Table 3. Correlation coefficients between crown lesions and disease ratings in wheat by provinces and by place in the rotation.

		Place in rotation		
		On fallow	On stubble	Fallow and stubble
Alberta	No. of fields	45	16	61
	Correlation coefficient	0.39	0.70	0.51
Saskatchewan	No. of fields	81	26	107
	Correlation coefficient	0.45	0.64	0.50
Manitoba	No. of fields	49	4	53
	Correlation coefficient	0.59	--	0.53
All Provinces	No. of fields	175	46	221
	Correlation coefficient	0.44	0.51	0.46

Manitoba Barley Disease Survey in 1958

H.A.H. Wallace

Forty-six fields in s. Man. were examined. Spot blotch (Helminthosporium sorokinianum) was very light and seen only occasionally. Net blotch (H. teres) was very prevalent in southwest Man. It caused severe leaf damage to the barley plots at Melita. Herta was highly resistant and Garton's partially resistant. Leth. 4362 - 3 and Br. 5746 - 45 appeared to have partial resistance. The prevalence of net blotch in farmers' fields was severe (2), moderate (6), slight (11), trace (10), none (17). In contrast to net blotch, speckled leaf blotch (Septoria passerinii) was mostly confined to southeast Man. Its prevalence in farmers' fields was severe (2), moderate (7), slight (13), trace (7), none (17). Several hybrids in experimental plots appear to have fairly good resistance. Scald (Rhynchosporium secalis) was not seen. Loose smut (Ustilago nuda) infected 10-20% of the heads in 5 fields, 1-9% in 9 fields and was present in trace amounts in 14 fields. Stem rust (Puccinia graminis) and powdery mildew (Erysiphe graminis) were not seen in farmers' fields but were present in slight amounts in the plots at Winnipeg.