

Issued: 3rd August

2023



- Remember to follow restrictions for subsequent crops (including cover crops) planted on the same area of land where Cruiser SB sugar beet was drilled in 2022 or 2023 (see table)
- Crops continue to look healthy with plenty of rain to help drive root growth.
- The cooler temperatures over the last week have not created high risk conditions for cercospora development and incidence is low with sporadic reports of symptoms. Incidence of other foliar diseases such as rust and powdery mildew is also relatively low to date.
- Keep monitoring crops carefully for early symptoms of foliar disease before applying a fungicide.
- Bacterial leaf spot is still evident. Remember that these symptoms can be confused with cercospora so be clear on what disease is present before deciding on fungicide use.
- Virus symptoms remain low with a few primary infection plants visible in crops.
- A few crops are struggling to grow away. In some cases, this is linked to root damage such
 as nematode infection. By lifting roots gently, white female cysts may be visible on infected
 roots.
- A few isolated cases of beet moth feeding continue to be recorded. However, the crop should be more resilient to any damage compared to last season and to date the impact is negligible. However, remain vigilant for signs of feeding damage.
- Seed orders will soon be released. Make sure you know what varieties are going to work for you in the coming season, by reviewing info provided.



Foliar disease

Keep a very watchful eye for the first symptoms in crop. Apply fungicides at onset of disease and ensure the gap between the first and the second spray is kept between 28 days. A shorter interval may be required if disease pressure is high.

Cercospora symptoms may be confused with those of bacterial leaf spot. Cercospora tends to form smaller more discrete regular circular spots. The centres of the spots are light grey/tan often with black stromata which resemble black pepper grains. The borders surrounding the spots are typically reddish-purple. Aim to apply a fungicide cercospora as soon as the first spots/lesions are found and especially if conditions are warm and wet. Leaf wetness encourages the rapid progression of cercospora symptoms. Access latest Cercospora maps here.

Bacterial leaf spot symptoms are more irregular-shaped lesions/spots than cercospora, with a tan centre with deep brown/black borders. These often occur more frequently on the leaf margins compared to cercospora and there is usually some yellowing of the leaf around the infected

lesions/spots. The spots can coalesce into areas of necrosis which may then collapse leaving holes in the leaf.

Fig 1: Cercospora symptoms. Aim to apply a fungicide at first signs of symptoms (photograph on left) as it will be harder to manage as the disease progresses.



Fig 2: Bacterial leaf spot symptoms.



The chart below provides a summary of the fungicide options for 2023. Where the risk is high avoid cutting rates as efficacy and persistence will be compromised. Revystar XE has been found to be more effective on cercospora at the higher rate of 1 litre/ha (not 0.8 litre/ha). The Impact product label only claims moderate control of cercospora and ramularia for up to 2 months and may provide insufficient activity in situations where disease is established, and pressure is high.

Cercospora is now established in the UK and strains of the fungus are potentially resistant (due to Qol resistance) to strobilurin fungicides. Follow specific product label advice and FRAC guidelines on managing resistance. Incorporate fungicides with different modes of action into your fungicide

programmes, especially where later harvested crops may be expected to require more than two applications.

Product	Max No. Apps	Max Ind. Dose I or kg ha/yr	Max Total Dose I or kg ha/yr	Active (triazole)	g ai I or kg	Active (strobilurin)	g ai I or kg	Active (SDHI)	g ai I or kg	HI (days)	Water Volume I/ha	Spray Quality
Angle, Priori Gold	2	1	NS	difenoconazole	125	azoxystrobin	125			35	200-400	Medium
Caligula	1	1.2	1.2	prothioconazole	125			fluopyram	125	7	200-300	Medium
Impact	1	0.5	0.5	flutriafol	125					28	Min 200	Medium
Kumulus DF, SOLFA	2	10	NS	sulphur						End Aug	Min 250	Medium
Microthiol Special	2	10	NS	sulphur	800					End Sept	200-600	Medium
Revystar XE	2	1.0	NS	mefentriflucona- zole	100			fluxapyroxad	47.5	28	150-400	Medium
Thiopron (be aware of buffer zone restrictions)	2	9.7	NS	sulphur	825					NS	200-600	Medium

Product Example	Powdery Mildew	Rust	Ramularia	X Cercospora
Angle/ Priori Gold	~	~	✓	~
Caligula	✓	✓	✓	✓
Impact	×	×	✓	✓
Revystar XE	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sulphur (e.g. Kumulus, Microthiol)	✓	×	×	×

* Potential decrease in efficacy of some products, if resistant strains are present

Fig 3: Fungicide options for 2023 (View BBRO Crop Protection options-2023)

Cruiser SB treated seed – following crop restrictions.

The following-crop restrictions apply for subsequent crops planted on the same area of land as Cruiser SB sugar beet drilled in 2022 or 2023.

- 1. Any crop excluded from the below table should be considered 'restricted' i.e. a minimum of 32 months from drilling of Sugar Beet.
- 2. The 32-month restriction applies to those agri-environment options that allow. flowers to grow or appear on the same ground on which Cruiser SB treated seed. was sown in 2023.
- 3. Cover crops (including mixes) must also follow the 32-month restrictions.

Growers must follow the following crop restrictions stated in this table:

	Non-restricted	Restricted			
Rules	No restrictions following Sugar Beet	A minimum of 32 months from drilling of			
		Sugar Beet			
Crops	1. Wheat (including Durum	23. Oilseed Rape			
	Wheat)	24. Linseed			
	2. Barley	25. Mustard			
	3. Millet	26. Soya Bean			
	4. Sorghum	27. <i>Pea</i>			
	5. Oat	28. Bean			
	6. Maize / Corn	29. Buckwheat			
	7. Rye	30. Clover			
	8. Triticale	31. Phacelia			
	9. Canary seed	32. Chicory			
	10. Spelt	33. Radish			
	11. Potato	34. Vetch			
	12. Cabbage	35. False Flax			
	13. Kale	36. Lucerne			
	14. Swede	37. Sunflower			
	15. Lettuce / Babyleaf /	38. Borage			
	Spinach	39. Sainfoin			
	16. Onions	40. Nyger			
	17. Leeks	41. Lupins			
	18. Carrots				
	19. Parsnips				
	20. Cauliflower				
	21. Broccoli				
	22. Turnip				

In addition, there can be no further use of thiamethoxam seed treatments on the same field area for 46 months from the date of sowing treated sugar beet seed in 2022 and 2023. This is to minimise the risk of any residues being acquired by succeeding bee-attractive crops or weeds and hence exposing bees and/or other pollinators to the neonicotinoid seed treatment.

Variety Choices

Now is the time to review your 2023 varieties and plan for the 2024 season. You can access the 2024 RL here and the April Beet Review RL article. We would also recommend that you listen to the August BeetCast where Dr Simon Bowen and Dr Georgina Barratt discuss the merits of understanding varietal traits and ensuring they are used to advantage. We will shortly be releasing a video of the variety strips at Morley to support you and also look forward to seeing you at our September events where you can see the varieties in action for yourself.



Click date to book.

12th Sept Morley

12th Sept Yaxley

14th Sept Bracebridge

14th Sept Fotheringhay

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Book: www.bbro.co.uk/events

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BASIS POINTS

Two BASIS points in total (not per bulletin) have been allocated for the period between 01/06/23 and 31/05/24 reference CP/126447/2324/g. To claim these points please email cpd@basis-reg.co.uk
Two NRoSO points in total (not per bulletin) have been allocated between From 1st June 2023 to 31st August 2023 - NO500858f and from 1st September 2023 to 31st August 2024 - NO500860f. To claim these points please email nroso@basis-reg.co.uk.