



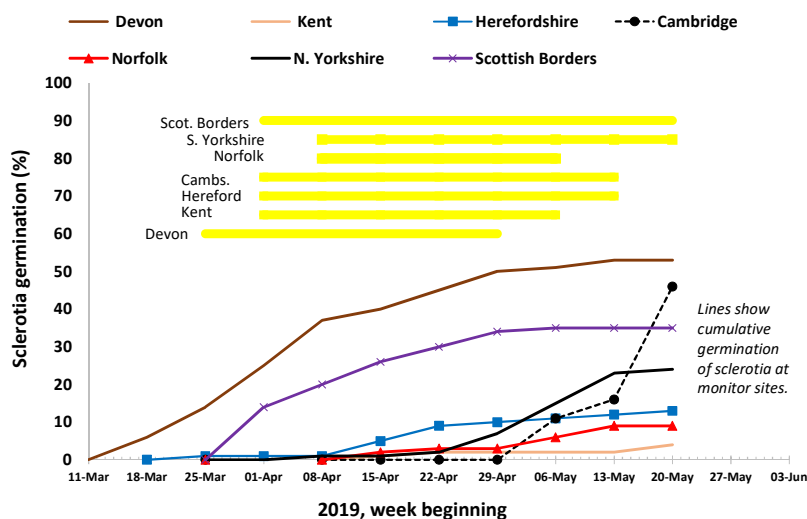
Sclerotinia Monitoring Update 23 May 2019

- This is the final report this season. The monitor sites are at late-flower and pod development and the main risk phase for sclerotinia infection is ending. Monitoring work this season indicates that in general, conditions at many sites were lower risk for infection than in recent years. But sites flagged as high risk on more or more occasions now have some visible stem lesions, for example, in Herefordshire trials.
- Where flowering is prolonged, this will extend the phase of susceptibility to infection. Late crops can be at risk from inoculum peaks occurring in warmer weather (e.g. Cambs site, germination chart below).

Current Sclerotinia risk and key guidance by region

Region	Growth stage	Other comments
South West	Green seeds	No new germination, no more petal samples to test. For crops at the end of flowering the main infection risk phase is over.
South East	Pod development	New germination low (2%), most recent petals have no sclerotinia. For crops at end of flowering the main infection risk phase is over.
East Anglia	Pod develop. & green seeds	No new germination and recent petals again low positive (8%). If flowering is prolonged, monitor risk.
East Mids	Pod development	Germination activity high last week after a late start. No more petal samples. For crops with prolonged flowering, monitor risk.
W Mids & Wales	Pod development	Low germination (1% increase), no more petal samples. For any crops still flowering, late infection is possible so monitor risk.
N England	Late-flower & pod develop.	Low germination (1% increase) and recent petals again low positive (8%). Monitor risk for crops still flowering strongly.
Scotland	Late-flower & pod develop.	No new germination and recent petals low positive (3%). For crops still flowering, late infection is possible so monitor risk.

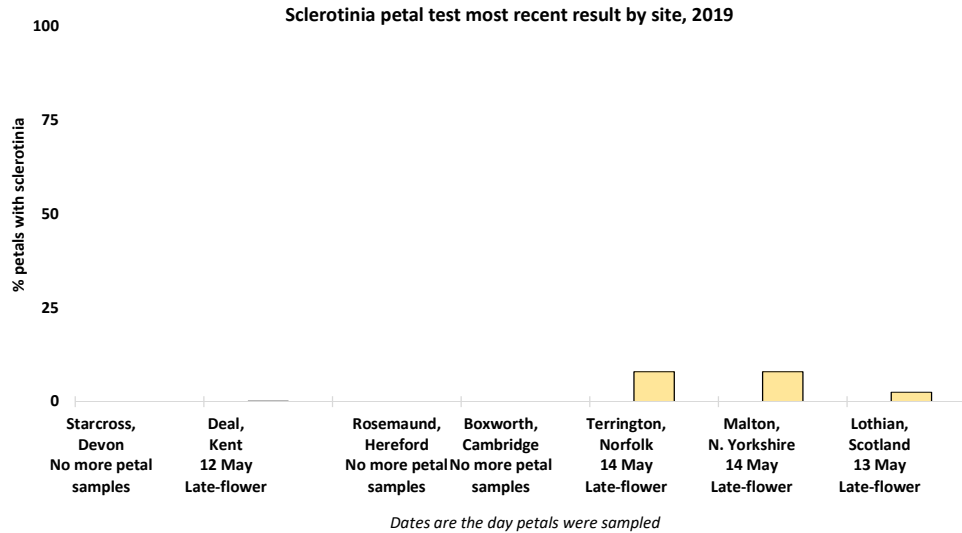
Sclerotial germination (flowering period shown in yellow)





Petal tests at monitor sites

These are done weekly for six weeks from first petals at all sites and show the % of petals testing positive for *Sclerotinia* spores. Positive values may indicate high risk.



Recommendation

There is a wide range of crop growth stages within individual fields this year, leading to an extended flowering period, making crops more vulnerable to sclerotinia. Filan, with its dose flexibility, provides a cost-effective single spray option on poor crops, and it's also a good second spray option if needed.

- At early-mid flower apply Filan® 0.3-0.5 kg/ha + tank mix partner*.

*Advisory label statement to protect against development of sclerotinia resistance in the UK by using mixed modes of action.

Fungicide requirements at flowering	Filan	Prothioconazole	Prothioconazole +SDHI co-forms	Amistar + IZM co-form
Excellent control of sclerotinia	✓	✓	✓	
LLS resistance management	✓			
Increase in GLAD and associated yield increase (ADAS research)	✓			

Use plant protection products safely. Always read the label and product information before use. For further product information including warning phrases and symbols refer to www.agricentre.basf.co.uk. For further information, please do not hesitate to contact your local BASF Agronomy Manager or the BASF Technical Services Hotline: 0845 602 2553 Filan is a registered trademark of BASF. Filan contains boscalid.