



Winter Oilseed Rape

02/20

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All the oilseed rape is in the ground and has received the long awaited rain. Cabbage stem flea beetle (CSFB) populations have been particularly high this year due to the warm temperatures. Oilseed rape growth stages varies between cotyledon—GS17. This year could see broadleaf and grass weeds emerge late as a result of dry weather at drilling.

Light leaf spot and Phoma control

Increased rainfall and warm temperatures provide optimal conditions for Phoma and light leaf spot (LLS). Growers are urged to monitor crops and take action at first sign of disease

Both Phoma and LLS develop on previous cereal stubble. Phoma, symptoms are distinguished by grey spots with black pycnidia on the leaves. It infects the plant as early as growth stage 13 through to harvest. Whereas LLS symptoms produces white spots with pink spore formed lesions on the leaves

Phoma treatment should be applied as soon as thresholds reach over 10%, of leaf area, this should be followed up with a second fungicide 4 weeks later. Adopting this measure gives an early protectant against light leaf spot and Phoma.

Simple azole works well at combined control for both Phoma and LLS.

These products include:

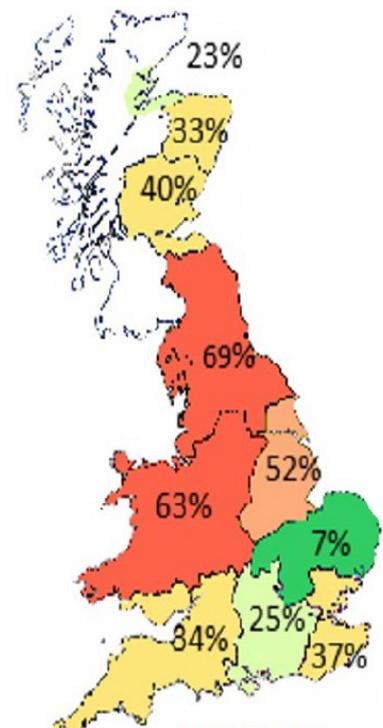
- ⇒ Propulse: flupyram + prothiconazole
- ⇒ Pictor: boscalid + dimoxystrobin
- ⇒ Proline 275—prothioconazole
- ⇒ Prosaro—prothicoanzole and tebuconazole

Further information please follow:

- ⇒ <https://ahdb.org.uk/phoma>



OSR leaf presents signs of LLS, phoma, and leaf minor.



AHDB National light leaf spot forecast October 2019

<https://ahdb.org.uk/lightleafspot>

Aphid control:

Plenum should be applied to catch early migration of aphids and prevent turnip yellows virus, ideally from growth stage 12– 30. *Spray at the first sign of aphids.*

Slugs:

Remember to use bait traps to monitor thresholds (*1 slug per a trap*), where application is necessary use either metaldehyde or ferric phosphate.

Please follow: <https://www.getpelletwise.co.uk/home/integrated-pest-management/>

Cabbage stem flea beetle

Pyrethroids are proving increasingly less effect to control CSFB due to resistance. This has led to more growers looking at alternative controls strategies, such as; companion cropping, leaving volunteers and applying DAP or bio stimulants. Companion crops benefit soil biomass, providing pollinators with an additional food source and are thought to acts as a shield against the CSFB. Applying DAP and bio—stimulants, such as Bridgeway, straight after drilling can trigger and aid oilseed rape establishment.

Current status CSFB

Due to a warm and mild summer, conditions have been favourable for the CSFB. Damage to crops has been reported in multiple counties across the UK, and unusually extends as far as south west as Somerset. As temperatures cool down, flea beetle activity will become less frequent and egg laying continues. *Please monitor crops for larvae damage.*



Peach potato aphid



Cabbage stem flea beetle shot

Herbicides

Post-emergence Herbicides

In most cases volunteer cereals have been sprayed off with a graminicide. This prevents any further moisture loss in the soil and gives oilseed rape the chance to establish.

- ⇒ For mixed grass and broad leaf weed populations use straight propyzamide or aminopyralid + propyzamide or carbetamide.
- ⇒ There is still time to apply metazachlor dimethenamid-p for e.g springbok to target grassweeds, broadleaf weeds—poppies and cleavers up to growth stage 16.
- ⇒ The new post emergence herbicide Belkar (arylex+picloram) brings hope for oilseed rape, used to control poppies, mayweed, fumitory, red dead nettle and other broadleaved weeds. Applications can either be done between Growth stage 12—16 at a spilt dose of 0.25l/ha or after growth stage 16 at 0.5l/ha. If propyzamide is being used a planned second application is unlikely to be needed.
- ⇒ Charlock is one of the few weeds which is difficult to control in oilseed rape without clomazone. Where geranium species (e.g. Cranesbill) are present, apply Fox. This gives an additional benefit to control charlock. *(Fox is listed as an EAMU is at "Grower's Own Risk")*
- ⇒ Additional tank mixes include falcon and fusillade max for volunteers. Proline 275 to catch early light leaf spot and phoma.

Black grass

- ⇒ Heavy rainfall will trigger the emergence of black grass. Centurion Max (Clethodim) needs to be applied before the 15th October from Growth stage 14. *Please do not apply when the mean air temperature reaches above 15°C or below 7°C*
- ⇒ Other products include crawler and kerb flow. This should allow control for companion crops including vetch and buck wheat.



Spraying in Lincolnshire



Picture of the month: Rocca in North Lincolnshire at GS16

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