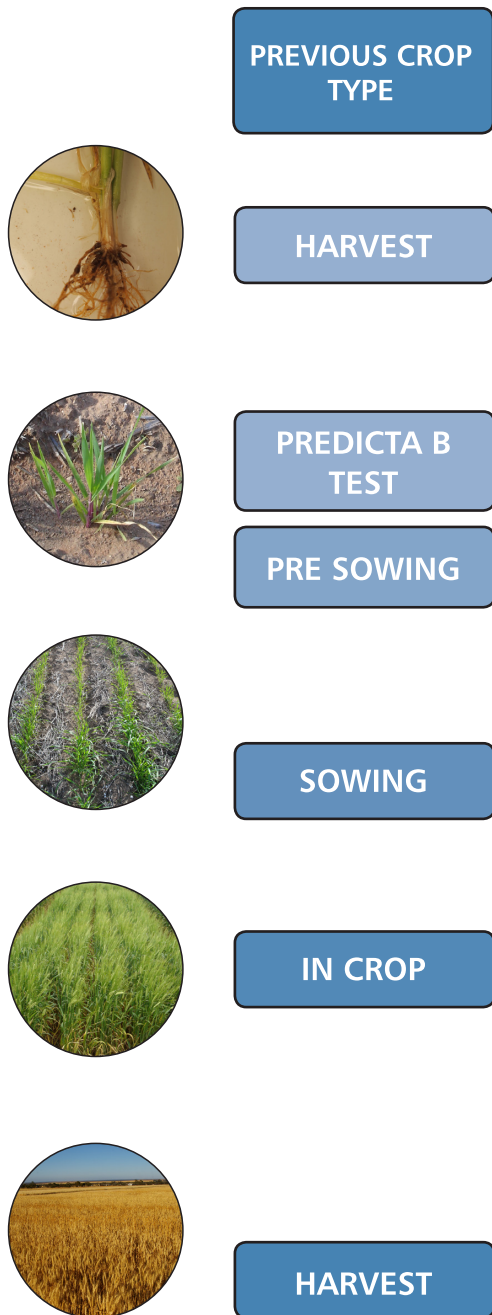


RHIZOCTONIA RISK LEVELS

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



← CHECK CEREAL CROWN ROOT DAMAGE IN CROP

DROUGHT IN PREVIOUS SEASON HIGHER RISK

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

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 - Additional 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

← CHECK CEREAL CROWN ROOT DAMAGE IN CROP

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