Title	The occurrence of toxigenic Fusarium fungi in grain of winter rye and triticale as affected by
	fungicide use
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Abstract

Experiments conducted at the Lithuanian Institute of Agriculture in 2004 were designed to investigate the contamination of grain of winter rye 'Duoniai' and triticale 'Tornado' with Fusarium fungi and mycotoxins produced by them, as affected by spraying the crops with the fungicides propiconazole, tebuconazole, and azoxistrobine at the beginning of anthesis (BBCH 63). We analysed winter rye and triticale grain sampes for *Fusarium* species composition, and in rye grain we detected F. avenaceum (Fr.) Sacc, F. sporotrichioides Sherb., F. poae (Peck)Wollenw, F. culmorum (W. G. Sm.) Sacc., F. graminearum Schwabe, F. solani (Mart.) Sacc., F. incarnatum (Desm.) Sacc. And F. sambucinum Fuckel. In triticale grain we detected F. culmorum, F. poae and F. heterosporum Nees. The grain samples from winter rye plots sprayed with azoxistrobine were the most heavily affected by Fusarium (42.5%) and the highest contents of DON (691 μ g kg^{-1}) and T-2 toxin (153.6 μ g kg⁻¹) were identified in them. In the control treatment only 18.3% of grains were affected by Fusarium and lower contents of DON (69 µg kg⁻¹) and T-2 toxin (22.8 µg kg⁻¹) were determined. Tebuconazole reduced the amount of Fusarium-affected grain by 14.3%, but had no effect on mycotoxin production. Propiconazole and azoxistrobine had no effect on the spread of *Fusarium* in triticale grain; however, tebuconazole reduced the amount of the Fusarium-contaminated grain from 5.8 to 1.5%. The grain of triticale not sprayed with fungicides was more heavily contaminated with DON (427 μ g kg⁻¹).