



MUCK CROPS RESEARCH STATION IPM 2011

This is the Muck Crops Research Station Report and IPM Information for Tuesday June 14, 2011

We have seen cutworm damage in onions at our research plots and fields around the Marsh. Cutworms tend to be active on warm evenings. Check your onion and carrot fields for leaves that look as if they have been clipped off. Insecticide recommendations are listed on pages 98 and 142 of the OMAFRA's publication 363.

Carrot rust flies activity is moderate. The carrot rust fly count at our station was 0.1 flies/trap/day. Thresholds are 0.1 flies/trap/day for fresh market and 0.2 for processing carrots. Once the carrots reach 2 true leaves, sprays for rust flies can begin when population increases. Ripcord, Diazinon and Matador/Warrior are registered for carrot rust fly control. Follow the labels carefully.

To control emerged broadleaf weeds in onions, spray Goal, starting when the onions have two true leaves. Goal should be sprayed after there has been dry, sunny weather for two days. The second application of Prowl 400 should be applied at the 2nd true leaf stage of onions. Prowl works best if rain or irrigation is received within seven days of application. Chateau WDG herbicide provides preemergence control of several broadleaf weeds common in onion fields. It may be applied on onions between the 3 and 6 leaf stages. Follow the labels carefully.

First generation onion maggot flies continue to be caught around the marsh. We have seen onion maggot damage on transplanted and seeded onions at our research plots. Onion maggot fly count at our station increased over the last four days to 4.3 flies/trap/day.

Foliar applications of manganese sulfate are recommended when onions are about 15 cm. The rate for manganese sulfate is 1.5 to 2.75 kg/ha in 300 L of water repeated in 4 to 5 sprays over the growing season 10 days apart.

For post emergence weed control in carrots, use Lorox once the carrots are in the 2nd true leaf stage, and 8 to 15 cm tall. Note that emerging carrots are very sensitive to Lorox and severe injury may occur if there is heavy rain, or if the area is irrigated. Do not use Gesagard near the time of crop emergence or once the crop has emerged.

Carrot weevil adults are moving into some carrot fields. Control of carrot weevils is not necessary until carrots reach the 2nd true leaf stage and only if the population warrants treatment. The threshold for spray is a cumulative weevil count of 1.5 weevils/trap. Imidan and Matador/Warrior are registered for carrot weevil control. Celery is also a host crop for weevils. Pesticide control for weevils in celery is the same as for carrots.

We are on the lookout for tarnished plant bug (TPB) adults, nymphs and damage in lettuce and celery fields. Besides pesticide control, good weed control is an important management tool for reducing TPB populations.

Once celery is one third grown it is time to apply magnesium and boron. Use Epsom salt or other forms of magnesium and spray every 10-14 days. Foliar application of calcium in the form of calcium chloride or calcium nitrate also reduce development of black heart especially if celery is under heat and moisture stress.

Low numbers of aster leafhopper have arrived in our area. The number may increase next week as we are closer to the DD threshold for local adults' emergence.

On June 14 at the Research Station the soil temperature at 5 and 10 cm depth was 16.7°C. We received a total of 8.2 mm rain between June 10 and June 13.

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

