SUMISCLEX[®] 500

SUMISCLEX® 500 CONTROL OF SCLEROTINIA ROT IN CANOLA

Conditions that promote *Sclerotinia* in canola are rainfall and humidity during flowering. Recent research by Dr Ravjit Khangura of WA Department of Agriculture and Food has defined the triggers for *Sclerotinia* infection as more than 40 mm of rain and higher than 75% relative humidity in the three week period before and after early bloom (Khangura, R. 2015).

When these conditions present, canola growers are at increased risk of *Sclerotinia* infection. Foliar fungicides such as

Sumisclex[®] can provide effective control of *Sclerotinia* when applied correctly :

- Application should occur by 30% bloom at which stage the maximum number of petals are open and little petal fall has occurred.
- Spraying should occur before petals begin to drop and prior to a rainfall event during early to mid-flowering.
- The objective of control is to prevent infected petals from lodging in the lower part of the canopy.



The economics of using Sumisclex to control Sclerotinia in canola

Published data from Dr Khangura contained this recent comparison from Wagin, WA.



If we assume an average canola price of \$900/ton, this additional 240 kg/ha is worth \$216/ha.





SUMISCLEX[®] 500

Sumisclex – control of Sclerotinia rot in canola

Directions for use

Сгор	Disease controlled	States	Application rate	Critical comments
Canola	Sclerotinia rot (Sclerotinia sclerotiorum)	All states	1 L/ha Ground Application in 100 L/ha water plus Agral at 20 mL/100 L water Aerial Application in minimum 40 L/ha water plus Agral at 20 mL/100 L water	Spraying should occur before petals begin to drop and preferably prior to a rainfall event during the early – mid flowering stage of crop growth. Infection of canola stems and branches occurs when infected petals fall and lodge in the lower canopy of the plant, particularly during wet or humid conditions. The objective of the Sumisclex application is to treat as many petals as possible prior to petal drop and before pods set. Application should, therefore, take place by 30% bloom (i.e. 30% of flowers open on the main stem), at which stage the maximum number of flowers are open at one time and little petal fall has occurred. Application should not be made after mid-flowering. For aerial application to a canola crop that is directly adjacent to a downwind paddock where grazing stock may be present, use coarse nozzle settings and observe a 20 m buffer to that paddock in order to minimise drift.

* Always refer to the most recent product label available at www.sumitomo-chem.com.au for full Directions for use.

For further information on Sumisclex 500, please contact: www.sumitomo-chem.com.au

Patrick Press (QLD)	0417 085 160
Andrew Franklin (FNQ)	0408 063 371
Phil Glover (N NSW)	0418 668 586
Charles McClintock (S NSW) Barry	0429 004 290
Kerr (E VIC & TAS)	0418 681 891
Imre Toth (WA)	0429 105 381
Frank Galluccio (W VIC & Riverina)	0418 502 466
Matthew Hincks (SA)	0409 807 301
Jack Bartels (E VIC & TAS)	0488 036 313

OR our Sydney office:

(02) 8752 9000

ABN 21 081 096 255 Level 5, 51 Rawson Street **EPPING NSW 2121** TEL: (02) 8752 9000

FAX: (02) 8752 9099

Reference and Acknowledgement:

Khangura, R. 2015. Unravelling factors affecting Sclerotinia stem rot in canola particularly in the light of fungicide spray decisions. Department of Agriculture and Food, WA and Grains Research & Development Corporation. http://www.giwa.org.au/pdfs/CR_2015/PowerPoints/1 Khangura Crop Updates 2015 final.pdf

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