

LIFE IN LIFE SCIENTIFIC...

We have another new approval for our product AZOXYSTAR (MAPP 17407). Azoxystar is a reverse engineered formulation of its reference product Amistar and contains 250g/l azoxystrobin. Azoxystar can already be used on a wide range of crops, however CRD have recently granted the following Extensions of Authorisation for Minor Use (EAMUs) for the product:

Extension of Authorisation No.	Crop	Diseases	Max. individual dose (L/Ha)	Max. no. of treatments per year	Latest time of application
20222133	Protected, outdoor and permanent protection with full enclosure blackberry.	Downy mildew, powdery mildew	1	2	7 days before harvest
20222140	Protected, outdoor and permanent protection with full enclosure raspberry.	Downy mildew, powdery mildew	1	2	
20222139	Protected and grown in soil ornamental plant production.	Powdery mildew, downy mildew, rust, botrytis, black root rot, leaf spots, fusarium, needle casts, needle blight, scab and white blister.	700 ml	2	
20222139	Container grown and permanent protection with full enclosure ornamental plant production.		1	4	
20222139	Outdoor ornamental plant production.		700ml	2	

As with all EAMUs, neither the efficacy nor the phytotoxicity of the product for which this Extension of authorisation has been granted has been assessed and use is at the user's risk.

For full details and specific use instructions, refer to the Authorisation Notice which is on the website.

AZOXYSTAR

OILSEED RAPE DISEASE CONTROL

Now is the time to consider applying a fungicide to your oilseed rape, and to monitor if Phoma is above threshold in the crop.

The two key autumn diseases, Phoma and Light Leaf Spot may require different strategies for control.

Phoma is actually caused by two closely related pathogens - *Leptosphaeria maculans* and *Leptosphaeria iglobosa*, with the former showing as pale circular spots containing small black dots (pycnidia), whilst the latter shows as darker spots with fewer or no pycnidia.

The leaf spots do not cause much damage but the disease can move from the leaf to form stem cankers which reduce water and nutrient movement in the plant, resulting in premature senescence, lodging and yield loss from early infections up to 0.5T/Ha.

Fungicide application should be made when the crop reaches the disease threshold of 10-20% of plants with leaf spots (depending on the resistance rating of the variety) and the crop may need a repeat treatment. AHDB's Phoma forecast suggests that some crops are already at threshold.

<https://ahdb.org.uk/phoma-leaf-spot-forecast>

Unlike Phoma, symptoms of Light Leaf Spot, caused by *Pyrenopeziza brassicae*, tend to appear later in the autumn as pale green patches with small white spots around the edge. Infections can lead to losses of 1T/Ha. AHDB's Light Leaf Spot forecast shows higher predicted incidence of the disease further north but the disease can be present anywhere in the UK. If fungicide is required, based on variety and risk, application should be considered now, before symptoms are seen. However, this could be at the same time as a first or second phoma spray, so product choice is important.

This year's oilseed rape crop was drilled into relatively dry seedbeds with significant threat of attack from Cabbage Stem Flea Beetle. As prices for the crop remain high, it is important to protect the crop from disease and develop as strong a plant as possible going into the winter.

Life Scientific has a range of products approved for autumn disease control in oilseed rape to use in your programmes.

DIFENOSTAR (containing difenoconazole) provides cost-effective control of phoma, without any growth regulation effects on the plant, which could be important this autumn.



As a follow-up spray, AURELIA (containing prothioconazole) will give control of phoma and Light Leaf Spot.

Alternatively, ESKER or ORASO PRO (containing prothioconazole plus tebuconazole) will also give control of both diseases, whilst tebuconazole is known to have some growth regulation activity in the crop.

See the labels for dose rates and timings.

Aurelia, Esker, Oraso Pro and Difenostar.

AURELIA

ESKER

ORASO PRO

DIFENOSTAR

BYDV

The warm dry autumn has meant that aphids can be easily found in a range of crops now, so the risk from Barley Yellow Dwarf Virus (BYDV) is expected to be high this year.

BYDV is transmitted by cereal aphids, the principal species being Grain Aphid, the most important vector in the midlands and north, and Bird Cherry-Oat aphid which is most important in the south.

According to AHDB, the virus can cause yield losses of up to 60% in winter wheat and 50% in winter barley. An aphid will carry the disease for its entire life once it has acquired the virus by feeding on an infected plant. The virus is not passed to the aphid's offspring so has to be ingested by the aphids feeding on infected plants. Warm dry conditions encourage aphid reproduction and movement in the crop, so increase the risk of greater infection.



Crops are infected in the autumn, although symptoms do not appear until the spring, at which point it is too late for control. Significant infection occurs when second generation aphids feed and move out from the initial infection point. Infected plants grow slowly and the youngest leaves will start to discolour. Later in the season plants are stunted and yellow patches appear, distributed throughout the field.

Chemical control options are limited, so targeting aphids at the correct time is important. Agronomists and growers should check the crop carefully and use a monitoring tool which uses temperature to predict when the second generation will occur. AHDB report on regional monitoring sites for aphid activity and have details of the T-Sum monitoring tool on their website at <https://ahdb.org.uk/bydv>.

LAMBDASTAR contains 100g/l of lambda-cyhalothrin and is approved for use on winter wheat, winter barley, winter oats and durum wheat. It should be used at the full rate of 50ml/ha to control aphids and protect crops against BYDV.

LAMBDASTAR





For more information about Life Scientific and our products. Please see contact methods below.

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Azoxystar, Difenostar, Aurelia, Esker, Oraso Pro and Lambdastar are trademarks of Life Scientific.

Azoxystar contains azoxystrobin. Difenostar contains difenconazole. Aurelia contains prothioconazole. Esker and Oraso Pro contain prothioconazole and tebuconazole. Lambdastar contains lambda-cyhalothrin.

All other products are those of other manufacturers where proprietary rights may exist. Use plant protection products safely. Always read the label and product information before use. For further product information including warning phrases and symbols refer to www.lifescientific.com