

Managing Blackleg Disease in Canola with IPCO PIVOT[®] 418 EC



Increased canola acres and shorter rotations have increased the risk of blackleg disease in recent years. Blackleg is a serious disease that can cause major yield losses in canola. Consequently an innovative IPM (Integrated Pest Management) strategy, including the use of foliar fungicides like IPCO [Pivot 418 EC](#), is required for best results. In addition, **Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) have now been established for IPCO [Pivot 418 EC](#) in a number of key export markets, including the USA**, allowing for trade of domestically produced canola in these markets.

Managing Blackleg Disease in Canola Using IPM Strategies

IPM (Integrated Pest Management) Strategies effective in managing blackleg disease in canola include:

- Resistant Varieties:** All commonly grown Canadian canola varieties offer some level of resistance. **Select a variety with a strong “R” rating for blackleg resistance.** Keep up with current variety information as resistance is constantly evolving and new varieties are registered annually.
- Good Agronomics:** **Rotations** are most important. Grow canola only every 3 to 4 years on the same field where possible. Only use **certified seed** that has been treated with fungicide and insecticide seed treatments. Reduce blackleg inoculum by reducing trash and **controlling brassica species weeds** such as wild mustard and volunteer canola. **Scout fields** early and often to make informed decisions on treatment options.
- Foliar Fungicides:** Use effective foliar fungicides such as IPCO [Pivot 418 EC](#) when required. Follow the application guidelines outlined below.

[Pivot 418 EC](#) Application Guidelines in Canola

- Application Timing:** Apply during rosette stage of canola (after second true leaf and before bolting).
- Rate:** **120 mL/acre.**
- Water Volume:** For aerial applications use 16-20 L/ac spray solution and for ground applications use a minimum of 80 L/ac. Uniform coverage is essential for best results.
- Rainfastness:** IPCO [Pivot 418 EC](#) is rainfast in 1 hour
- Pre-harvest interval:** 60 days for canola
- References:** 2014 www.canolacouncil.org/canola-encyclopedia/diseases/blackleg
2011 Kutchner, H.R., et al. “Best Management Practices For Blackleg Disease of Canola” Pages 112 – 134, Volume 4, Prairie Soils and Crops Journal

Always read and follow the current IPCO [Pivot 418 EC](#) label (www.ipco.ca) directions.

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