

SCOUTING YOUR FIELD FOR DISEASES

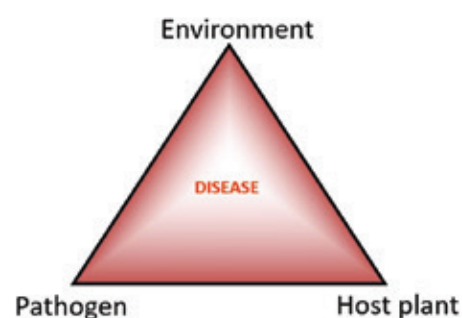
Scouting is one of the most powerful practices to effectively manage crops. It allows early detection of disease symptoms, provides opportunity for mitigation of spread and minimizes the impact on yield.

- Develop a systematic approach beginning soon after crop emergence.
- ALWAYS bring along a shovel to dig up plants, pulling plants will not work when assessing root and nodule health.
- Scout weekly beginning after the crop emerges until maturity, first looking at plant stand, then root/seedling diseases, and as the crop develops for foliar diseases.
- Take photos, mark problem areas in the field, collect whole plants (leaves, stems and roots) for identification of the disease (put in plastic Ziploc, label with date and location and keep cool until sent to lab).
- Check in a 'W' shaped pattern in the field stopping at 5-10 locations.
- Take note of yellowing patches, and problem areas in the field, these are often the source of disease spread and if recurring problems are noted these areas may benefit from a separate management strategy.

Scouting, Government of Alberta Plant Disease Scouting 101, Government of Saskatchewan Fact Sheet.

The occurrence and severity of plant diseases directly results from three factors that together create what is known in plant pathology as "The Disease Triangle." All three of these are necessary for disease to occur. This following diagram represents the growing stages when both green and yellow field peas are vulnerable to various pathogens.

Disease Triangle



FIELD PEA SCOUTING CALENDAR FOR COMMON DISEASES

	APRIL		MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER	
	EARLY	LATE	EARLY	LATE	EARLY	LATE	EARLY	LATE	EARLY	LATE		
GROWTH STAGE	EMERGENCE											
	VEGETATIVE											
	FLOWERING											
	POD GROWTH											
	SEED FILL											
	MATURITY											
DISEASE	FUSARIUM											
	PYTHIUM											
	RHIZOCTONIA											
	APHANOMYCES											
	ASCOCHYTA COMPLEX											