RHIZOCTONIA RISK LEVELS

The RHIZOCTONIA decision tool has been developed to enable farmers to evaluate their Rhizoctonia cereal root disease risk level depending on previous crop rotation, management decisions, timing in the cropping season and the environmental conditions.

For further information contact Amanda Cook, SARDI, Minnipa Agricultural Centre, (08) 8680 5104, amanda.cook@sa.gov.au

PREVIOUS CROP TYPE

GRASS FREE CANOLA AND BREAKCROPS LOWER RISK	GRASSY PASTURES OR BREAKCROPS Grass controlled early June in pasture MEDIUM RISK	CEREAL HIGHER RISK

HARVEST

→ CHECK CEREAL CROWN ROOT DAMAGE IN CROP

DROUGHT IN PREVIOUS SEASON — HIGHER RISK

PREDICTA B TEST

PRE SOWING

SUMMER AUTUMN RAINFALL | **LOWER RISK**

Control weeds within 3 weeks, as host Rhizoctonia and inoculum will increase

Soils wet for 3 days to increase microbial activity and reduce Rhizoctonia inoculum

→ IF UNSURE

SOWING

LOWER RISK FACTORS

MANAGEMENT

Adequate nutrition and trace elements (P N Zn)
Pre tillage or working with points below the seed
Sowing 3cm
Control green bridge within 3 weeks of season break
Consider fungicide options
In crop - Additonal N and trace elements as required

ENVIRONMENTAL

Early season break with warm soils

HIGHER RISK FACTORS

MANAGEMENT

Low nutrition and deficiencies (P N Zn)
Low disturbance seeding systems
Deeper sowing
No green bridge control
Soil compaction layers
SU chemical use

ENVIRONMENTAL

Late season break and cold soils - N tie up
Early moisture stress
Lighter soils / non wetting soils

IN CROP

HARVEST

→ CHECK CEREAL CROWN ROOT DAMAGE IN CROP

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