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## MUCK CROPS RESEARCH STATION IPM 2013

### This is the Muck Crops Research Station Report and IPM Information for October 15, 2013

The air and soil temperatures have begun to decrease and are forecasted to remain cool for the rest of the week. The soil temperatures at our research station at 10 and 20 cm depth is currently 12.4 and 13.5 °C respectively. A total of 9.6 mm rain accumulated between October 8 and October 14.

Carrot rust fly numbers are generally low and are not a concern especially if carrots are 3 weeks or less from harvest.

Carrot leaf blight continue to develop in most carrot fields, however, leaf blight progress will slow down with cold temperatures. If carrots are currently being harvested or to be harvested in the coming few days, growers should put into consideration the maximum application per season and the pre-harvest interval when applying fungicides.

Growers should monitor your fields regularly for symptoms of Sclerotinia in between the rows underneath the lodged leaves. Infection in the field starts at the base of the leaf stalk, causing the petiole to turn brown and die. Infection can also begin on the senesced leaves in the furrow and grows down the leaf and petiole. Foliar trimming of the carrot canopy can reduce sclerotinia rot. Allegro is registered for sclerotinia rot control, which should be applied preventatively or at the first sign of disease symptoms. Allegro is also registered for carrot leaf blight control. Fungicides applied to control carrot leaf blights, such as Lance and Pristine, may also suppress sclerotinia rot. For post-harvest control of Sclerotinia, an emergency use registration for Scholar has been announced by PMRA. Scholar is only effective when applied to washed carrots. Scholar can be applied as a post-harvest dip or drench immediately before storage. Follow the labels carefully. Harvesting carrots when the ground is cool and cooling the carrots as quickly as possible also reduces white rot from developing in storage.

Almost all of the onions in the Holland/Bradford Marsh have been harvested. Onions left in the field are the main source of overwintering onion maggot and act as disease reservoirs. Thus, growers should make every effort to remove these culls to reduce problems for next season. It is also important that onions are dried, and then cooled properly for storage to reduce the risk of bacterial rots, white rot and botrytis neck rot and to maintain quality.

ANY QUESTIONS OR COMMENTS? Call Michael Tesfaendrias or Mary Ruth McDonald at 905-775-3783



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