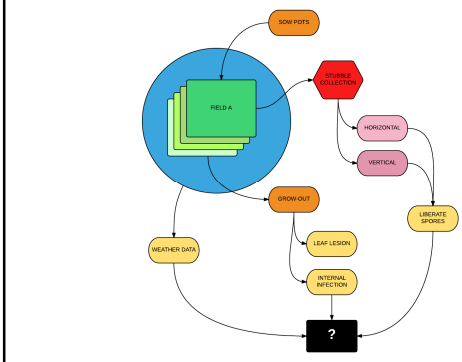
“THE EFFECT OF STANDING CANOLA STUBBLE ON THE RELEASE PATTERN OF LEPTOSPHAERIA MACULANS”

History

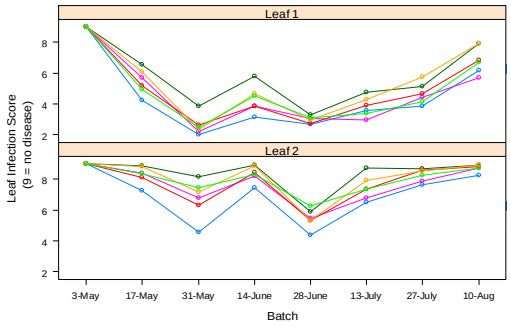
- Production systems have changed markedly in the past 20 years
- Previous research relates to more “convention-type” systems
- Reduced tillage/stubble retention
- Auto guidance systems
- Wide row spacing
- Inter-row sowing
- Plants are emerging into different micro-environment
- Changing pest and disease behaviour
- Implications for blackleg management?

Process

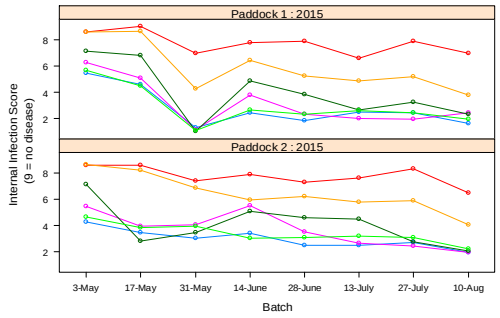
- Strategic use of trap plants and stubble collection
- 2 seasons/2 paddocks
- Stubble quadrants to quantify load
- 8 batches (May-mid August)
- 6 genotypes/4 replicates paddock
- 4 plants/pot COT-1lf stage (2 weeks)
- Vertical/horizontal stubble samples collected every 2 weeks (0-5cm, 15-20cm)
- Weather data



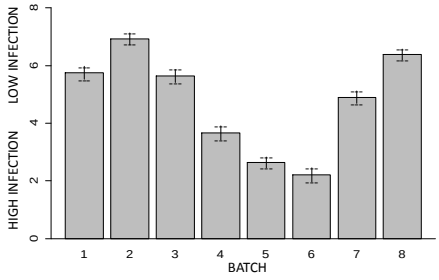
Leaf Lesion data



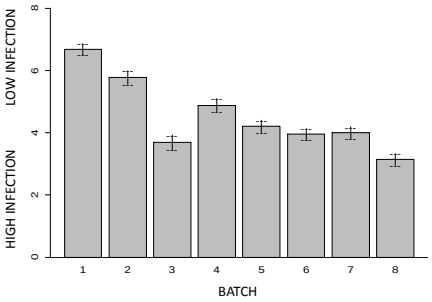
Internal Infection data



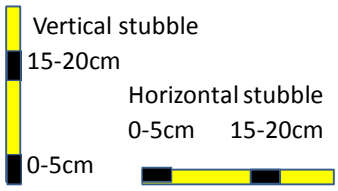
2014 Internal Ratings/Batch



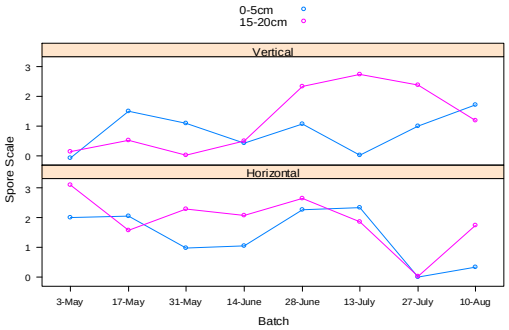
2015 Internal Ratings/Batch



Stubble segmentation



2015 Spore Liberation Data



Next steps?

- Analyse corresponding weather data
- Quantification of stubble loads
- Quantification of liberated spores
- Combine all components

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