

This is the Muck Station Report and IPM Information for Tuesday September 09, 2008.

DOWNCAST has predicted onion downy mildew sporulation infection periods twice in the last six days. Considering the growth stage of most onions risk is low to moderate. Risk increases in onions that are still standing.

Onions left in the field after harvest are the major source of overwintering onion maggot and they act as disease reservoirs. Growers should make every effort to remove these culls to reduce problems next season.

A total of 17.7 mm rain has been accumulated between September 3 and September 8.

BREMCAST has predicted a couple of sporulation infection periods over the past few days. Considering the weather, risk is moderate to high. Risk will increase if significant rain falls, if the crop is close to maturity and or if you already have lettuce downy mildew present in the field.

Onion maggot counts at our station remain low at 0.3 flies/trap/day.

No carrot rust fly was found on the sticky traps at our station, but at our other research site on Wood Choppers lane rust fly count was 0.07 flies/trap/day. Carrot rust fly numbers around the Holland Marsh are generally low but may be high in some isolated, sheltered areas.

-Tarnished plant bug counts in celery in our research plots are still below threshold and damage is also low.

-With cooler weather, heavy dews, rain and closed thick canopies, leaf blights and Sclerotinia can increase rapidly in carrot fields. It is important to monitor the fields and regularly spray their carrots with fungicide to control leaf blights. Carrot disease control recommendations are listed on page 97 in publication 363 of the 2008-2009 edition

-Growers should also monitor your fields regularly for symptoms of Sclerotinia. Infection in the field starts at the base of the leaf stalk, causing the petiole to turn brown and die. Currently there are no registered fungicides to effectively control the disease but maintaining a healthy crop may help. These include rotation with a non-susceptible crop. Avoid rotating with susceptible crops like lettuce or celery. Use wider row spacing to encourage good air movement. Foliar trimming of the carrot canopy also has potential for reducing the severity of Sclerotinia.

Celery growers should regularly check your fields for late blight, which develops brownish-black leaf spots. Both spores of early and late blight transfer from plant to plant either by splashing water or wind. Control methods for early or late blight in celery can be found on page 91 in publication 363, vegetable production recommendations.

Aster leafhopper counts on station and fields around the Holland Marsh are currently low.

FUNGICIDE REGISTERED

Syngenta Crop Protection Canada, Inc. and the Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) recently announced the registration of Revus™ (mandipropamid) fungicide for control of several important foliar diseases on potatoes, leafy vegetables, Brassica vegetables, bulb vegetables, cucurbit vegetables, tomatoes, peppers and grapes in Canada. This is the 1st registration of this product in Canada. North American supplies of this new product are limited in 2008 and it may

not be available in the Canadian marketplace until the 2009 growing season. Revus controls downy mildew of onions, cole crops and cucurbits. For onion downy mildew control, Revus application should begin prior to disease development and continue on a 7 – 10 day schedule. The use of a non-ionic adjuvant is recommended. Revus may be tank mixed with Bravo fungicide for dry onions and green onions. Do not make more than 4 applications per season and do not apply within 7 days of harvest.