DISEASES OF BRASSICA SPECIES IN SASKATCHEWAN, 1970-72. I. STAGHEAD AND ASTER YELLOWS'

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Abstract

No infection by the fungus (Albugo cruciferarum) responsible for staghead was observed in commercial fields of massica napus in the period from 1970 to 1972, but a steady increase in incidence and severity of all phases of the disease occurred in fields of B. campestris. In Saskatchewan, estimated losses resulting from hypertrophies of the inflorescence in B. campestris in 1970, 1971, and 1972 were 0.747, 1.836, and 1.080 million bu worth 1.68, 4.13, and 2.43 million dollars, respectively. Losses due to aster yellows were negligible in each of the 3 vears.

Introduction

This paper reports the results of 3 years' surveys of Brassica crops for the staghead and stem blister phases of white rust caused by Albuqo cruciferarum S. F. Gray, and for the aster yellows disease. In 1971, Berkenkamp (1) and Harper (F. R. Harper, personal communication) conducted surveys involving staqhead in Alberta. Berkenkamp's survey was carried out in central and northern areas and Harper's in the south. Average yield loss figures the south. Average yield loss figures reported were 1.21 and 3.6%, respectively. Also in 1971, Bernier (2) examined fields in southern and northwestern Manitoba and estimated yield reductions from severe staghead infections of 30 to 60%.

The acreage sown to rape and the total production in Saskatchewan in each of the years 1970-72 appear in Table 6 (3, 4, 5). In recent years, a very high percentage of the acreage has been in the crop districts 5, 8 and 9.

Methods

Annually routes were mapned out through the principal areas of production and the approximate locations of fields to be samnled were marked along them at random. The surveys were conducted in August; the locations of fields entered are shown in Figures 1 and 2. Fields were sampled by pulling plants at equally spaced sampling sites following an "M" pattern within the

crop. Further detail is provided in Table 1. Samples were examined in the laboratory and each symptom given a severity rating between 0 and 3. Disease severity classes employed for the staghead phase of white rust and for aster yellows have been converted to those used for staghead by Harper and Pittman; severity classes 1, 2, and 3 represented, respectively, 1-25, 26-50, and over 50% of a plant's branches systemically infected (F. R. Harper, personal communication). Ratings for stem blisters caused by Albugo were related to percentage of stem area damaged (Table 2). A disease severity index (DSI) was calculated for each symptom rated at each sampling site according to the following formula:

DSI =
$$\frac{a + 2b + 3c}{a^2} \times 100$$

 $DSI = \frac{a + 2b + 3c}{3d} \times 100$ In the equation, a, b, and c represent the number of plants in severity classes 1, 2, and 3 respectively, and d the total of diseased plus healthy plants. Plants rated "trace" were considered healthy when calculating the rating for stem blisters.

Estimates of reductions in yield caused by systemic Albugo infections were based on the linear relationship between severity class and reduction in yield per terminal stem found by Harper and Pittman (F. R. Harper, personal communication) and were very similar to the DSI values. Only the latter, therefore, have been reported in the tables. The relationship between severity of Albugo stem blisters or aster yellows and loss in yield has not been determined.

Results

Albugo infections were never observed on Brassica napus L. during the three disease surveys, nor were they noted in the two

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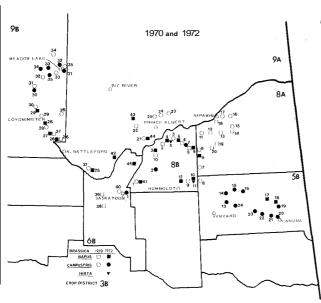


Figure 1. Commercial fields of *Brassica* napus, *B. campestris*, and *B. hirta* sampled during disease surveys conducted in Saskatchewan in 1970 and 1972.

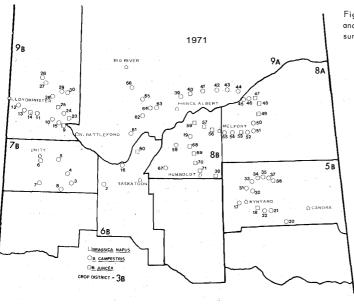


Figure 2. Commercial fields of *Brassica napus*, *B. campestris*, and *B. juncea* sampled in Saskatchewan during the 1971 disease survey.

Table 1. Details of Brassica disease surveys conducted in Saskatchewan from 1970-1972

| | Number of | Minimum number of | Species and number of fields entered | | | | | | |
|------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|----------|-----------|-------|--|--|
| Year | sampling sites per field | plants pulled per sampling site | B. napus | B. campestris | B. hirta | B. juncea | Total | | |
| 1970 | 5 | 25 | 16 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 40 | | |
| 1971 | 10 | 10 | 18 | 5 1 | 0 | 1 | 70 | | |
| 1972 | 10 | 10 | 19 | 19 | 2 | 0 | 40 | | |

fields of B. hirta Moench sampled in 1972. In the only field of B. juncea (L.) Coss examined. (field 7,1971), 1% of the plants had stagheads and 3% had stem blisters. Pexcent infection levels and severity indices fox all fields of B. campestris L. are recorded in Tables 3-5. Other data are included to indicate the degree of uniformity of distribution of the particular disease symptom within fields. By reference to Figures 1 and 2 and the tables, an indication of the geographical distribution of infection may be obtained.

Table 6 contains the data used in calculations of yield reductions in bushels and monetary losses due to staghead. In

Table 2. Disease severity classes used in rating stem blisters caused by Albuqo

| Disease class | Percentage of stem area damaged |
|---------------|------------------------------------|
| 0 | 0 |
| TR | < 1% |
| 1 | 1 to 10% |
| 2 | 10 to 30% |
| 3 | >30% |

Table 3. Prevalence and severity of stagheads and stem blisters on Brassica campestris in Saskatchewan, 1970

| | | | Stagheads | Stem blisters | | | |
|-----------|-------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|--|-------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|
| Field no. | % plants infected | Mean DSI* | % sites having infected plants | Range in severity indices among sampling sites | % plants infected | Mean DSI* | Range in severity indices among sites |
| 1 | 2 | 1 | 40 | 0- 3 | 75 | 17 | 10-20 |
| 3 | 11 | 4 | 100 | 1-7 | 89 | 13 | 8-14 |
| 7 | 18 | 6 | 100 | 6- 8 | 22 | 1 | 0- 2 |
| 8 | 24 | 10 | 100 | 5-19 | 75 | 7 | 5- 9 |
| 11 | 4 | 2 | 60 | 0- 4 | 69 | 5 | 3- 6 |
| 15 | 24 | 11 | 100 | 8-14 | 53 | 2 | 0- 5 |
| 16 | 11 | 6 | 100 | 2- 9 | 32 | 0 | 0- 1 |
| 17 | 2 | 0 | 40 | 0- 1 | 32 | 1 | 0- 4 |
| 21 | 6 | 2 | 100 | 1- 4 | 68 | 5 | 0-10 |
| 22 | 2 | 1 | 50 | 0- 1 | 52 | 3 | 0- 8 |
| 23 | 2 | 0 | 40 | 0- 1 | 61 | 4 | 1- 9 |
| 24 | 3 | 1 | 33 | 0- 7 | 45 | 4 | 1- 6 |
| 25 | 6 | 2 | 60 | 0 - 5 | 31 | 1 | 0- 6 |
| 28 | 13 | 6 | 100 | 3- 9 | 32 | 1 | 0- 3 |
| 29 | 8 | 3 | 80 | 0- 6 | 38 | 2 | 0- 5 |
| 30 | 4 | 1 | 80 | 0- 2 | El | 12 | 9-16 |
| 31 | 6 | 2 | 100 | 1- 5 | 49 | 3 | 1- 5 |
| 32 | 14 | 6 | 100 | 1-13 | 55 | 2 | 0- 5 |
| 33 | 16 | 6 | 100 | 3-12 | 39 | 1 | 0- 3 |
| 34 | 11 | 5 | 100 | 2- 7 | 61 | 5 | 2- 9 |
| 35 | 7 | 3 | 80 | 0- 6 | 69 | 9 | 4-16 |
| 36 | 9 | 3 | 80 | 0- 7 | 54 | 1 | 0- 2 |
| 37 | 3 | 1 | 40 | 0- 5 | 71 | 2 | 1- 4 |
| 40 | 1 | 0 | 20 | 0- 2 | 75 | 5 | 2- 8 |
| Average | 9 | 3 | 75 | 1- 7 | 55 | 4 | 2 - 7 |

DSI values for stagheads and stem blisters are not comparable. Only those for stagheads are known to approximate reductions in yield.

^{**} All sampling sites had plants with stem blisters.

Table 4. Prevalence and severity of stagheads and stem blisters on Brassica campestris in Saskatchewan, 1971

| | | | Stagheads | | Stem blisters | | | |
|------------------|----------------------------|----|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------|--------------------------|--|--|
| 1d • | % plants Mean infected DSI | | % sites having infected plants | Range in severity indices among sites | % plants infected | Mean DSI | Range in severity indices among sites* | |
| | 5 | 2 | 20 | 10 | 50 | 10 | 13 | |
| | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 53 | 4 | 7 | |
| | 2 | 1 | 20 | 7 | 91 | 18 | 10-27 | |
| | 14 | 8 | 70 | 20 | 7 1 | 6 | 13 | |
| | 3 | 1 | 20 | 7 | 81 | 12 | 3-17 | |
| | 9 | 4 | 50 | 10 | 5 1 | 3 | 7 | |
|) | 36 | 20 | 100 | 10-33 | 66. | 7 | 12 | |
| l | 10 | 6 | 60 | 17 | 88 | 21 | 10-30 | |
| | 10 | 5 | 60 | 20 | 91 | 41 | 27-50 | |
| i | 4 | 2 | 40 | 7 | 9 1 | 42 | 23-53 | |
| | 46 | 23 | 100 | 50 | 56 | 7 | 3-13 | |
| i | 12 | 5 | 70 | 17 | 78 | 14 | 3-27 | |
| | 2 | 1 | 20 | 6 | 50 | 8 | 20 | |
|) | 6 | 3 | 20 | 17 | 74 | 10 | 27 | |
| | 3 | 2 | 20 | 13 | 58 | 7 | 10 | |
| | 18 | 10 | 80 | 27 | 72 | 8 | 17 | |
| ! | 1 | 0 | 10 | 3 | 48 | 5 | 13 | |
| | 10 | 5 | 70 | 13 | 94 | 26 | 20-33 | |
| | 4 | 2 | 40 | 7 | 66 | 10 | 20 | |
| | 6 | 2 | 40 | 10 | 90 | 27 | 10-37 | |
| i | 4 | 2 | 20 | 13 | 73 | 27 | 13-37 | |
| 1 | 3 | 1 | 30 | 3 | 87 | 20 | 7-30 | |
|) | 32 | 18 | 100 | 3-42 | 53 | 5 | 9 | |
| | 6 | 3 | 30 | 15 | 80 | 23 | 7-33 | |
| ! | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 83 | 16 | 3-30 | |
| 3 | 7 | 3 | 50 | 13 | 8 1 | 26 | 20-33 | |
| ļ | 12 | 5 | 80 | 17 | 69 | 14 | 33 | |
| ; | 13 | 8 | 70 | 20 | 72 | 9 | 3-13 | |
| ; | 4 | 2 | 30 | 10 | 82 | 17 | 3-30 | |
| , | 11 | 7 | 56 | 20 | 63 | 5 | 13 | |
|) | 8 | 4 | 50 | 13 | 86 | 16 | 10-23 | |
|) | 17 | 10 | 90 | 20 | 38 | 6 | 17 | |
| l | 14 | 7 | 80 | 20 | 91 | 33 | 27-53 | |
| : ! | 20 | 12 | 80 | 27 | 56 | 15 | 7-27 | |
| } | 33 | 13 | 88 | 30 | 95 | 21 | 10-33 | |
| ļ | 15 | 8 | 75 | 13 | 88 | 18 | 7-23 | |
| ; ; | 5 | 4 | 40 | 17 | 40 | 6 | 3-13 | |
| , S | 12 | 6 | 90 | 13 | 38 | 4 | 10 | |
| | | | | 17 | 23 | 4 | 10 | |
| | | | | | | | 10 | |
| | | | | | | | 7-27 | |
| | | | | | | | 17 | |
|) 1 2 1 | 9 15 7 18 | | 6 10 5 9 | 10 70 5 50 | 10 70 37 5 50 17 | 10 70 37 27 5 50 17 76 | 10 70 37 27 5 5 50 17 76 17 | |

Table 4 (ctd.)

| | | | Stagheads | Stem blisters | | | |
|--------------|----------|-------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|--|
| Field no. | % plants | Mean DSI | % sites Having infected plants | Range in severity indices among sites | % plants infected | Mean DSI | Range in severity indices among sites* |
| 55 | 7 | 3 | 40 | 13 | 88 | 18 | 10-20 |
| 59 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 86 | 20 | 13-23 |
| 61 | 9 | 4 | 63 | 10 | 78 | 28 | 20-33 |
| 62 | 2 | 2 | 20 | 10 | 13 | 3 | 10 |
| 63 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 80 | 18 | 37 |
| 64 | 7 | 4 | 70 | 7 | 39 | 7 | 13 |
| 65 | 6 | 4 | 50 | 17 | 76 | 20 | 10-28 |
| 66 | 8 | 4 | 5.0 | 10 | 88 | 15 | 3-20 |
| 67 | 9 | 3 | 50 | 13 | 94 | 23 | 17-30 |
| Average | 10 | 6 | 50 | 1-15 | 69 | 15 | 6-23 |

Considering all fields, 99% of the sampling sites had plants with stem blisters.

Table 5. Prevalence and severity of stagheads and stem blisters on Brassica campestris in Saskatchewan, 1972

| Field no. | | | Stagheads | Stem blisters | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|---|-------------------|-------------|--|
| | % plants infected | Mean DSI | % sites having infected plants | Range in severity indices among sites | % plants infected | Mean DSI | Range in severity indices among sites* |
| 1 | 4 | 4 | 40 | 0-18 | | | |
| 2 | 30 | 17 | 90 | 0-43 | 96 | 30 | 20-40 |
| 7 | 28 | 13 | 100 | 6-30 | 89 | 23 | 13-39 |
| 13 | 12 | 9 | 60 | 0-22 | 88 | 29 | 19-37 |
| 14 | 13 | 7 | 90 | 0-14 | 84 | 20 | 10-31 |
| 15 | 17 | 13 | 80 | 0-31 | 93 | 28 | 10-39 |
| 16 | 15 | 9 | 80 | 0-26 | 81 | 23 | 13-35 |
| 19 | 26 | 8 | 90 | 0-17 | 97 | 24 | 18-31 |
| 20 | 15 | 9 | 90 | 0-18 | 81 | 20 | 7-29 |
| 21 | 16 | 10 | 90 | 0-19 | 96 | 24 | 14-40 |
| 22 | 6 | 3 | 60 | 0- 9 | 96 | 31 | 24-40 |
| 23 | 29 | 11 | 100 | 3-19 | 91 | 25 | 14-37 |
| 24 | 19 | 12 | 100 | 7-24 | 93 | 37 | 31-45 |
| 30 | 17 | 8 | 100 | 3-11 | 84 | 37 | 24-52 |
| 31 | 7 | 4 | 60 | 0-14 | 96 | 24 | 7-39 |
| 32 | 24 | 13 | 100 | 4-21 | 98 | 33 | 27-42 |
| 33 | 3 | 1 | 50 | 0- 4 | 100 | 38 | 27-53 |
| 34 | 19 | 9 | 100 | 2-19 | 100 | 34 | 26-45 |
| 35 | 30 | 15 | 100 | 3-24 | 98 | 34 | 21-47 |
| Average | 17 | 9 | 83 | 2-20 | 92 | 29 | 18-40 |

All sampling sites had plants with stem blisters.

Table 6. Rapeseed acreage, production in bushels, and reduction in yield caused by the staghead phase of white rust in Saskatchewan, 1970-1972

| | | | % of acreage in | Total production of | Avg loss i | n yield due to staghead | |
|------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Year | Acreage (millions) | Total production (millions of bu) | varieties of Brassica campestris | B. campestris varieties (millions of bu) | (%)** | (millions of bu) | Avg loss in millions of dollars |
| 1970 | 2.20 | 39.5 | 63.0 | 24.9 | 3.0 | 0.747 | 1.68 |
| 1971 | 2.74 | 51.0 | 60.0 | 30.6 | 6.0 | 1.836 | 4.13 |
| 1972 | 1.50 | 25.5 | 47.0 | 12.0 | 9.0 | 1.080 | 2.43 |

Sources of information regarding acreage and production were literature citations 3, 4, and 5.

Table 7. Incidence of aster yellows on Brassica species in Saskatchewan, 1970-1972

| | % of fields in which symptoms recorded | | | % of plants per field diseased (avg) | | | |
|----------------|--|------|------|--|------|------|--|
| Species | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | |
| Brassica napus | 37.5 | 22.2 | 35.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | |
| B. campestris | 62.5 | 13.7 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | |
| All fields | 52.5 | 15.7 | 17.5 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.1 | |

Saskatchewan, losses in B. campestris were approximately 31, 6%, and 9%, resnectively, for 1970, 1971 and 1972. In millions of bushels, this would amount to 0.75, 1.84 and 1.08 and, at \$2.25 per bushel, 1.65, 4.13, and 2.43 million dollars lost in 1970, 1971, and 1972. Considering the total Saskatchewan production of rape (including (B. napus), losses from staghead averaged 1.9%, 3.6%, and 4.2% in the 3 years.

The data for aster yellows are in Tables 7 and 8. From the figures for percentages of plants infected (Table 7), it is apparent that reductions in yield due to this disease were much less than 1% in each of the 3 years.

Discussion

Immunity to staghead continues to be maintained in commercial varieties of Brassica napus in spite of their continued cultivation in certain areas of high disease intensity. On B. campestris a steady rise in severity of hypertrophies of the inflorescence has been evident over the 3 years. Disease indices for the stem blister stage have shown a more spectacular increase. White rust is now so uniformly established

that at least one of its symptoms can be readily observed at every sampling site in every Becampestris field. The severity of the problem is emphasized by the extent of monetary loss which has resulted from just one phase of the disease.

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The disease severity index (DSI) equals loss in yield

Calculated using a price per bushel of \$2.25.

Table 8. Levels of aster yellows infection in individual fields of Brassica napus and B. campestris, 1970-1972

| 1970 | | | | 1971 | | | 1972 | | | |
|--------------|----------------------------|---|--------------|----------------------------|---|--------------|----------------------|---|--|--|
| Field no. | % of plants infected | % of sites having infected plants | Field no. | % of plants infected | % of sites having infected plants | Field no. | % of plants infected | % of sites having infected plants | | |
| | | | | Brassi | ca napus | | | | | |
| 2 | 1.3 | 20 | 23 | 1.0 | 10 | 3 | <1.0 | 10 | | |
| 4 | 1.3 | 17 | 60 | 1.0 | 10 | 4 | <1.0 | 10* | | |
| 5 | 0.6 | 17 | 70 | 1.0 | 10 | 8 | <1.0 | <10 | | |
| 10 | 0.7 | 20 | 7 1 | 1.0 | 10 | 9 | <1.0 | <10 | | |
| 27 | 0.7 | 20 | | | | 12 | <1.0 | <10 | | |
| 39 | 0.9 | 20 | | | | 43 | <1.0 | <10 | | |
| | | | | | | 44 | <1.0 | <10 | | |
| | | | | Brassica | campestris | | | | | |
| 1 | 3.5 | 80 | 2 | 1.0 | 10 | | | | | |
| 7 | 0.9 | 25 | 15 | 2.0 | 20 | | | | | |
| 8 | 0.8 | 20 | 17 | 1.0 | 10 | | | | | |
| 11 | 3.8 | 20 | 33 | 1.0 | 10 | | | | | |
| 21 | 0.6 | 17 | 46 | 1.0 | 10 | | | | | |
| 22 | 0.7 | 17 | 51 | 1.0 | 10 | | | | | |
| 23 | 0.8 | 20 | 64 | 1.0 | 10 | | | | | |
| 24 | 0.7 | 17 | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | 2.3 | 40 | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | 1.5 | 40 | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | 0.8 | 20 | | | | | | | | |
| 30 | 3.7 | 80 | | | | | | | | |
| 32 | 0.8 | 20 | | | | | | | | |
| 35 | 0.7 | 20 | | | | | | | | |
| 40 | 2.7 | 60 | | | | | | | | |

Occasional infected plant observed in field.