

Sclerotinia rot of cabbages

Sclerotinia sclerotiorum



Symptom of damage caused by Sclerotinia rot of cabbage (Yuan-Min Shen, Taichung District Agricultural Research and Extension Station, Bugwood.org)



Sclerotinia damage (Gerald Holmes, California Polytechnic State University at San Luis Obispo, Bugwood.org)

Prevention	Monitoring	Direct Control	Direct Control	Restrictions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fields with a history of white mould should be planted with non-susceptible crops such as corn, rice, etc. If seedlings are grown in a greenhouse, use new or sterilized flats and soilless mix. Locate seedbeds away from production fields in an area where crucifers have not been grown for at least 2 years and air movement is good so that foliage dries quickly. Do not irrigate early in the day when dew is present or so late in the day that foliage remains wet overnight. Destroy all crop residues after harvest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor fields regularly, 2 times per week. Look for water soaked lesions on leaves, usually close to the ground. Confirm by the white mould and sclerotia on affected plants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove all infected plants and destroy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spray fungicides at first detection of the disease. Follow-up spray a week later when new symptoms detected Note: for all pesticides usage, follow instructions on product label Note: to avoid the development of resistance to pesticides, alternate the use of pesticides with different FRAC Group Note: Wear appropriate protective clothing when applying pesticides Chlorothalonil. 1ml / lit Azoxystrobin. 0.5 ml/lit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FRAC CODE group M5. WHO Class IV (U) (Unlikely to present acute health hazard) FRAC CODE group 11. WHO Class IV (U) (Unlikely to present acute health hazard)



Cambodia

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