

WESTERN COMMITTEE ON PLANT DISEASE

Monday, October 15, 2001

Banff Park Lodge, 222 Lynx Street, Banff, AB

IN ATTENDANCE:

EXECUTIVE

T. Kelly Turkington (Chair)

Ralph Lange (Secretary-treasurer)

MEMBERS

Piara Bains	Dilantha Fernando	Paul Kneeshaw	Deb McLaren
Karla Barmantloo	Coreen Franke	Gordon Knight	Sima Mpofo
Pierre Beauchamp	Bruce Gossen	Myron Kopec	Penny Pearse
Dee Ann Benard	Don Hare	Randy Kutcher	Khalid Rashid
Leighton Blashko	Yvonne Herbison	Ted Labun	Trevor Schoff
Gary Brytus	Jim Holley	Art Lamey	Andy Tekauz
Kan-Fa Chang	Fervone Holowenko	Leslie MacDonald	Shannon Warren
Rudy Esau	Sheau-Fang Hwang	Karth Massie	Ed Zwambag
Janet Feddes-Calpas	David Kaminski	Ryan McCann	
David Feindel	Roy Killins	Karen McCullagh	

1. WELCOME & INTRODUCTIONS (T.K. TURKINGTON)

Chair Kelly Turkington made brief welcoming remarks, and brief introductions of participants were made around the room. The generous sponsorship of WCPD was acknowledged with thanks to: Aventis (A.M coffee and refreshments), Alberta Pulse Growers (P.M coffee and refreshments); Syngenta, Gustafson, BASF (WFPM Social); Bayer and Westco (WFPM coffee and refreshments).

2. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

No changes, motion to accept the report (Turkington/Tekauz – Carried)

3. MINUTES OF THE 25 TH ANNUAL MEETING, MOOSE JAW (R. LANGE)

No changes, motion to accept the minutes (Lange/Fernando – Carried)

4. BUSINESS ARISING FROM THE MINUTES

4.1. TREASURERS REPORT (R. LANGE)

Motion to accept the report (Lange/Fernando – Carried)

4.2. DISPOSITION OF 2000 RESOLUTIONS

None

4.3. CORRESPONDENCE

None

4.4. POSTING OF GUIDELINES ON THE WCPD WEBSITE

Kelly Turkington expressed concerns regarding the anecdotal nature of some reports, as well as the currency of cultivar listings and pesticide registrations. It was suggested that to deal with this, posting should be delayed until late 2002-2003 to give chapter editors time to review and update their sections with a view to posting.

Jim Holley asked who would benefit from the posting of the guidelines, and would the benefits outweigh the risks? One way of minimizing the risks would be to password-protect the posted guidelines, and also to conduct a review of the draft guidelines prior to posting.

Andy Tekauz reminded the committee that the purpose of WCPD was to reduce duplication of effort among provincial experts by compiling control recommendations into a single document; therefore the guidelines were really designed for use by provincial experts. If WCPD decides to post guidelines, a disclaimer will be required, especially with respect to chemical disease control. One advantage to posting the guidelines would be to increase the visibility of WCPD. As for revision of the guidelines prior to posting, Andy felt that the major chapters (e.g. cereals, oilseeds, etc.) were the most up-to-date, and that the chapters covering minor crops would require the most revision.

Khalid Rashid suggested that the chemical companies be included in the review process.

Leslie MacDonald reminded the committee that the slide set is available, and could be linked to the guidelines. Leslie suggested that the primary users of guidelines are not producers or extension personnel, who are more likely to use their own provincial resources. Rather, the guidelines are most useful for those involved in regulatory activities.

It was resolved that guidelines be posted pending suitable review. Chapter chairs should review their chapters and provide an indication to WCPD regarding the suitability of their sections for posting: (Pearse/Holley – Carried)

5. APPOINTMENTS

5.1. RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

5.2. NOMINATIONS COMMITTEE

6. REPORT FROM EDITORS;

6.1. GUIDELINES EDITORS REPORT, MARDI DESJARDINS/TRACY SHINNERS-CARNELLEY

Deb McLaren presented the report, as the Guideline editors were unable to attend. The editors reported that the transfer of responsibilities from Gayle Jesperson was very smooth, and extended their appreciation to Gayle for her help and guidance. Guidelines were distributed on diskette in PDF format. Formatting changes for 2001 included a change of fungicide appendices from landscape to portrait orientation to improve readability and consistency in a number of chapters. The editors intend to continue this change with additional chapters in subsequent years.

The deadline for chapter revisions is November 16, 2001.

The editors also noticed a number of inconsistencies regarding the amount of information provided for chemical recommendations, and suggested that WCPD adopt a consistent format, without rate and timing information to avoid errors.

Motion to accept the report (McLaren/Bains – Carried)

A discussion regarding standardization of format followed:

Andy Tekauz questioned the need for a standard format, and suggested that the editors prepare a recommended, but optional format.

Bruce Gossen felt that all information should be included in the guidelines, including rate and timing information, and that non-registered treatments should also be included.

Jim Holley asked if pending registrations should be included.

David Kaminski put forward the idea that the emphasis of WCPD should no longer be the Guidelines, but instead that more effort be devoted to disease situation reports. Perhaps a small sub-committee should be formed to deal with guideline format and website posting. Kelly Turkington referred the website and format issues back to the existing subcommittee, who will make a recommendation.

6.2. SLIDE EDITORS REPORT, LESLIE MACDONALD

Four sets were sold. (One set each of the greenhouse vegetable, greenhouse ornamental, general disease control and vegetable sets). Leslie has noted a downward trend in sales over the last few years, so some more advertising is necessary. The set is currently mentioned on the WCPD and BCMAF sites, but should be put on the CPS site. Leslie will make contact. The bank account balance is \$2311.30 (as of August 31, 2001), up from approximately \$2200 last year. The account is with Canada Trust in Edmonton, but is accessed via the Abbotsford BC branch. Dave Ormrod, Janice Elmhirst and Leslie MacDonald have signing authority. Leslie suggested that some of the account money could be used to burn the pictures onto a CD. A price of \$85-\$120 could also be charged to recoup burning costs. In closing, Leslie stated that responsibility for the slide set should be handed over to someone with more time for it, although she is still willing to work with the set for the time being. Motion to accept the report (MacDonald/Kaminski – Carried)

6.3. WEB SITE EDITORS REPORT, PREM KHARBANDA

Ralph Lange presented the report. As in the past three years, the Western Committee on Plant Diseases (WCPD) web page is being maintained on the Alberta Research Council, Vegreville server at no cost to the Western Forum on Pest Management (WFPM). The Web Page contains information on Operational Guidelines, Committee Members, and the Slide Set Collection. It also has information on meeting notices and agendas for WCPD and WFPM. Also, links have been established to Pest Management Regulatory Agency and Canadian Food Inspection Agency.

The web page was updated as information was received from Ken Fry, Secretary/Treasurer, of the Western Forum. Updates were, however, interrupted due to some personnel changes in the ARC computing department. Subsequently, the URL for WCPD site was changed again this year. The new URL is <http://www.arc.ab.ca/extranet/wcpd/wcpd.htm>. Material and suggestions for updating the page from any member of the WFPM would be much appreciated. Prem also suggested that this site could be changed to a WFPM site that would contain information on its different Committees, WCPD, WCCP, WCLP.

7. STATUS OF CPS PUBLICATIONS AND MEETINGS;

7.1. DISEASES OF FIELD CROPS IN CANADA (BRUCE GOSSEN)

Revisions should be completed this year, and the new editions should be released in the summer of 2002, in print and electronic form. Each chapter was assigned to an editor; most (70%) chapters have been returned, but some chapters are still outstanding. The deadline for revisions was June 2001. Many of the original photos are no longer available, so replacements will have to be found. WCPD members can help by submitting pictures to the editors – the greatest need is for photos of grass and overwintering diseases. Karen Bailey, Bruce Gossen, Richard Gugel and Robin Morrall are the editorial committee members.

7.2. DISEASES & PESTS OF VEGETABLE CROPS IN CANADA

No report. Bruce Gossen commented that the publishers (CPS and the Entomological Society of Canada) had hoped to sell the first edition in 5 years, then produce a revised 2nd edition; current projections suggest that inventory of the 1st edition will be cleared in 10 years. Clearly, some changes in marketing strategy are required. Andy Tekauz suggested the high price may be hurting sales, and that industry sponsorship would help reduce the price of the book.

7.3. CANADIAN PLANT DISEASE SURVEY

No report. Andy Tekauz commented that CPDS is being published in a timely manner, and encouraged submissions by WCPD members.

7.4. OVERVIEW OF CPS MEETING LONDON 2001 & LOCATION OF 2002 MEETING

No report. The 2002 Annual Meeting of the Canadian Phytopathological Society (CPS) will be held from Sunday June 16 through Wednesday June 19 2002, at Waterton Lakes National Park, Waterton, Alberta. For details, see <http://www.cps-scp.ca/watertonlakes.htm>.

8. REPORTS FROM THE PESTICIDE INDUSTRY, OR OTHERS

8.1. AVENTIS (D. FEINDEL)

Bayer has purchased Aventis; review of the merger is to be completed by the 1st quarter of 2002. The name of the merged company will be Bayer CropScience, and will be a stand-alone division of the merged company.

8.2. BAYER (D. FEINDEL)

Dyrene is to be removed from registration, and will no longer be available by the end of 2002. Most sales were in the turf, horticulture, tobacco and berry crop areas.

8.3. DOW AGROSCIENCES (D. HARE)

Dow has purchased Rohm & Haas; R & H no longer exists.

8.4. SYNGENTA (M. KOPEC)

Helix and Helix extra have been registered for canola/mustard. Helix extra is intended for use where heavy flea beetle infestations are expected. Maxim has been registered for use in potatoes and soybeans. An emergency registration of Quadris for use on chickpeas was secured for the 2001 crop year; full foliar and seed treatment registrations are being pursued.

The data package required for Canadian registration for Maxim MZ is complete; the product has been registered in the USA. There is strong demand from Canadian growers for late blight control.

8.5. BASF (LEIGHTON BLASHKO)

Benlate will be dropped and unavailable by the end of this year.

9. REPORTS FROM GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

9.1. PEST MANAGEMENT REGULATORY AGENCY (PIERRE BEAUCHAMP)

EMERGENCY REGISTRATIONS

Active	Product name	Pest problem	Provinces
Azoxystrobin	Quadris Flowable	Anthracnose on highbush blueberries	BC
Azoxystrobin	Quadris Flowable	Ascochyta blight of chickpeas	AB, SK
Kresoxim-methyl	Sovran	Powdery mildew of grapes	ON
Azoxystrobin	Quadris	Rhizoctonia on ginseng	AB, MB, NB, NS, ON, PEI, PQ
Azoxystrobin	Quadris	Early blight of potatoes	ON
Fenhexamid	Elevate 50 WDG	Botrytis diseases of raspberry	BC
Metalaxyl-M (Mefenoxam)	Ridomil Gold 480EC	<i>Pythium</i> spp. on greenhouse cucumbers	BC, ON
Tebuconazole	Folicur	Fusarium head blight of wheat	AB, MB, SK

A new regulatory directive has been published to update requirements for emergency request: request Registration of Pesticides for Emergency Use DIR 2001-05

ZOXAMIDE

Temporary registrations have been issued for Zoxamide (two formulations) for control of downey mildew of grapes and early and late blights of potatoes. See regulatory note REG2001-09.

JOINT REVIEW

Famixadone and Pyraclostrobin have been accepted for joint review by PMRA and EPA.

DIFENOCONAZOLE

Dividend 36 and Dividend 360FS have been granted full registration. This status extends to recent Dividend products, including Dividend XL RTA, making them eligible for requests for new uses.

TEBUCONAZOLE

No recent developments

FLUDIOXONIL

Uses of Maxim for soybean seed treatment and potato seed-piece treatment were granted.

FEBUCONAZOLE

Indar to control diseases of stone fruit is still under review.

Microbials

Two microbial fungicides for control of powdery mildew and root diseases in greenhouses are currently under review. PMRA continues to meet with prospective registrants to discuss requirements for new products.

URMULE REGISTRATIONS

Active	Crop	Pest
Myclobutanil	Greenhouse pepper	Powdery mildew
Propiconazole	Soybean grown for seed	Frog eye leaf spot, aerial web blight
Copper	Seedling tomatoes and pepper for transplant	Bacterial spot
Carbathiin/Thiabendazole	Chickpeas	Seed borne <i>Ascochyta rabiei</i>
Dimthomorth/Mancozeb	Flue cured tobacco	Blue mold
Metalaxyl-M	Highbush blueberries	Root rot
Propiconazole	Roses	Black spot
Myclobutanil	Ornamentals	

10. DISEASE SITUATION REPORTS AND GUIDELINE UPDATES

Reports on disease situations and proposed revisions to the Guidelines were circulated and discussed. Reports are available from the WCPD secretary on request. Some highlights are given below.

10.1. CEREALS (TEKAUZ / TURKINGTON)

Stem rusts were generally absent in BC, AB and SK due to dry environmental conditions. Stem rust was heaviest in the Winnipeg area, reaching 50% severity on susceptible oat cultivars and wild oat. Wheat leaf rust in MB was less severe than normal except in the area between Manitou and Killarney, where the disease was more severe. AC Barrie and AC Majestic should now be regarded as moderately susceptible to leaf rust. Leaf rust was confirmed in CPS wheat in east-central SK and hard red spring in east-central SK. Stripe rust was confirmed in eastern SK at trace to moderate levels, and was common in Alberta. Crown rust of oat was severe and widespread in August in southern MB and southeastern SK. Loose smut was found in 21% of bread wheat fields surveyed, usually at trace levels. Loose smut was found in 45% of barley fields surveyed, and incidence was particularly high in 6-row barley. Fusarium head blight was most severe in the areas south, east and north of Winnipeg, and in the western part of MB near the SK border. High levels were also reported from the Neepawa/Minnedosa, Boissevain/Killarney and Interlake areas. Symptoms of FHB were visible in most barley fields surveyed in southern MB. FHB was favoured in southeast SK by high humidity and high temperatures, particularly around Carnduff. FHB severity in barley appears to be on the rise in MB, and the disease was noted in oat. Over 149 fields in Alberta were surveyed for FHB, with no symptoms in most crops, although a small number of fields had the occasional head of wheat with symptoms typical of FHB. Most symptoms of FHB collected in Alberta were caused by *Fusarium* spp. other than *F. graminearum*. Leaf spot diseases of wheat were favoured in 2001 by warm wet conditions in south-central MB, particularly leaf spots caused by *Septoria tritici*. Dry conditions limited damage caused by cereal leaf diseases in SK. In Alberta, *Septoria* leaf blotch was encountered in every wheat field examined. Andy Tekauz observed extremely severe levels of leaf spotting in barley caused by *Cochliobolus sativus* in mid-August to early September. One barley cultivar appeared to be particularly susceptible. Barley scald in Alberta was more severe in 2001 than in 2000, as was net blotch, except on 6-row cultivars, where net blotch was less severe than last year. K. Turkington observed a melanosis-type reaction without any apparent causal agent in 25% of barley fields examined in central Alberta. *Septoria avenae* was responsible for some large chocolate-brown lesions on oat in MB.

10.2. FORAGE LEGUMES (HWANG / HARRISON)

Leptosphaerulina leaf spot, spring black stem and leaf spot and yellow leaf blotch were the most commonly observed foliar diseases of alfalfa in a survey of 55 east-central AB alfalfa fields. Pepper spot

was the most commonly observed disease at five west-central AB sites. Forage production in SK was low in 2001 due to drought, and there was little or no injury due to foliar disease. Blossom blight in seed production fields was also low. Spring black stem and common leaf spot were the major foliar diseases of alfalfa in MB.

10.3. GRASSES (GOSSEN)

Fusarium head blight (*Fusarium graminearum*) caused reduced yields of canarygrass in Manitoba, and severity of purple eyespot and leaf streak were moderate to high in the Eastern-Interlake region. Below-average snow cover in SK meant that snow mold severity was low, and almost no foliar disease was reported due to drought. Low levels of snow cover in Alberta caused severe winter injury in many grass stands. As in SK, drought conditions resulted in very low levels of disease.

10.4. GREENHOUSE CROPS (MACDONALD / JOSHI)

Pythium, Fusarium and Powdery mildew continued to be major problems in seedless cucumber crops in Alberta. Ridomil has not worked well against Pythium, and the efficacy of Previcur is doubtful. The most important cucumber diseases in BC were Gummy stem blight, Pythium root rot and powdery mildew. Botrytis was the main disease problem of BC greenhouse tomatoes (losses of \$2.8 million). A national task force on Chrysanthemum white rust has been convened since the disease was found in four greenhouses in BC in October 2001. The sites have been quarantined and exports have been stopped. Powdery mildew continues to be a problem on Poinsettia.

10.5. MUSHROOMS (MENZIES / RINKER)

Tricoderma harzianum biotype TH4 continues to be one of the most important diseases. The damage it causes is slowly increasing. Cobweb (*Cladobotryum dendroides*) was a problem this year and seems to be associated with black organic peat in the compost. Fungus gnats in combination with dry bubble (*Verticillium fungicola*) continue to be a problem. R. Lange presented the report.

10.6. OILSEEDS (KUTCHER / RASHID)

Dry conditions resulted in poor stand establishment, light canopies and little disease of canola crops across western Canada. Mean Sclerotinia stem rot incidence in SK was 1.3%, mostly on upper branches or pods. Sclerotinia stem rot incidence averaged 7.3% on main stems; incidence was highest in the east-central region where incidence reached 11%. As in SK, Sclerotinia was relatively frequent on upper stems in Alberta. Resistance of *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* to Benlate has been confirmed in SK and AB. Mean Blackleg incidence in SK was 3%, and the highest incidences were in the northwest regions. Incidence of Blackleg in AB was relatively low (5%), although incidence reached 22% in the east-central region. Dry conditions also limited Alternaria black spot. Fusarium wilt was identified in central Alberta, but overall severity was less than in 2000. Fusarium wilt was also confirmed in SK, although none was identified in MB.

Pasmo was the most prevalent flax disease in MB in 2001, affecting 75% of the crops, with severity measurements ranging from 1- >80% of the stem area affected. Low severity levels of Fusarium wilt were observed in 75% of fields surveyed in MB. Sclerotinia wilt was the most important disease of sunflower in MB. Flax and sunflower diseases seem to have been of little concern in AB and SK in 2001.

10.7. ORNAMENTALS (ELMHIRST / AL - MUGHRABI)

Bacterial canker caused by *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *syringae* was severe at some BC nurseries, especially on *Prunus*. Powdery mildew of Rhododendrons was severe this year, especially in Vancouver.

Cedrus spp. in Vancouver continues to suffer from severe twig blight and dieback. Swiss needle cast remains the most important problem experienced by Douglas fir Christmas tree growers in the East Kootenay valleys, and rose growers in the lower mainland continue to battle downy mildew. New diseases for BC include Anthracnose of kinnikinnick (*Glomerella cingulata*), Ascochyta leaf spot of Indian plum, and charcoal root rot (*Macrophomina phaseolina*) of *Thuja occidentalis*.

10.8. TREES (LANGE / FEDDES-CALPAS)

No cases of DED have been identified in Alberta in 2001. Dothiorella wilt continues to be a problem in Edmonton. A few samples from Calgary have had a positive DED diagnosis; the disease seems to be associated with large urban areas, since Dothiorella wilt is comparatively rare in samples from rural and small town locations. The disease is most prevalent in areas with a high density of established elm trees. The number of positive DED identifications in Saskatchewan increased from 75 to 127 this year. However, for the five-year average, the number of submissions is almost equal and positives are only up 9%. DED is increasing in frequency in south-central Saskatchewan. Lumsden had a huge outbreak of Dutch elm disease and lost 57 elm trees.

DED also continues to be a serious problem in Manitoba. Other diseases that were of concern in that province were Black leaf spot of elm (*Gnomonia ulmea*), and Spruce needle cast (*Rhizosphaera* spp. and *Lirula* spp.)

10.9. POTATOES (HOLLEY / BAINS)

Weather across Canada was generally much drier than normal, so levels of leaf diseases and mosaic viruses were low. Relatively high levels of precipitation in southern Manitoba caused significant defoliation. Diseases favoured by dry conditions such as common or deep pitted scab, Fusarium wilt or Verticillium wilt caused problems in many regions. The Alberta potato industry has taken steps to eradicate a fresh outbreak of Bacterial ring rot, including inspection of table stock fields; levels of BRR have decreased since 2000. There was only one isolated incident of late blight in SK, even though most areas received enough rainfall to send the disease index over the threshold value. The near-absence of disease was attributed to a lack of inoculum and timely preventative fungicide sprays.

10.10. SPECIAL CROPS (MCLAREN / PEARSE)

Damage to chickpea caused by Ascochyta blight was extensive in SK, but not AB. The most important disease problems of Canary seed appeared to be Septoria leaf mottle (*Septoria triseti*) in SK and MB, and Fusarium and Pythium root rot in MB. Fusarium and Rhizoctonia root rots were the most prevalent diseases of field bean in MB. White mold was also common in most bean fields. Fusarium root rot was the most prevalent root disease of field peas in MB, while Mycosphaerella blight, Fusarium wilt and powdery milder were the most prevalent foliar diseases. Dry conditions and cool night temperatures favoured early development of powdery mildew of field pea in SK. In Alberta, powdery mildew and ascochyta blight were concerns. Powdery mildew was most severe toward the SK border and also north of Edmonton, but was less severe in the area bounded by Vegreville, Camrose and Wainwright. Ascochyta blight was most severe in the area west of St. Paul. Severe anthracnose of lentil developed in the Regina area in July.

10.11. FRUITS (SHOLBERG / RAHE)

Report presented by L. MacDonald

10.12. VEGETABLES (CHANG / EVANS)

Disease problems in BC included *Pseudomonas viridiflava* infection of Artichoke, *Botrytis* grey mold and *Sclerotinia* white mold of bean, Late blight of celery, club root of cole crops, white rot and rust of

garlic and onion, and anthracnose and *Botrytis* of lettuce. Bacterial speck and seed-borne bacterial canker were quite severe on tomatoes, as was late blight strain US 11. *Erwinia rhapontici* was identified as the cause of Red leaf of rhubarb. Dry, hot conditions reduced the severity of foliar blights of carrot. Fusarium wilt of cantaloupe was also much less than in 1999 and 2000, most likely due to changes in irrigation methods and sanitation by the main BC propagator.

Very few diseases occurred on vegetable crops in Alberta due to dry weather. Stewarts wilt was diagnosed on corn in two samples collected in Alberta. The diseased corn plants were rogued immediately. A severe infection of Sui Choy occurred in a four-acre area of a field near Leduc. Aster yellows was a problem on carrots, lettuce and onions.

As in Alberta, few diseases occurred on vegetables in Saskatchewan because of dry weather. The greatest concern was blossom end rot of tomatoes. Diseases of vegetables also appear to have been of relatively little concern in Manitoba in 2001.

10.13. INTERIORSCAPES (HUDGINS /)

No report

10.14. OTHER COMMITTEE REPORTS)

11. OTHER COMMITTEE REPORTS

11.1. NOMINATION COMMITTEE

Report of the Nomination Committee

Nominations listed below for the year 2001-2002:

Executive Committee:

Chair	Kelly Turkington
Vice-Chair	Khalid Rashid
Secretary/Treasurer	Ralph Lange
Guidelines Editor	Mardi Desjardins & Tracy Shinners-Carnelley
Slide Set Editor	Leslie MacDonald
Website Editor	Prem Kharbanda

Chapter Chairs/Alternates

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Chair</u>	<u>Alternate</u>
Cereals	Andy Tekauz	Kelly Turkington
Forage legumes	Sheau-Fang Hwang	David Kaminski
Grasses	Bruce Gossen	Dee Ann Benard
Greenhouse	Leslie MacDonald	Glen Sweetman
Mushrooms	Jim Menzies	Danny Rinker
Oilseeds	Randy Kutcher	Khalid Rashid
Ornamentals	Janice Elmhirst	Vippen Joshi
Trees	Ralph Lange	Janet Feddes-Calpas
Potatoes	Jim Holley	Piara Bains
Special crops	Deb McLaren	Penny Pearse
Fruits	Peter Sholberg	Jim Rahe
Vegetables	Kan-Fa Chang	Ieuan Evans
Interiorscapes	Elizabeth Hudgins	Sima Mpofu

Nominations to the Guidelines-Web Committee

Provincial representatives:

Manitoba *David Kaminski/Tracey Shinners-Carnelley*

Saskatchewan Penny Pearse
Alberta Ieuan Evans
British Columbia Gayle Jespersen
Federal representatives: Khalid Rashid/Kelly Turkington

(Italics indicate new nominees)

(Rashid/McLaren – Carried)

11.2. RESOLUTION COMMITTEE

i) RESOLUTION #1

Be it resolved that the objective of the WCPD is to promote the development and adoption of sound control measures for plant diseases of regional concern in the four western provinces via: i) Yearly disease situation reports; ii) Research updates, iii) Reports/updates from industry and government, and iv) Annual disease guideline updates.

(Turkington/Pearse – Defeated).

ii) RESOLUTION #2

Be it resolved that the WCPD will post the guidelines on the Internet in 2002/2003 after suitable revision.

(Turkington/Pearse – Carried, 17 Yeas, 4 Nays).

iii) RESOLUTION # 3

Be it resolved that the WCPD chair will endeavor to develop suitable draft disclaimers for web site posting of the WCPD guidelines that will be then presented and modified at the next WCPD meeting. Withdrawn by T.K. Turkington following discussion.

iv) RESOLUTION #4

Be it resolved that a representative adhoc committee be struck by the WCPD chair to review technical issues related to guideline formats and updates and that this committee report to the WCPD as required . This committee will help to expedite the discussion of technical issues prior to WCPD meetings to provide more opportunity for the WCPD to discuss disease reports, research updates, and industry/government updates.

(Turkington/Pearse – Carried).

v) RESOLUTION #5

Whereas the Local Arrangement Committee of the WFPM has organized an interesting and informative scientific program for the meetings at Banff. Therefore: Be it resolved that the Western Committee on Plant Disease thank the Local Arrangement Committee for organizing a very successful meeting.

(Turkington/Rashid – Carried).

12. YEAR 2002 ANNUAL MEETING

The 2002 annual meeting will be in MB, probably in Winnipeg. Space has been booked at the Delta. The meeting will be timed to follow the NSOC meetings, but will be held at approximately the same time as the 2001 meeting.

13. OTHER BUSINESS

13.1. COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP AND PURCHASE OF GUIDELINES

Discussion centered around who is eligible to receive guidelines, and if Guidelines can be sold outside the membership of WCPD. The consensus was that the Guidelines can be sold to anyone with an interest in plant disease control in the western Provinces.

13.2. ELECTION OF ECIPM REPRESENTATIVE

This item was struck, since the election of the ECIPM representative is the responsibility of WFPM, not WCPD. However, David Kaminski commented that the representative should be a pathologist with entomology experience, and that an ability to speak to broad issues is an important attribute.

14. SPECIAL TOPICS...

14.1. WESTERN U.S. PLANT DISEASE UPDATES - A. LAMEY, NDSU

Art began his talk by describing a large project looking at Sclerotinia stem rot of canola underway in North Dakota and Minnesota. The project involves large-scale rotational trials and fungicide trials. Some trials are inoculated and misted. Art reported good results with inoculation, and that a graduate student will be working out inoculation methods. Art described some to his work with Gary Platford, Jennifer Lamb and Guy Ash (Manitoba Agriculture) extending stem rot risk maps south of the Canadian border. Canola surveys have been conducted over the last 10 years in ND. This year the severity of Sclerotinia stem rot of canola was reduced slightly over last year. Over 5 ND counties average 35% sclerotinia incidence. Blackleg incidence was low overall.

A sunflower survey was also conducted in 140 and 266 fields in South and North Dakota, respectively. If Colorado and Kansas were to become involved in subsequent years, the survey would cover 90% of U.S. sunflower acreage. Sclerotinia head rot reached over 10% incidence in the west-central area of North Dakota, but only about 3% in South Dakota. Phomopsis (>20% incidence) occurred in North Dakota, but not in South Dakota. Southwest South Dakota experienced significant levels of Rhizopus head rot (14-18%).

14.2. THE ALBERTA PROVINCIAL INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT POSITION - WHAT IS THIS ALL ABOUT? - J. CALPAS, AAFRD (15 MINUTES)

Jim discussed his role as the Alberta Provincial IPM specialist. The position covers insects, diseases and weeds, and is part of the Pest Prevention and Management Unit. The primary role is to provide legislative and technical support on pest issues. This requires balancing technology with sustainability. This can include facilitation of new control options, co-ordinating various provincial surveys, and supporting research into the development of new pest control technologies. However, the IPM specialist has no active specific involvement in R&D, rather, Jim's role is to provide support only. Jim plans to improve the province's expertise in pest and weed issues, with an emphasis on continuity and cross-disciplinary expertise. One challenge Jim foresaw was to fit into existing programs, and to fit research into his work. In short, the IPM position is designed to bring a multidisciplinary perspective to AAFRD's Pest Prevention and Management Unit.

14.3. FUSARIUM HEAD BLIGHT AND THE MALTING AND BREWING INDUSTRIES - R. JOY, WESTCAN MALTING INC. (30 MINUTES)

Richard began his presentation by reviewing the malting process. Wheat, oats, rye, and triticale can all be malted, but 95% of all malt produced worldwide is from barley. Richard gave an overview of concerns surrounding fusarium head blight from both malting and brewing perspectives.

14.4. UPDATE ON *FUSARIUM WILT IN CANOLA* – R. LANGE, ARC

A wilt disease previously unreported in North America was observed in the Peace River and north east regions of Alberta beginning in 1999. The disease induced chlorosis, stem necrosis, vascular discolouration and premature desiccation in *Brassica napus* and *B. rapa*. This disease could become a serious threat to canola production in Canada.

The objectives of this research were to identify the causal agent of wilt on canola; to determine its host range; to determine its race (if applicable, for breeding purposes); and to determine if any current canola cultivars are particularly resistant or susceptible.

Isolations from diseased tissue indicated that *Fusarium avenaceum* was the causal agent, and these isolates showed a high degree of virulence. Host range experiments showed that *F. avenaceum* has a wide host range, and is capable of surviving on a wide range of crop, forage and weed species. Differences in cultivar susceptibility were illustrated, with Nexera 705 being highly susceptible. Several attempts to develop a simple and reliable cultivar screening method were made, but the lack of corresponding field data limited this approach. In 2000, a province-wide disease survey was conducted, which documented the occurrence of Fusarium wilt and other canola diseases. A replicated field experiment also showed that Fusarium wilt could cause significant yield losses in canola.

14.5. UPDATE AND DISCUSSION ON FORECASTING SYSTEMS FOR SELECTED FIELD CROP DISEASES – D. KAMINSKI, MANITOBA AG. (15 MINUTES + 15 MINUTES FOR DISCUSSION)

Summary not available

14.6. CHICKPEA ASCOCHYTA BLIGHT: DETERMINING BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES - P. PEARSE, SASK. AG. (15 MINUTES)

Summary not available

14.7. DUTCH ELM DISEASE UPDATE FOR WESTERN CANADA - J. FEDDES-CALPAS, AAFRD (15 MINUTES)

Janet gave a summary on the status of Dutch Elm disease in Western Canada, as well as the various steps being undertaken to control the disease, with special emphasis on the Alberta program.

15. ADJOURNMENT

(5:08 PM)