

ONION DISEASE & PEST MANAGEMENT

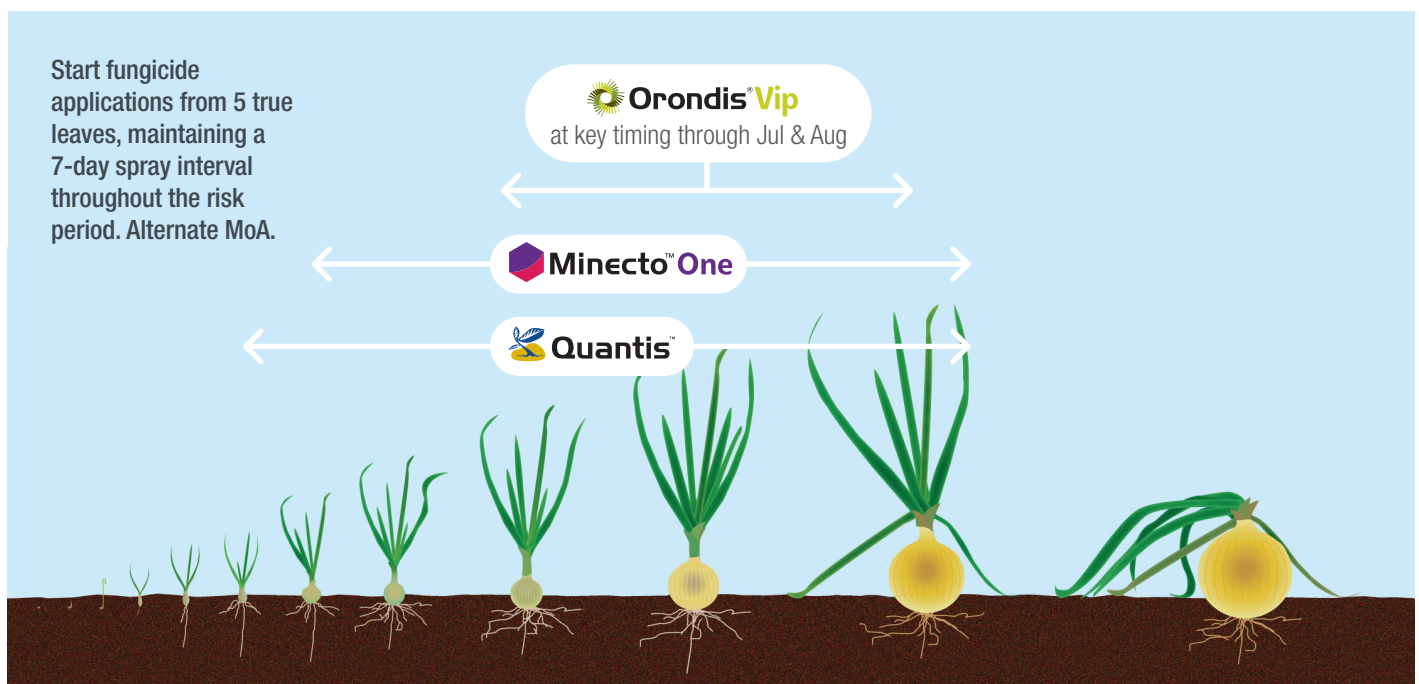
Cultivation Measures

Onion seedlings require careful management due to slow emergence and weak competitiveness.

Optimising growing conditions and preventing field issues are key to maximum crop yield.

Consider the following factors:

- Avoid fields with weed and soil-borne disease issues
- Select soils that form a firm, fine seedbed and resist capping
- Prepare seedbeds free of compaction
- Maintain a weed-free seedbed through to emergence
- Apply nutrients, including starter fertilisers, to promote rapid germination and growth
- Monitor and irrigate dry seedbeds to ensure even emergence



Foliar Disease: Downy Mildew

UK onion yields face recurring threats from downy mildew (*Peronospora destructor*), with impact varying by season.

Key impacts: Leaf loss, poor skin set and thin skins in stored bulbs.

Risk factors: Warm humid conditions, especially as the crop canopy thickens.

Treatment guidelines: Use a preventative approach, starting fungicides at 5-leaf stage. Aim to alternate fungicide types.

Orondis[®] Vip

For the control of downy mildew in onions and shallots (label approvals for a range of crops including garlic).

ORONDIS[®] Vip should always be used in alternation with other products (containing different modes of action) to minimise the risk of fungicide resistance.

Prevention is a key strategy to ensure yield and quality. ORONDIS[®] Vip should always be used before significant disease is present.

These products can be used for control of downy mildew, when used in alternation.

Orondis[®] Vip

MAPP No: 21443

Active ingredients: oxathiapiprolin + metalaxyl-m

Approved use: Bulb onions, salad onion, shallot, garlic and leek.

Max indiv dose: 0.5 l/ha

Max no. applications: 2

Latest time of application:

14 days pre harvest for alliums

Amistar[®]

MAPP No: 18039

Active ingredient: Azoxystrobin

Approved use: Bulb onions, shallots and garlic for moderate control of Downy mildew (*Peronospora destructor*)

Max indiv dose: 1.0 l/ha

Max no. applications: 3

Min spray interval: 7 days

Latest time of application: 14 days pre harvest

Aquatic buffer zone: LERAP B

Revus[®]

MAPP No: 17443

Active ingredient: Mandipropamid

Approved use: EAMU 20241738, outdoor bulb and spring onion.

EAMU 20241739, outdoor garlic and shallot

Max indiv dose: 0.6 l/ha

Max no. applications: 4

Latest time of application: 14 days pre harvest



Foliar Pest: Thrips

Thrips (*Thrips tabaci*) feed on onion sap, causing silvery patches, stunting growth and lowering yield. For cultural control, ensure good irrigation to reduce thrip damage and nymph numbers. Early control is essential, consider using blue sticky traps to monitor activity.



Seedling Pest: Bean Seed Fly

Bean seed fly (*Delia platura*) is a destructive pest of alliums, usually damaging seedlings in April/May. Females prefer to lay eggs on disturbed, organic-rich soils. To prevent, avoid high pest pressure areas and bury crop residues thoroughly.

	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV
Thrips	Low	Low	Low	High	High	High	High	High
Bean Seed Fly	High	High	High	High	High	High	Low	Low

 Low risk  Medium risk  High risk

Minecto[™] One

MAPP No: 18649

Active ingredient: Cyantraniliprole

Approved use: Bulb onion, garlic, shallot, salad onion

Target: Onion thrips (*Thrips tabaci*)

Max indiv dose: 0.310 kg/ha

Growth stage: 12-49

Max total dose: 0.310 kg/ha

Max no. applications: 1

Latest time of application: 14 days

Hallmark Zeon[®]

MAPP No: 12629

Active ingredient: Lambda-cyhalothrin

Approved use: EAMU 20190109 approval for use on outdoor bulb onion, garlic, leek, salad onion and shallot

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