

- ~ Group A and C are almost exclusively the only major gene source of blackleg resistance used on LEP.
- ~ SABL monitoring data shows Group A is largely ineffective on the Lower EP (and the rest of the country).
- ~ Advisors are relying on minor gene resistance to provide the blackleg control.
- ~ Many advisors are increasingly using multiple fungicides to back up the plant resistance. One agronomist has advised his clients to use Jockey seeding dressing, Impact (flutriafol) in Furrow (on fertilizer), and then will follow up with Prosaro (foliar) on paddocks that adjoin where canola has been grown in the previous year.
- ~ All from the same DMI group of fungicides. How sustainable is this?
- ~ Fungicide tolerance found on LEP in 2015.

Pod Infection on Group C



Questions for the workshop

- ~ What is the future and sustainability of the canola industry in intensive canola growing regions like Lower EP?
- ~ Are the effectiveness of R groups limited by the lack of diversity of high yielding cultivars in each R group?
- ~ How robust is the minor gene resistance that is increasingly being relied on to prop up breakdowns of major gene resistance?
- ~ How far can we push fungicides?
- ~ How do we manage pod, stem and branch infections that have been increasingly observed?