PRAIRIE CROP DISEASE MONITORING NETWORK

Blackleg - Canola

Occurrence and management:

- Present across the Prairies
- Yield loss is related to the extent of disease development in lower stem tissues
- Largely managed via host resistance, but careful use and management of resistance genes is critical

Symptoms occur on:

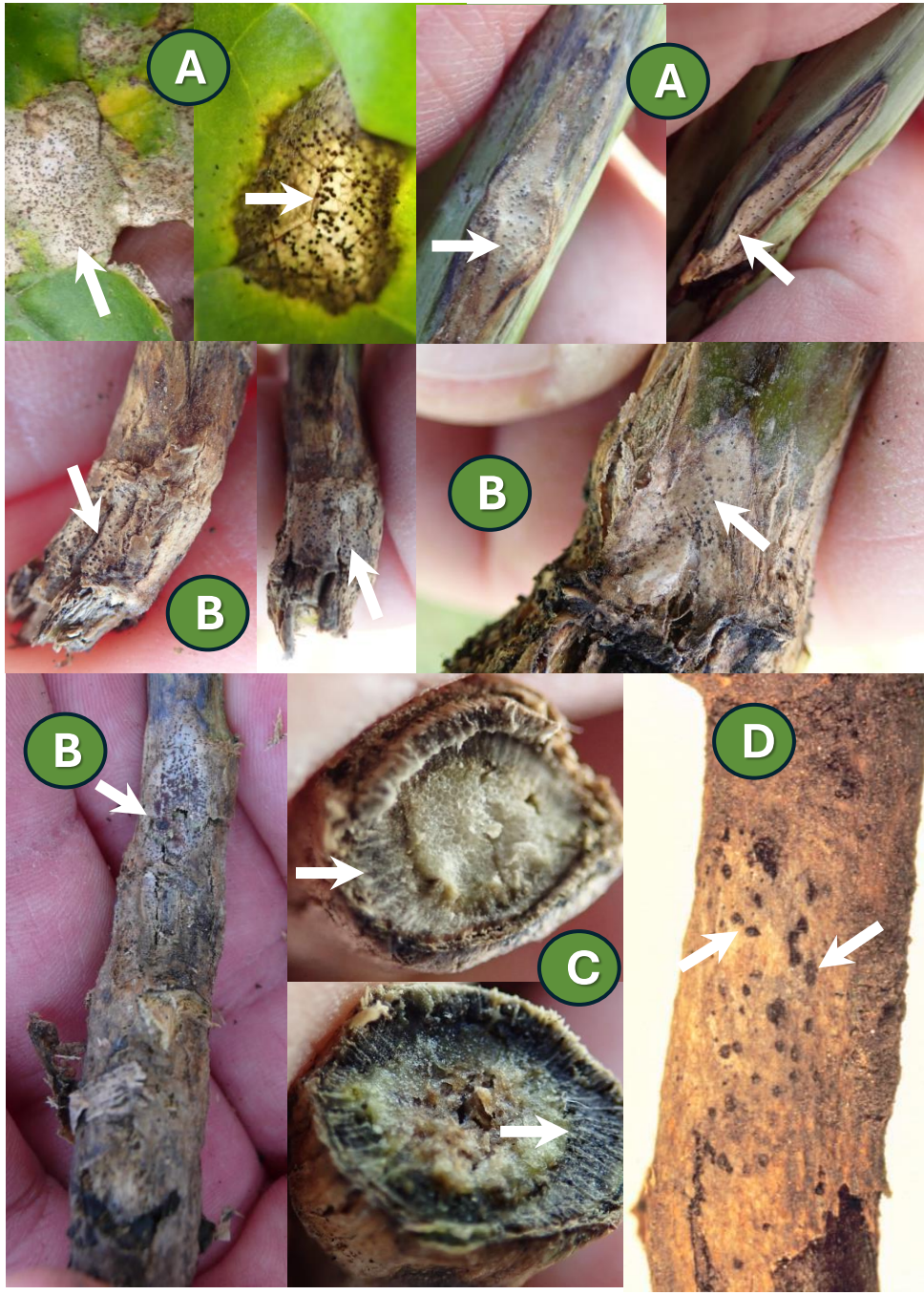
- Cotyledons, leaves, stems, and pods/inflorescence tissues

Initial symptoms:

- Start out as whitish-tan coloured lesions (A)

Mature Symptoms:

- Dirty white to tan coloured circular to irregular lesions surrounded by dark purple-black margins (A & B)
- Cankers may be present at stem bases (B)
- Lesions/cankers eventually covered with black asexual fruiting structures (pycnidia) & pinkish ooze (A & B)
- Interior blackish/brown discolouration of stem or root tissue occurs (C)
- Pseudothecia (sexual fruiting bodies) & pycnidia may be present on old stem base & root tissues (D)



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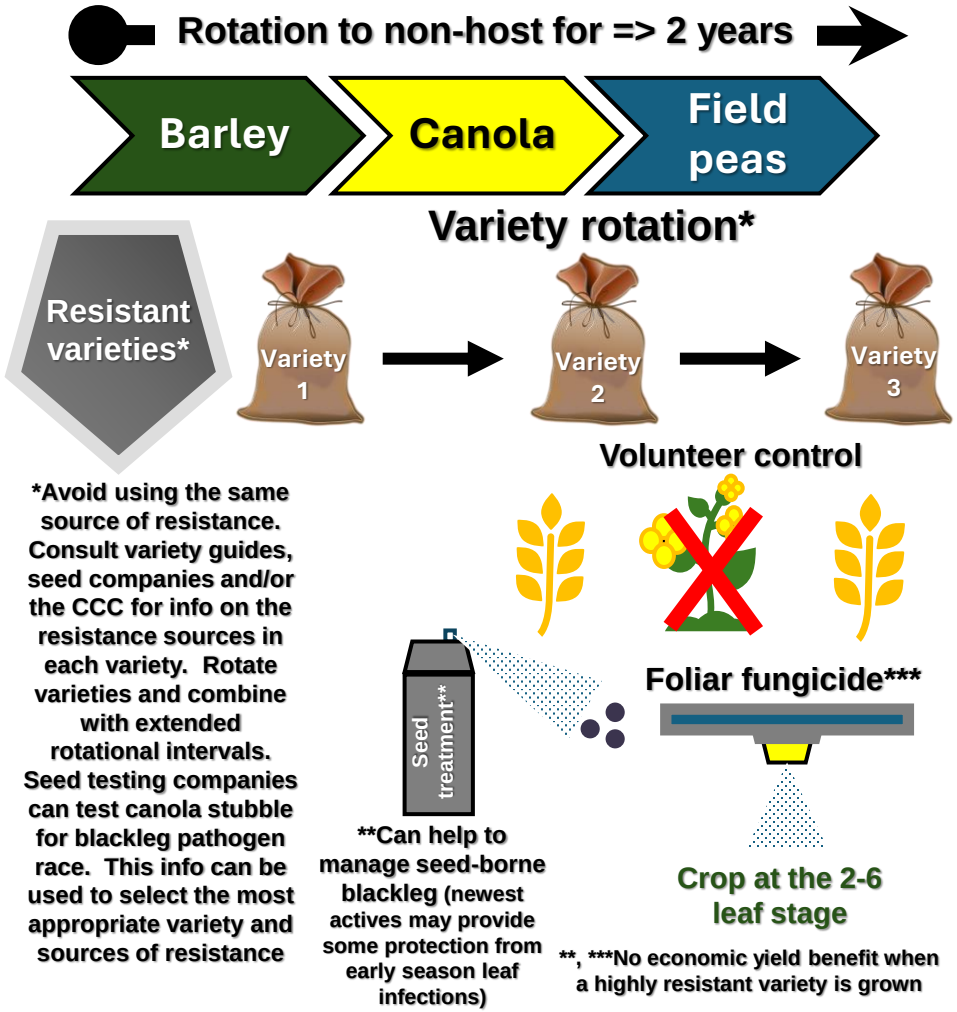
Blackleg of canola: Management strategies



*Avoid using the same source of resistance. Consult variety guides, seed companies and/or the CCC for info on the resistance sources in each variety. Rotate varieties and combine with extended rotational intervals. Seed testing companies can test canola stubble for blackleg pathogen race. This info can be used to select the most appropriate variety and sources of resistance

**Can help to manage seed-borne blackleg (newest actives may provide some protection from early season leaf infections)

**, ***No economic yield benefit when a highly resistant variety is grown

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Thank you to the PCDMN Phase 2 Funders

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RDAR Results Driven Agriculture Research
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Canada
ALBERTA INNOVATES
ALBERTA CANOLA
SASK OILSEEDS
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Alberta Grains
MANITOBA CROP ALLIANCE
SASKATCHEWAN pulse Growers
POGA Prairie Oat Growers Association