



Bayer CropScience



Canada



MUCK CROPS RESEARCH STATION IPM 2014

This is the Muck Crops Research Station Report and IPM Information for Tuesday September 30, 2014

White mould caused by *Sclerotinia* has been seen in many carrot fields. A closed canopy, high humidity, and cooler temperatures create ideal conditions for *Sclerotinia*. Infection starts in between the rows on senescing leaves and travels down infected petioles into the base of the carrot. Significant losses can occur when infected carrots are stored. Trimming carrot leaves and opening up the canopy reduces disease incidence. Only Allegro is registered for control of *Sclerotinia* on carrots. Carrot leaf blight fungicides such as Lance or Pristine may also help suppress the disease. For post-harvest control of sclerotinia rot, Scholar is registered. Scholar can be applied as a post-harvest dip or drench immediately before storage and is only effective when applied to washed carrots. Follow the labels carefully.

Carrot leaf blight is present in almost all carrot fields and is continuing to develop around the Marsh. The spray threshold is 25% disease incidence. Bravo, Echo, mancozeb (Dithane, Pancozeb, and Manzate), Polyram, Cabrio, Flint, Quadris Top, Pristine, Cantus, Fontelis, Switch, and Allegro are registered for control of carrot leaf blight.

Carrot rust fly activity has been low for a couple weeks now. No carrot rust flies have been caught in most fields around the Marsh this past week. There is no need to spray for carrot rust fly if carrots are 3 weeks or less from harvest.

Almost all onion fields around the marsh have been dug and most fields have been harvested. It is important that onions are dried and then cooled properly for storage to reduce bacterial rot, white rot, botrytis neck rot, and to maintain quality. Artificial heat curing would be recommended to reduce the development of these storage-rot pathogens. The field application of sclerotia germination stimulants such as garlic oil or diallyl disulfide (DADS) is also effective in reducing the incidence of white rot in onions.

Onions left in the field are the main sources of overwintering maggots and also act as disease reservoirs. Growers should make every effort to remove these culls to reduce problems for next season.

Celery growers should regularly check their fields for early/late blight symptoms. Field activity can transfer the disease very easily so try not to enter the fields when it is wet.

Aster leafhopper counts have also been low so no spray is recommended.

The risk of downy mildew on lettuce is moderate. Symptoms of lettuce downy mildew have been confirmed in the Holland Marsh.

No rain was accumulated in the past 8 days. Soil temperatures at the Research Station as of September 30 at the 10 cm and 20 cm depths are 17.9 °C, and 17.1 °C respectively.

ANY QUESTIONS OR COMMENTS? Call Dennis Van Dyk or Mary Ruth McDonald at 905-775-3783

Follow us on twitter @MuckIPM for up-to-date disease alerts and insect emergence updates.



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