



BRASSICA ALERT

BRASSICA ALERT 2017

MANAGED BY ALLIUM & BRASSICA AGRONOMY LTD
SPONSORED BY SYNGENTA

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Alert period: WBM 4th December

Comments

This is the final update of Brassica Alert for 2017.

Climatic conditions and spore captures have been unsuitable to produce any high risk alerts this time.

White blister continues to produce at least 1 high risk alert, as this is produced from weather modelling alone.

We wish all our subscribers a Merry Christmas and a Prosperous New Year

Area	Ringspot Risk Spore captures	White blister Weather only	Diamond Back Moth Trap count	Silver Y Moth Trap count	Thrip Trap captures
Spalding	Green	Red	0	0	Green
Swineshead	Green	Red	0	0	Green
Frieston	Green	Red	0	0	Green
Butterwick	Green	Red	0	0	Green
Old Leake	Green	Red	0	0	Green
Friskney	Green	Red	0	0	Green
Wainfleet	Green	Red	0	0	Green

Key to table

Green = Low Risk Amber = Moderate risk Red = High Risk

Ringspot; Risk is determined by spore captures and weather data, there is only LOW or HIGH risk. Alternaria is slower developing than Ringspot, the dominant leaf disease. Broad-spectrum fungicide applications timed to control Ringspot should also effectively control Alternaria as well. When weather predicts high risk LFDs are used to determine spore levels. Spore traps are at Spalding, Frieston, Old leake & Friskney. **At other sites final risk is attributed to spore levels from the closest trap.**

White Blister; Risk is currently determined by weather data alone.

Diamond Back & Silver Y Moth; risk is determined by the counts from each trap. Low risk <5, moderate risk 6 -10, High risk 11 or more. The numbers in the box denote the number caught. Pheromone traps are at Spalding, Frieston, Old Leake & Friskney. **Counts for other sites are attributed to the closest trap site.**

Thrip; risk is determined by sticky trap captures. Low risk <50, moderate risk 51-150, High risk >51. Traps are located by the weather stations.

