

In 2013 wheat leaf rust was widely distributed across the U.S. from the Great Plains to the east coast, but was generally found at low levels. Cool spring weather in the Great Plains and eastern states delayed small grain development, planting and field work. In late May, wheat leaf rust was at atypically low levels for that time of year, particularly in the southern and central Great Plains. Inoculum levels from Texas into the central and northern Great Plains were low due to cooler spring temperatures, dry conditions and the application of fungicides. Races with virulence to both *Lr39/41* that is present in many hard red winter wheat cultivars grown from Texas to Kansas, and *Lr21* that is in many hard red spring wheat cultivars, were present in Texas and Minnesota. Races with virulence to *Lr3ka*, *Lr11*, *Lr26*, and *Lr18* were most common in the soft red winter wheat areas of the Southeastern states and Ohio Valley. In the hard red wheat area of the southern and northern Great Plains races with virulence to *Lr24*, *Lr17*, *Lr21*, and *Lr39/41* were the most common.

Estimated losses in wheat due to leaf rust of 1- 2% occurred in NC, SC, MS, MO, WI, IL, IN, and LA with trace level of losses in other states.