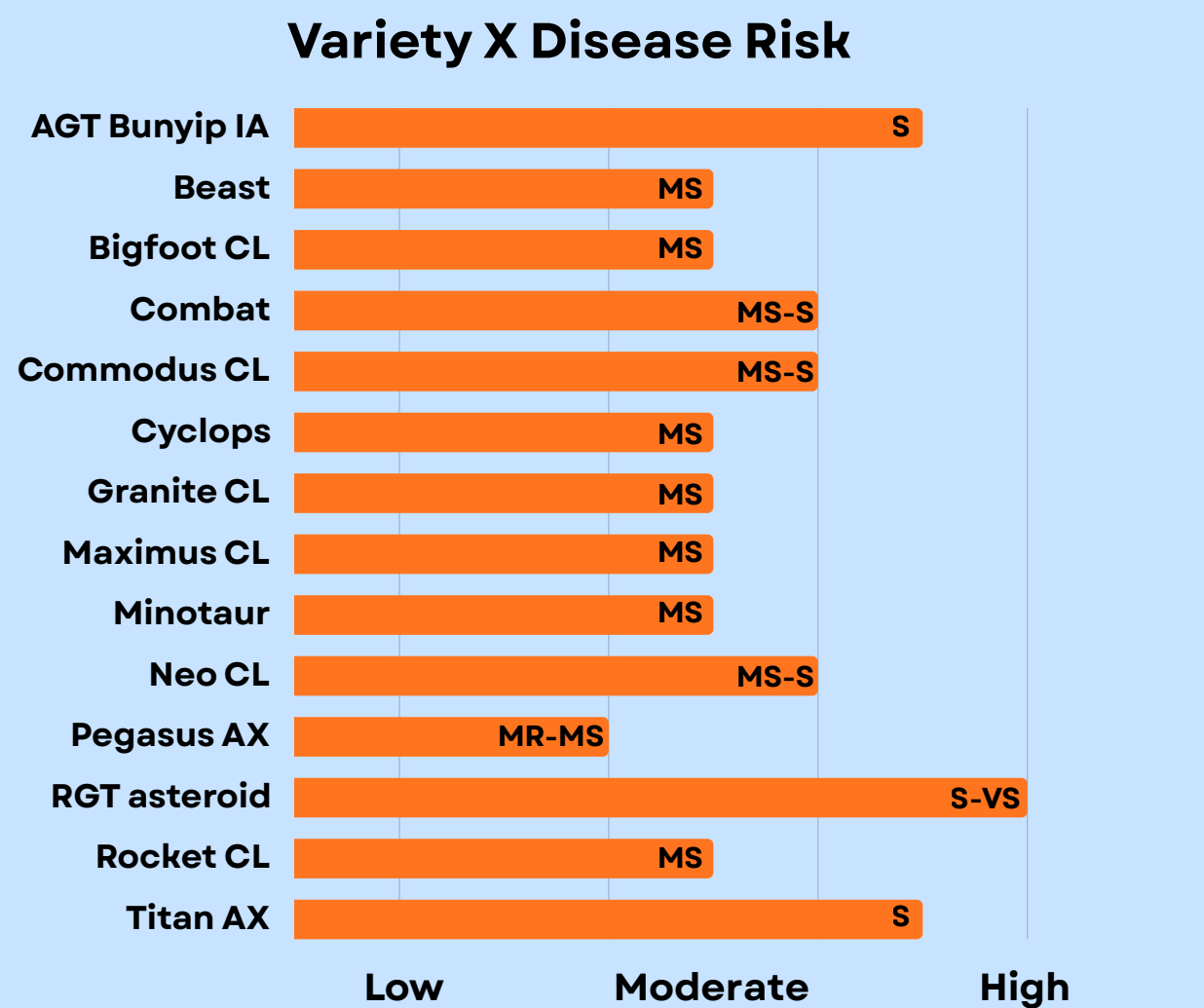


Figure 1. NFN disease risk of common barley varieties, data sourced from [NVT disease ratings](#). MR-MS = Moderately Resistant- Moderately Susceptible, MS = Moderately Susceptible, MS-S = Moderately Susceptible-Susceptible, S= Susceptible, S-VS= Susceptible-Very Susceptible.

Economic impacts



NFN can reduce yield, causing yield losses between 10-40%



Potential market downgrades, from reduced grain quality and weight



Overuse of incorrect fungicide application leads to resistance, which can reduce efficacy , resulting in cost of disease control outweighing the benefits



Levels of resistance in fungicide groups registered for NFN pose a substantial economic threat to the barley industry



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