BRIEF ARTICLES

DISEASES OF RAPESEED IN MANITOBA IN 1971[1]

C.C. Bernier

Two disease surveys of rape were made in Manitoba in 1971, one in the southern part of the province during the third week of July, and a second in the northern section during the third week of August. In the south (Morden, Darlingford, Swan Lake, and Carman), Argentine rape (Brassica napus) is grown almost exclusively and the crop was virtually free from diseases in the 12 fields visited.

In the northern survey (Neepawa, Dauphin, Swan River, The Pas, and Roblin), diseases were observed in many of the 40 fields visited. Both the prevalence in the field and the general severity of the diseases were assessed in each case. The disease ratings, expressed as % of fields in each category, for the staghead form of white rust caused by Albugo candida (Pers. ex Lév.) Ktze. and for black spot caused by Alternaria spp. were as follows:

	Turnip rape* (26 fields)		Rape† (14 fields)	
Disease rating	Black spot	Staghead	Black spot	Staghead
Trace	35	23	64	0
Slight	15	11	21	0
Moderate	15	4	0	0
severe	0	35	0	0
% of fields infected	65	73	85	0

* Brassica campestris L.

† Brassica napus L.

Staghead was prevalent and damaging in turnip rape (B. campestris), where 39%of the fields visited were found to be moderately to severely affected. Yield reductions in severely affected fields were estimated to range from 30 to 60%, and areas within a few fields were essentially a total loss. Although fewer fields of rape than turnip rape were assessed, rape appears to be highly resistant to white rust. Traces of sclerotinia stem blight and aster yellows were also observed in about 10%of the fields visited.

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LAWN AND TURF DISEASES IN THE VICINITY OF WINNIPEG, MANITOBA[1]

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A record was kept of the diseases occurring in The University of Manitoba Plant Science Department turf grass plots and from diseased grass samples sent to the Plant Science Pathology Laboratory during 1968–71. The diseases varied with the season of the year and with the particular grass swecies and cultivar.

Damage done by snow molds during the winter months becomes evident in early Yay when the grasses resume qrowth. Untreated bentgrass golf greens have been observed to be heavily infected with a nonsporulating low temperature Basidiomycete. This disease has been observed every year during the survey period and is probably the most serious turf grass disease in Manitoba. Bentgrass and bluegrass are hardest hit by this organism. Typhula snow mold has not been a major problem in golf greens, but it has been observed on creeping red fescue in Winnipeg lawns, where it causes scattered damaqe. The Typhula species involved has not been determined.

During periods of cool moist weather in May and early June, melting out of bluegrass caused by Helminthosporium spp. and a disease caused by Septoria macropoda Pass. have been observed. The latter causes a leaf chlorosis and basal crown rot of bluegrass. Melting out and septoria were severe on some cultivars of bluearass in May 1969. Cultivars susceptible to Septoria were not affected by Helminthosporium. The Helminthosporium was not identified as to whether it was H. sativum or H. vagans. The melting out type diseases are a serious problem in Manitoba.

There were relatively few disease problems encountered during the summer months aside from a few minor cases of rust caused by Puccinia graminis Pers. and powdery mildew caused by Erysiphe graminis DC. ex. Mérat.

The autumn of 1971 was very favorable for rust on some bluegrass varieties in the

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