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MUCK CROPS RESEARCH STATION IPM 2013

This is the Muck Crops Research Station Report and IPM Information for June 27, 2013

Carrot rust fly count at our station is currently at 0.13 flies/trap/day. Insecticide spray threshold is 0.1 and 0.2 flies/trap/day for fresh market and processing carrots respectively. Ripcord, Up-Cyde, Matador, Silencer and Diazinon are registered for carrot rust fly control.

The cumulative carrot weevil count at our research station has increased to 17.5 weevils/trap, which is above spray threshold. Insecticide spray threshold is a cumulative count of 1.5 weevils/trap. Treatment should start when carrots are at the 2nd true leaf stage and the count warrants insecticide application. For counts above 5 weevils/trap, an additional treatment is recommended at the 4th leaf stage (10-14 days after the first spray). Imidan and matador/silencer are registered for carrot weevil control. To avoid burning the carrots, do not apply herbicide within 3 days after spraying Imidan.

Onion fly counts are variable, however the first generation peak has passed. The count at our research station decreased to 5.6 flies/trap/day. Some onion maggot damage is beginning to show up.

Aster leafhoppers have been caught in all areas of the marsh, but the numbers on sticky trap counts remain low. We have reached the degree day threshold for local adults' emergence. No symptoms of aster yellows have been reported on the marsh.

A few onion thrips have been seen on onions. This morning the count at our research plots was 0.23 thrips/leaf. The threshold for insecticide application is 1 thrips/leaf. Growers should watch their fields for onion thrips.

BOTCAST: The cumulative disease severity index (CDSI) for botrytis leaf blight is 15. Risk of botrytis leaf blight at this time is low.

DOWNCAST, the onion downy mildew forecasting model, predicted no sporulation infection period in the last 3 days. Taking into account the crop canopy size and the weather forecast, risk of downy mildew on transplanted onions is moderate and low in seeded onions. No symptoms have been reported around the marsh.

Tarnisehd plant bugs (TPB) have been spotted in the marsh. Thus far we have not observed damage from TPB in celery fields. Spray thresholds are 0.1 and 0.2 TPB/plant for fresh market and processing celery respectively and/or 6% plants showing damage. Good weed control is an important management tool for reduction in TPB populations.

Celery requires several micronutrients. Application of Boron is recommended. Use caution when applying boron because it builds to toxic levels quite quickly, harming rotational crops. Start applying magnesium in the form Epsom salt or other forms every 10-14 days when the plants are one third grown.

Bacterial leaf spot has been confirmed in celery fields. Carefully monitor your fields and if your field is infected with bacterial leaf spot, stay out of the field when it is wet.

Flea beetles continue to be active, low counts of diamondback moth and swede midge damage have been observed on cole crops around the marsh.

No rain fell in the last 3 days. The soil temperatures at the 5 and 10 cm depth are currently 22.4 and 21.3°C respectively.

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



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