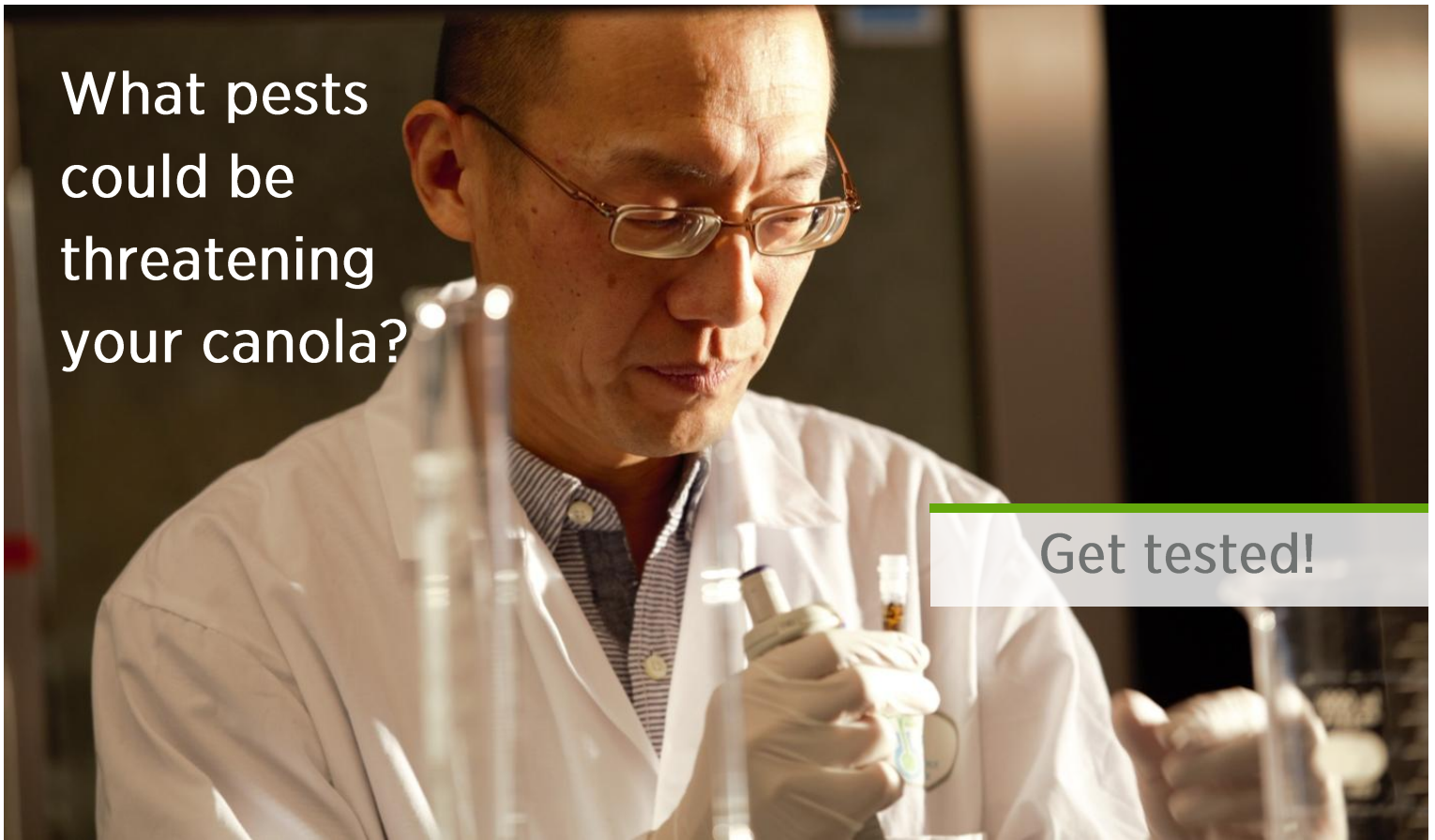


What pests could be threatening your canola?



Get tested!

Free Testing for MCGA Members (\$450 Total Value)

As founding supporter of the Pest Surveillance Initiative (PSI), Manitoba Canola Growers is offering one free clubroot (\$125 value), GR kochia (\$125 value) and blackleg race test (\$200 value) per year for members.

We hope getting tested helps you maximize net income on your farm. To claim your free tests, follow these steps:



Work with an agronomist? Ask us how they can submit samples from your fields.

STEP 1:
Collect samples from your field following the appropriate sampling guidelines for each test found at www.mbpestlab.ca.

STEP 2:
Email gettested@canolagrowers.com to claim your code for your free tests.

STEP 3:
Visit www.mbpestlab.ca/field-testing/ and select the pest to be tested for (blackleg, clubroot or kochia).

STEP 4:
Select MCGA Member and apply code and enter your email address.

STEP 5:
Check the three consent boxes at the bottom of the page.

STEP 6:
Click 'Make Payment'. You will receive an email explaining detailed shipping instructions. Test results will be emailed to you.



Photo: Canola Council of Canada

Blackleg is a serious disease of canola. It is caused primarily by the fungus *Leptosphaeria maculans*. Losses of over 50% have been recorded in some fields where susceptible varieties of canola were grown. Managing Blackleg requires an integrated management strategy using the best agronomic practices to minimize yield loss and maintain the effectiveness of genetic resistance in our varieties.

There are two types of Blackleg resistance in current varieties, major gene (race specific) and minor gene. It is major gene resistance that is at risk of being less effective in preventing yield loss. Knowing the race of Blackleg in your fields can help you choose the canola varieties with resistance gene(s) that work against isolates present in that field.

Clubroot has been found in Manitoba canola fields. Clubroot is a long-lived soil-borne disease that can cause significant economic yield losses and once established, it is difficult to manage. Clubroot is spread through movement of infested soil, and resting spores can survive in the soil for as long as twenty years.

PSI uses highly sensitive DNA testing that can detect low levels of clubroot DNA before symptoms may be visible and before crop loss has occurred.



Photo: Canola Council of Canada



Photo: Canola Council of Canada

Glyphosate resistant kochia can produce ~14,000 seeds on a single plant. While seed longevity is poor, seeds can spread by wind, water and equipment. Rapid identification of resistant plants is key to containing and slowing the spread of GR kochia biotypes into new fields. Patches or groupings of kochia are made up of individual plants that may have different levels of resistance, so scouting patches as well as plants within patches is key to slowing the spread of resistant biotypes.

PSI provides a DNA based test for GR kochia on green leafy material giving growers time to manage it before seed sets and spreads.