

Winter Oilseed Rape Foliar Diseases

Phoma: Control in autumn. 10% threshold on the leaf

Light Leaf Spot: Control in the autumn and also at stem extension. Preventative control as symptoms hard to see in autumn.

Sclerotinia: Control at early to mid flowering (not often responsive). Keep rotation greater than 4 years between rape crops.

Alternaria: Seed treatment & weed control important. Apply fungicide as soon as lesions seen on upper most leaves or pods.
Control at the Sclerotinia timing will work well. Lodged crops are most at risk.

Main Diseases of OSR

	Phoma (stem canker)	Light leaf Spot	Sclerotinia	Alternaria
Importance in Ireland	Limited	Main target disease	Limited	Important in wet summer
Yield Losses	Up to 25%	Up to 50%	Up to 50%	Up to 50% (Pod Shatter)
Varietal Resistance	Yes	Yes	No	No
Infection timing	Early Autumn	Early Autumn	Petal Fall	Pod development/fill
Threshold	Lesion on 10-20% of leaves	Lesions on 25% of leaves (difficult to see in autumn)	More than 10% plants affected	None. Spray if lesions present on pods at the end of flowering
Source of infection	Trash from previous crops or infected seed. Airborne Ascospores	Trash and seed borne	Trash Alt hosts incl. beet, potatoes & pulses	Trash & seed borne
Rotation (between crops OSR)	No definite interval but spread from trash	No definite interval but spread from trash	4 years + (carried by beans/potatoes)	No definite interval but spread from trash & brassica crops
Conditions influencing infection	Warm weather speeds up infection	Wet weather (rain splashed)	Above average temps in April. Showery conditions at flowering	Lodged crops & wet weather
Treatment	Early Oct & Mid March/April once threshold is observed	Early Oct – early Dec Infection will not be visible so spray is preventative. Also at stem extension if threshold is reached	Early petal fall Petals falling onto stems incubate the fungus	Mid to late flowering
Products (Rates l/ha)	Caramba (0.4-0.6 l/ha) Folicur (0.5 l/ha) Punch C (0.3-0.4 l/ha) Proline (0.3 l/ha)	Caramba (0.4-0.6 l/ha) Folicur (0.5 l/ha) MBC (1.0 l/ha) Punch C (0.3-0.4 l/ha) Proline (0.3 l/ha)	Amistar (1.0 l/ha) Rovrol Flo (2.0 – 3.0 l/ha)	Amistar (1.0 l/ha) Rovrol Flo (2.0 – 3.0 l/ha)

Caramba needs flusilazole to control established Phoma in backward crops. Caramba & Folicur have a PGR effect and should not be used in backward crops or crops with low (<40/m²) plant populations in the autumn. Use Flusilazole/Proline instead in the autumn for disease control and a PGR in spring if necessary.

Score (0.25 l/ha) is awaiting label clearance for OSR in Ireland. It controls LLS & Phoma. NO PGR effect.