# Disease Management

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## Outline

- Blackleg
- Clubroot
- Sclerotinia stem rot
- Aster Yellows

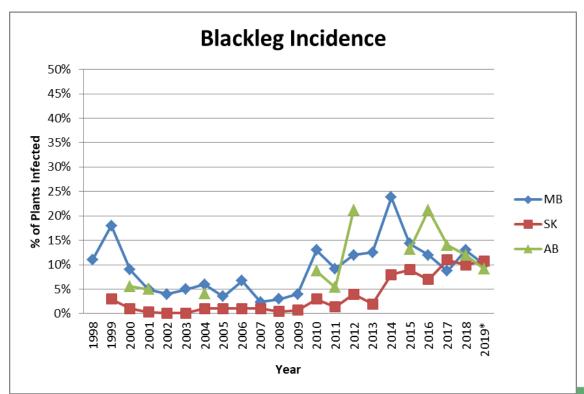


# Blackleg



## 2019 Blackleg Disease Survey Results

\*preliminary data\*



Incidence: MB-10%; SK-11%; AB – 9%

# Blackleg

#### **Key Messages:**

- 1. First step is scouting!
- 2. If blackleg is present and severe, then consider adopting a longer crop rotation.
- 3. If cannot adopt a long crop rotation, then consider a long variety rotation if blackleg is a severe problem on that field. Chose varieties in a different blackleg resistance group or different resistance package.
- For very high blackleg risk situations, then consider an early application of a fungicide.



# Blackleg

- Immediate blackleg concerns:
  - How to use a L. maculans race ID test.
  - How to select a variety if no R-gene label on some or no variety that matches race test.
  - What does quantitative resistance mean and how to use it when selecting a variety?





#### **Key Messages:**

- 1. Scout for the disease and this pathogen.
- 2. Stop *P. brassicae* resting spore movement:
  - Use sanitation recommendations
  - Use clean inputs
  - Restrict access to fields
  - Use zero tillage



#### **Key Messages:**

- 3. Stop *P. brassicae* resting spore increase:
  - Use clubroot resistance to keep spore low. CR varieties can be used in a preventative situation. Deploy CR varieties when your community is at risk. Risk of clubroot resistance failure is low in low spore load situations.
  - Use a long crop rotation a break from canola two or more years.
  - Control brassica weeds in canola and non-canola years.
- Employ a patch management strategy for smaller patches.



#### **Key Messages:**

5. CR varieties can be overcome by *P. brassicae* population shifts (resistance failure). Under high spore loads, this can occur in two or three canola cycles. Deploy second generation clubroot resistance in these fields.

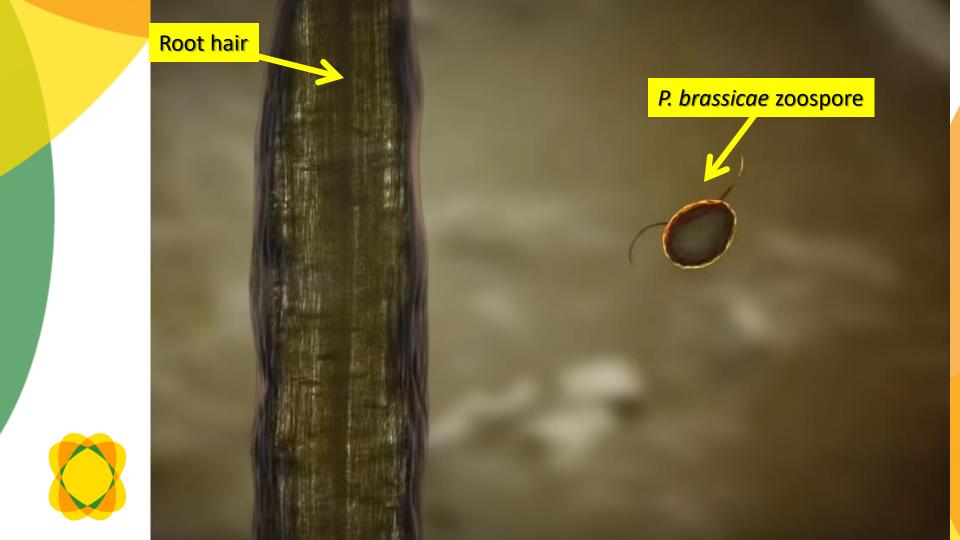


- Immediate clubroot concerns:
  - New pathotypes being found every year.
  - How do we get growers to take an IPM approach?
  - P. brassicae does not normal fitness selection model.



P. brassicae does not follow normal fitness selection model.



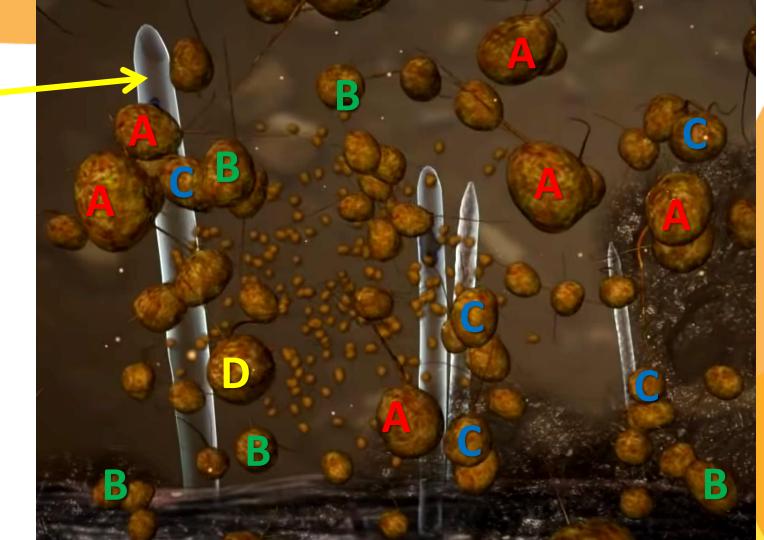


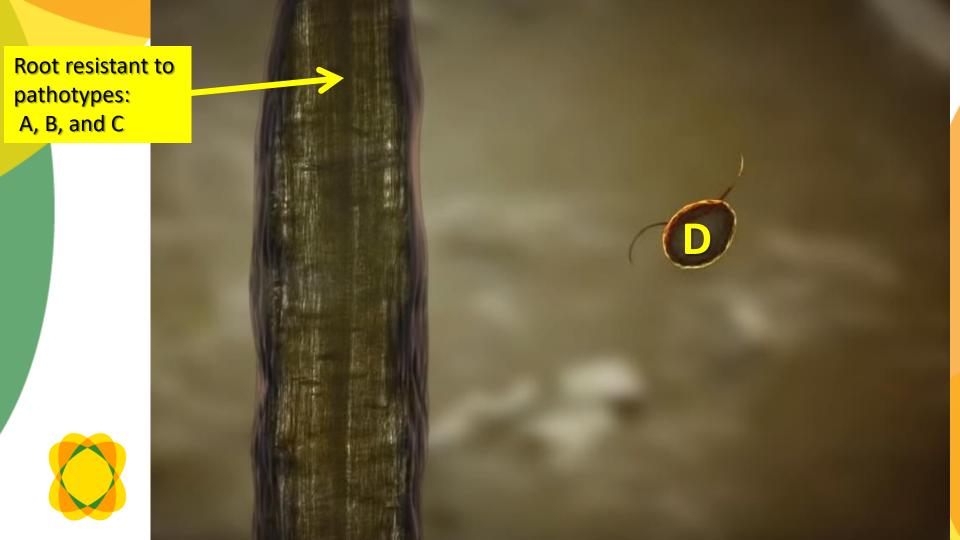




Root resistant to pathotypes:
A, B, and C

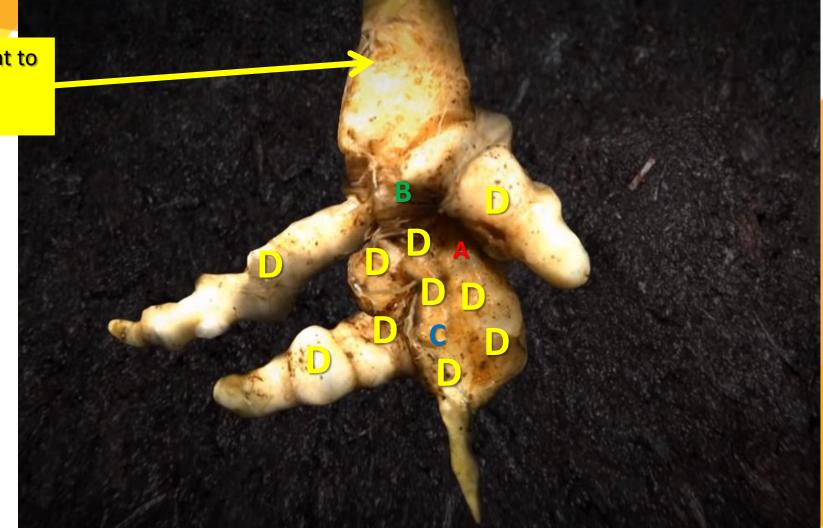






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Root resistant to pathotypes:
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P. brassicae does not follow normal fitness selection model.

- Follows "Balancing Selection" model



P. brassicae does not follow normal fitness selection model.

- Follows "Balancing Selection" model

Which means that pathogen genetic polymorphism is maintained.

What type of resistance should we recommend?

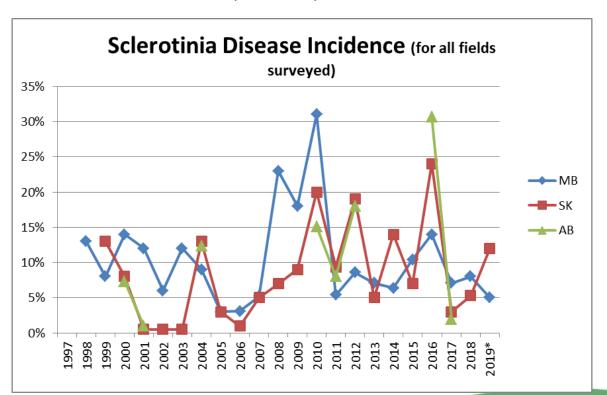


## Sclerotinia stem rot



## 2019 Sclerotinia Disease Survey

\*preliminary data\*





Incidence: MB-5%; SK-12%

## Sclerotinia stem rot

#### **Key Messages:**

- 1. Use the sclerotinia stem rot checklist to determine if there is risk of sclerotinia stem rot developing.
- 2. Use sclerotinia stem rot fungicides in high risk situations for disease development.
- 3. Use moderately sclerotinia resistant or tolerant canola varieties.



## Sclerotinia stem rot

- Immediate Sclerotinia concerns:
  - We are still pretty bad at predicting sclerotinia outbreaks.
    - New tools need verification
  - Resistance breeding is slow.



## **Aster Yellows**



# Phytoplasma/Aster Yellows

- Immediate concerns:
  - Diverse symptomology
    - Abnormal, crinkly leaf tissue
    - Curled, twisted, fasciated, and/or aborted stems
    - Precocious germination
    - Stubble or senesced plants re-growing abnormal tissue
    - Aborted pods



# Early: June/July



Stems failing to elongate properly, crinkly leaves





# Late: August/Sept



# Phytoplasma/Aster yellows

- Immediate concerns:
  - Diverse symptomology
  - We need to learn more











# Thank you

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