Is Clubroot Really Important?

Plasmodiophora brassicae, a pathogen causing clubroot, was identified more than 130 years ago. But chances are you didn’t hear much about clubroot until it was discovered on Alberta canola in 2003. Since then, it seems like everyone is concerned about clubroot: reports and warnings of the disease have made countless headlines in the media, and the pathogen was declared a pest by both Saskatchewan and Alberta. And yet we still haven’t seen symptoms of the disease in this province. You may be starting to wonder, “Is clubroot really worth the fuss?”

The short answer is “yes!” Clubroot is of particular concern where it already occurs because the disease can cause devastating yield losses in cruciferous crops, which include canola, mustard and camelina. Resting spores of the pathogen can survive in the soil for many years and there are limited options to control it.

In areas where it does not occur (yet), clubroot is still a concern as the disease can spread through the movement of soil contaminated with resting spores. Clubroot research will help us learn more about the disease and investigate possible management strategies. Risk levels will vary with agronomy and weather, but it is important to understand that there is a risk for clubroot in Saskatchewan, and prevention is our best choice.

Clubroot Testing Results

A total of 90 soil samples (30 in 2008 and 60 in 2009) have been collected from across the province for clubroot testing, with only one positive test for clubroot from west-central Saskatchewan in 2008, and no samples testing positive in 2009.

The positive sample tells us that it is possible that the pathogen is already present in Saskatchewan, despite the absence of symptoms in the field. This season, 75 more samples will be collected and tested for clubroot, and more than 100 fields will be surveyed for canola diseases and clubroot symptoms.