



FLOWERING OSR.

Cost-effective management of sclerotinia
and physiological greening.

TECHNICAL BULLETIN | APRIL 2023

Consider a 2-spray approach to minimise risk and maximise crop output.

Leaving crops untreated presents a significant risk, not least in view of high current crop prices.

Sclerotinia: of all the diseases we manage as an industry, sclerotinia is perhaps the most predictable. The conditions required for sclerotial germination are well understood: we know that wet conditions are required for petals to stick to stems, allowing the runner hyphae of the developing disease to penetrate the plants defences, and spore monitoring provides valuable supporting information.

In spite of this, all of the crop protection interventions available are only effective when applied in a protectant scenario, and the very conditions conducive to the development of the disease are also those which prevent application.

LLS: early petal drop sprays are an excellent timing for topping up LLS control; often this polycyclical disease is overlooked at this timing.

Physiological greening: later petal drop sprays present an opportunity to maintain green area through ethylene inhibition.

As a general rule:

1st timing:

Apply a highly effective and persistent product.

2nd timing:

It may be appropriate to compromise on sclerotinia activity in order to allow for greening effect.



- Prothioconazole & boscalid both have the strongest activity on sclerotinia
- Prothioconazole adds excellent activity on LLS
- Azoxystrobin and bixafen both offer excellent crop greening and yield benefits in the absence of disease (as demonstrated by AHDB fungicide response work)
- Azoxystrobin adds useful activity on sclerotinia in the context of a programme

Suggested strategy:

1st timing:

For excellent activity on sclerotinia and LLS:
0.6L/ha Clayton Tuskar OR 0.75L/ha Clayton Navaro*

2nd timing:

For good activity on sclerotinia and crop greening effect:
0.75L/ha Clayton Ozark / Pantha

**Straight prothioconazole offers the most persistence for sclerotinia control. However, historic trials work shows a benefit over and above straight prothioconazole in terms of sclerotinia control and yield when using co-formulated prothioconazole and tebuconazole products such as Clayton Navaro.*

CLAYTON TUSKAR®

250g prothioconazole EC

Up to 0.7 L/ha, for a maximum number of 2 treatments per crop at a minimum 14 day spray interval. Latest application 56 days before harvest.

CLAYTON NAVARO®

125g prothioconazole, 125g tebuconazole EC

Up to 1.0 l/ha, for a maximum number of 2 treatments per crop at a minimum 14 day spray interval. Latest application 56 days before harvest.

CLAYTON OZARK®

250g azoxystrobin SC

Up to 1.0 l/ha, for a maximum number of 2 treatments per crop at a minimum 21 day spray interval. Latest application 21 days before harvest.

PANTHA®

250g azoxystrobin SC

Up to 1.0 l/ha, for a maximum number of 2 treatments per crop at a minimum 21 day spray interval. Latest application 21 days before harvest.

*Do not mix triazoles with pyrethroids at this timing: for management of the seed weevil – bladder pod midge complex, apply tau-fluvalinate.

*Best practice: avoid spraying in the middle of the day. Spray at night wherever possible and alert local beekeepers when you are spraying.



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