

BYDV RISK ASSESSMENT

Barley yellow dwarf virus is a viral disease, transmitted by aphids. Grain and bird cherry-oat aphids are the main vectors that spread BYDV. The earlier a plant is infected, the more severe the symptoms that develop and overall yield loss.

Plants infested at the seedling stage may die altogether. Those infected before the start of stem extension are likely to be stunted in growth with discoloured leaves, yellow in barley, yellow to red in wheat and dark red in oats. Where infection occurs after the start of stem extension, only those leaves produced after the plant is infected become discoloured. To assist in identifying the level of risk to your crop Syngenta have developed a BYDV risk assessment.

CLOTHIANIDIN 4-6 weeks protection

Early arriving aphids will multiply quickly in warm early Autumns and spread any primary BYDV infection. Early crops are therefore at high risk.

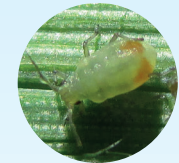
Yield loss is greatest when plants are infected at early stages. 4-6 week seed treatment protection is advised.

Beyond November virtually no aphid flight and any late aphids will not multiply in colder winter months. However late drilled crops that will take time to reach GS31 may be at risk when aphids multiply in the spring.

GS31 BYDV infection causes very little yield loss.



Grain Aphid
(*Sitobion avenae*)
The aphids may be green, red or brown with black legs.



Bird Cherry-Oat Aphid
(*Rhopalosiphum padi*)
The aphids are green to dusky brown with rust red patches at the rear.

