

#### INTRODUCTION



- Seasonal conditions in 2021 considered ideal for many years (mild temps & rainfall)
- Good summer rains 

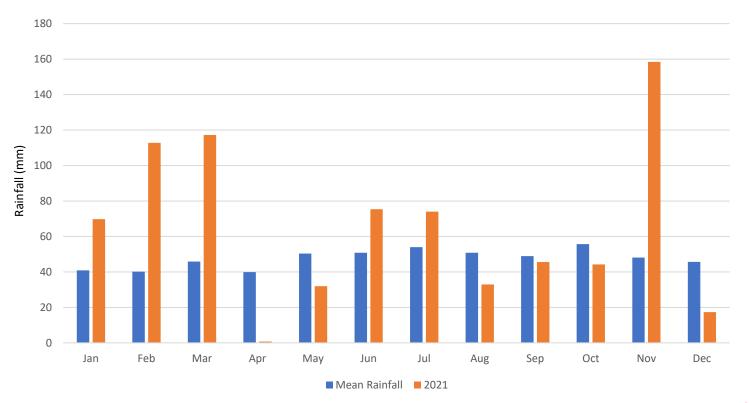
  dry autumn conditions (slow emergence)
- Above average early winter rains 

  average spring rainfall
- Modest level of disease given seasonal conditions
  - Blackleg (widespread) delayed onset
  - Sclerotinia (med/high rainfall districts) fewer infection events in August/September
  - Alternaria (sporadic)
  - Powdery mildew (sporadic)
  - Black root rot (bacterial disease)



# WAGGA WAGGA RAINFALL 2021





Wet days 2021

June – 13 days

July – 24 days

**Aug** – 10 days

Sept – 8 days













## **BLACKLEG**



- Favourable conditions for the disease to develop later in season
- Dryish conditions early mid winter → Ascospore release mid June
- Multiple infection events throughout July and early August
- Dryish spring kept disease potential low
- 100% of canola crops surveyed
- Symptoms ranged from leaf lesions to UCI

- Implications for 2022
  - Large areas of canola stubble releasing spores in 2022
  - Widespread use of foliar fungicides



### **SCLEROTINIA**



- Early winter conditions favourable for development of the disease
- However, late winter rainfall patterns in most districts were not favourable
- Few reports of serious disease outbreaks and yield loss
- Prolific use of foliar fungicides, based in canola price.

- Implications for 2022
  - Sclerotia produced in 2021 will pose a significant disease threat in 2022 and beyond
  - Producers following 'double break' cropping system are at highest risk Pulse/canola rotation

















### **BLACK ROOT ROT**



- Xanthomonas campestris pv. campestris
- Emerging disease in southern NSW (10 diagnosis in last 18 months)
- Restricted to grazing canola crops
- Plant injury due to grazing followed by long leaf wetness periods (esp. summer)
- Rapid death of infected plants
- Highly seed transmitted
- Hosted by Brassica plants and weeds











Cladosporium...??





GRDC