

Issued: 14th October 2020

O IN BRIEF

- Whilst virus levels remain relatively stabilised and infected leaves continue to senesce, there has been some canopy re-growth in crops, especially those affected by earlier drought.
- Any re-growth will help increase yields in later harvested crops but leave a few weeks between the start of re-growth and harvesting to maximise sugar return in the plant. However, heavily diseased/virus-infected canopies will have little, if any, future yield potential.
- Cercospora infection has also resulted in loss of leaf cover but cooler temperatures are now slowing further progression.
- With harvesting underway, continue to assess crops individually and prioritise for harvesting order according to virus and diseases infection levels. This may need to change during campaign. Where harvest plans change, make sure you observe fungicide harvest intervals.
- We are now seeing some root rots such violet root rot, fusarium & rhizoctonia. Check for these and if found, prioritise these crops for early lifting as disease is likely to be progressive.
- Sugar levels are variable this season and below average, so it is important to work with your harvest operator to assess and minimise root damage and breakage to avoid accelerating sugar loss. Aim to deliver crops as soon as possible after harvesting.
- As campaign progresses, continue to practice good crop hygiene. Make sure beet heaps
 are cleared away completely and any leaf growth on spoil heaps controlled. This is
 essential to remove potential sources of aphids and virus. Suction trap data in late-Sept
 showed that aphids were active and we are now finding wingless green aphids on BBRO
 autumn sown beet for aphicide trials in Norfolk.



Canopy health

Canopies are showing the impact of the challenging season with a combination of the effects
of drought, virus, and disease. Canopies of different crops will senesce and 'open up' at
different rates as autumn proceeds so keep checking crops to prioritise your harvest
schedule. Selecting those healthier green canopies will help to ensure you maximise autumn
growth, root yields and sugar content.

- Most crops have received two fungicides, but you need watch crops destined for later harvesting carefully to assess the need for a third fungicide (although it is getting quite late for this). Of course, this does depend on when you started your fungicide programme. Do not let the interval between applications become too large, allowing diseases to become active again. Check crops with new canopy re-growth destined for later harvesting to decide on the need for any further protection. BBRO trials have shown that a third spray can help improve and sustain sugar levels, if not root weight, especially for beet destined for lifting after Christmas.
- Many crops have recently recovered from the early dry conditions and the canopy is regrowing, this may lead to a depression in sugar levels until the new canopy is able to replenish sugar in the root. Avoid harvesting these crops too soon, leaving for a few weeks after the regrowth has occurred. This period will be determined by temperature and sunshine with warm and sunny conditions allowing more photosynthesis and more rapid sugar production.

Harvesting 'watch-outs'

- Whilst temperatures are dropping it is important to keep storage time and associated sugar losses to a minimum making the most of just in time delivery, keep Harvesters & Hauliers informed.
- 2. After a dry spring, many crops had variable emergence, this will lead to uneven root size and crown height making consistent crowning difficult. Always remember cleaner-loaders will also remove top allowing the harvester to leave more, preventing over-crowning.





3. Variable emergence can also lead to difficulties lifting small roots, ensure you check for both surface and subsurface losses to make sure maximum yield recovery.

Follow our 3-step guide to assessing harvesting, monitoring losses in order to see if further gains can be made.

Guide can be downloaded https://bbro.co.uk/publications/harvesting-assessment-guide

If you have registered for BBROplus via the main BBRO website (available to all growers and UK sugar beet advisors) then you can also access our Harvest Loss calculator.

By entering your row spacing, yield (or estimated yield) and approx. crown, surface and root breakage losses you will be assess how much yield is being lost overall.

Register here: www.plus.bbro.co.uk

details and latest test results visit: www.bbro.co.uk/on-farm

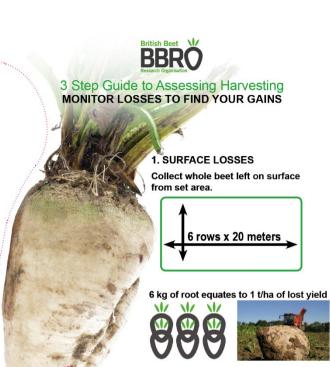
10%

10%

3. ROOT BREAKAGE

6-8

8-10





Surface loss (kg)	Yield loss (t/ha)
6	1
9	1.5
12	2
15	2.5

WWW.BBRO.co.uk/on-farm



0.5 1.0

2.0

3.0

Crop Hygiene

We have just launched a BB#5 campaign. By following these basic guidelines, we hope to help reduce sources of aphids, virus and other diseases such as cercospora leaf spot ahead of your next sugar beet crop. Brief your teams on the importance of this, as remaining vigilant to potential sources and dealing with them swiftly will be key. If you want more information regarding 'green-bridging' and what to look out for, visit https://bbro.co.uk/ournews-opinions/our-opinions/

Brilliant Basic 5: Don't keep the virus alive



Farm hygiene is crucial in reducing sources of virus over the winter period and protecting your next beet crop. Virus Yellows can survive winter in aphids, infected beet material and other host plant species.

- minimise harvester losses to reduce potential sources of regrowth
- monitor spoil heaps and destroy any growth
- over the control of t
- stop aphids green-bridging the virus by gula season destroying winter cover crops at least 5 weeks before you drill
- ontrol crop volunteers and virus-hosting weeds with well-timed herbicides and cultivations

https://bbro.co.uk/on-farm/brilliant-basics/

Know your virus hosts

Infected sugar beet,

either groundkeepers or leaf material sprouting from clamps, is a major source of virus

Fodder and AD beet

are equally susceptible to Virus Yellows, therefore all beet species should be harvested ahead of drilling the next crop. Where this is not under your control, use your powers of persuasion or pass on this message!

Aphid hosts:

Myzus persicae has a large range of host plants. These include: brassicas, potatoes, legumes, lettuce and sugar beet

Weed hosts

BYV	BMYV
	Common
chickweed	chickweed
Common poppy	Common poppy
Corn spurry	Corn spurry
Red dead-nettle	Red dead-nettle
Common purslane	Scarlet pimpernel
Common orache	Corn marigold
Garden orache	Groundsel
	Shepherd's purse
	Field pansy

#DontKeepVirusYellowsAlive

Varieties for 2021

 If you are still to select your varieties for next season remember that you can access a video run-through of the 2021 RL using the BBRO Variety Demonstration strips at Park farm Thorney. Use the link below:

https://youtu.be/Aw9Bj0fz9Uw





BBRO Box trials Self-guided tours available 2nd - 5th November Bridgham NR16 2SA



Limited spaces available to view Virus Yellows & BCN screening trials

NRoSO & BASIS points



Max. of 6 visitors per session
Booking essential: www.bbro.co.uk/events
#DontKeepVirusYellowsAlive





CONTACTS

British Beet Research Organisation, Innovation Centre, Norwich Research Park, Colney Lane, Norwich, NR4 7GJ

Prof. Mark Stevens mark.stevens@bbro.co.uk 07712 822194

Dr Simon Bowen simon.bowen@bbro.co.uk 07718 422717

Stephen Aldis stephen.aldis@bbro.co.uk 07867 141705

General Enquiries info@bbro.co.uk



BASIS POINTS

Two BASIS points in total (not per bulletin) have been allocated for the period between 01/06/20 and 31/05/21 reference **CP/100686/2021/g**. To claim these points please email michele@basis-reg.co.uk

Two NRoSO points in total (not per bulletin) have been allocated between 01/06/2020 and 31/05/2021 reference **NO468433f**. To claim these points please email NRoSOCPD@cityandguilds.com