

Canola Sclerotinia Fungicide, CREC, 2002.

(G. Endres and B. Henson)

Trt	Product	Rate product/A	Sclerotinia					Seed Yield lb/A
			Bloom stage		Plant	Field		
			30-35%	45-50%	Incidence	Severity	Severity	
			3-Jul	5-Jul	%	0-5		
1	Untreated	0			12	2	4	2129
2	Rovral + Aphoil	14.4 fl oz 1% v/v	x		14	3	8	2103
3	Rovral + Aphoil	14.4 fl oz 1% v/v		x	12	2	6	2603
4	Rovral + Peptoil	14.4 fl oz 1% v/v	x		19	2	10	2190
5	Ronilan	12 oz	x		18	2	8	2129
6	Ronilan	12 oz		x	16	2	7	2025
7	BAS 510	5.8 oz	x		14	3	7	1836
8	BAS 510	5.8 oz		x	8	3	4	2381
9	AMS 21619A + Induce	4.28 fl oz 0.125% v/v	x		13	2	7	2413
10	AMS 21619A + Induce	4.28 fl oz 0.125% v/v		x	12	2	6	2348
11	AMS 21619A + Induce	5.1 fl oz 0.125% v/v	x		13	2	5	1916
12	AMS 21619A + Induce	5.1 fl oz 0.125% v/v		x	20	2	9	2034
13	Topsin M	16 oz	x		17	3	9	1959
14	Topsin M	16 oz		x	16	2	8	2245
15	Topsin M	24 oz	x		12	3	6	2179
16	Topsin M + Peptoil	16 oz 1% v/v	x		18	2	6	2247
17	TD-2447-01	21.3 fl oz	x		14	3	8	2207
18	Aventis 1	28.8 fl oz	x		12	3	7	2187
19	Aventis 2	16.0 fl oz	x		14	2	5	1928
20	CaS+Ronilan	48 + 6 oz	x		15	3	9	2062
mean					14	2	7	2149
C.V. %					47	32	56	12
LSD 5%					NS	NS	NS	369
LSD 10%					NS	NS	NS	307

'LG 3455' canola was planted May 16, 2002 at 20 PLS/ft² at the Carrington Research Extension Center. Previous crop was sunflower heavily-infected with sclerotinia head rot. Experimental design was a RCB with 4 replications. Plot size was 5 x 20 ft and a canola border separated each plot. Fungicides were applied with a CO₂ pressurized hand-boom sprayer with 8002 twin-jet nozzles, 20-inch spacing, 40 PSI and 17 GPA. Approximately 3.6 million ascospores were applied/plot with the CO₂ pressurized hand-boom sprayer at 40 PSI and 17 GPA immediately after the fungicide application on July 5 to canola at 45-50% flower. The misting system applied water 3 minutes/30-minute periods continuously starting on July 5 and concluding prior to swathing with the objective of keeping the foliage wet for sclerotinia infection and development. Plant disease incidence and severity were visually evaluated on August 12 by examining 50 plants/plot. The trial was swathed on August 13 and machine-harvested on August 21.

Disease incidence and severity were generally low and inconsistent. Fungicide treatments generally did not reduce sclerotinia or impact seed yield compared to the untreated check. The fungicide application timing of 45-50% bloom provided similar or improved yield compared to the fungicide application timing of 30-35%.