



MUCK CROPS RESEARCH STATION IPM 2011

This is the Muck Crops Research Station Report and IPM Information for Wednesday May 18, 2011

It has been raining around the Marsh since Saturday. However, most growers took the opportunity of last week's warmer and sunny conditions to transplant and seed most of the onion fields around the Marsh. Between May 13 and 16 we received a total of 39 mm rain. For May 16 at the Research Station the soil temperature at 5 and 10 cm depth was 10.4°C.

To reduce wind erosion in carrots, barley can be used. Broadcast barley at a rate of 45-50 lbs/acre. Seed the barley the same day you seed the crop.

Pest monitoring around the Holland Marsh has been started. Carrot weevil and onion fly traps are set in monitored fields. Onion fly activity will begin any time this week. To reduce onion maggot problems, all volunteer onions and any remaining cull piles should be removed.

Due to the cool weather we had in April and the beginning of May, degree days accumulation has been slower compared to the 2010 growing season. This will result in delayed emergence of most insect pests by at least two weeks.

Weevils overwinter in plant debris particularly in sheltered grassy areas such as ditches and around barns. Thus, to monitor their movements from their shelter to carrot fields, we started to set weevil traps in carrot fields around the Marsh and at our research plots. Thus far we have not found weevils in the traps.

In carrots, Ridomil 1G is registered for damping off and cavity spot control. Apply the granular formulation in the seed furrow at a rate of 25 Kg/ha or 215 g/100m of row. This material will not help control forking of carrots even though *Pythium* is believed to be one of the main causes of forking.

Ranman 400SC is registered for the suppression of cavity spot. A maximum of one application per season is allowed, as post-plant, pre-emergent application within 3 days after planting.

Before transplanting celery, check for any diseases particularly late blight. Look for small, dark brown spots which are the first signs of Septoria late blight. Don't use transplants that are infected with late blight.

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

