

# Narcissus update - Lincolnshire

31 January 2020

Springfields Events & Conference Centre, Camelgate, Spalding, PE12 6ET

# Horticulture: Knowledge Exchange update

Nathalie Key

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Knowledge Exchange Manager, AHDB Horticulture

# Horticulture Strategic Centres

- AHDB's Farm Excellence platform - improving industry performance and success by sharing knowledge and ideas through farmer-to-farmer learning.
- An established and developing framework of monitor farms and strategic centres
  - case studies
  - latest developments, innovations and technologies
- For Horticulture:
  - Strategic SmartHort Centres
  - Horticulture Strategic Centres for Field Vegetables

# Strategic SmartHort Centres

- SmartHort campaign – getting the best out of the industry’s workforce and operational management practice
- Strategic centres focus on increasing labour efficiency in you business – LEAN, labour management and labour efficiency
- Three host businesses were selected following an open call - Haygrove Ltd, Volmary Ltd and Thomas Thomson Ltd
  - 3 workshops per year, per site
  - online resources, including “how-to” guides





# LEAN labour management, and labour efficiency

## Key activities:

- Process mapping and waste identification
- Practical problem solving using a technique called Plan, Do, Check, Act
- How to encourage continuous improvement across the whole organisation
- Visual management boards and metrics to check improvements have worked

KE contact:

[Grace.Emeny@ahdb.org.uk](mailto:Grace.Emeny@ahdb.org.uk)



# Horticulture strategic centre for field vegetables

- Showcase the latest research and technology to improve integrated pest management (IPM) strategies.
- 4 new centres, with focus on brassicas, onions, carrots and legumes
- Research in practice
- Shared experience
- Grower to grower learning



KE contact:  
[Dawn.Teverson@ahdb.org.uk](mailto:Dawn.Teverson@ahdb.org.uk)



# Brassicas

Location: Lincolnshire and Cornwall

- Variety trials: autumn and winter cauliflower cultivars and spring cabbage
- Fungicide timing trial using spore trapping data and disease models for light leaf spot and ring spot
- Herbicide screening replicating SCEPTREplus plant protection trials on niche crops
- Aphid control insecticide screening
- Peat-free alternatives for propagation



# Onions

Locations: Norfolk and Essex

- Variety trials: yield, quality and storage performance in controlled environment and ambient stores of 27 brown and 9 red varieties
- Establishing optimum plant population density to give higher percentage of class one bulbs



# Legumes



Location: Lincolnshire

- Variety trials: 18 varieties tested at PGRO
- Evaluation of tolerance to pea downy mildew
- 13 treatments of biostimulant and nutritional products
- App for reporting bean seed fly populations to produce a UK map
- Bean seed fly control trials as part of AHDB's SCEPTREplus programme

# Carrots

Location: Yorkshire

- Variety trials: 75 different varieties
- Carrot variety breakage testing
- Seed size and drill depth trials





# Narcissus update - Lincolnshire

## SP 42: Control of White Mould and Smoulder in Narcissus

Dave Kaye, RSK ADAS Ltd.

January 2020



Introducing

# SCEPTREPLUS

- + Develop solutions to emerging crop protection issues
- + Reduce adverse environmental impacts of crop protection products
- + Reduce supply chain vulnerability
- + Accelerate the testing process and bring new products to market



# Trial overview

- Targets:
  - White Mould – *Ramularia vallisumbrosae*
  - Smoulder – *Botryotinia narcissicola*
- Number of available actives in decline
- Identify suitable crop safe alternatives



Smoulder (ADAS)





# Trial site and design

- Narcissus var. *St. Patrick's Day*
- Second year down crop



Image: J. Parkers

- J H Richards & Sons, Hayle, Cornwall.
- Plot size: 7.5m<sup>2</sup>
  - 10 treatments
  - 4 treatment applications (10 day intervals)
  - 4 replicates
- Reliant on naturally occurring sources of infection







# Treatments

Treatment	Product / code	a.i / fungicide type	FRAC code
1	Untreated	-	-
2	Tracker	Boscalid & epoxiconazole	7 + 3
3	AHDB9873	Conventional	9
4	AHDB9914	Conventional	7 + 11
5	AHDB9913	Conventional	7
6	AHDB9926	Conventional	7
7	AHDB9927	Conventional	17
8	AHDB9863	Conventional	U8
9	AHDB9871	Biological	44
10	AHDB9862	Conventional	3

- Water volume – 200 L / ha
- Several modes of action included in the trial

# Assessments

- White mould and Smoulder incidence and severity
- Crop safety

No.	Timing	Date
1	Treatment application 1 (set-up)	14/02/2019
2	Treatment application 2	28/02/2019
3	Treatment application 3	19/03/2019
4	Treatment application 4	03/04/2019
5	Treatment application 4 + 14 days	16/04/2019



# Results



## EFFICACY

- White Mould and Smoulder developed from naturally occurring sources of infection
- Average disease severity score at the final assessment (untreated):
  - White mould - 7.15%
  - Smoulder - 27.10%



# Incidence – White Mould

Average foliar white mould incidence per treatment at each assessment date

Date	14-Feb	28-Feb	20-Mar	03-Apr	16-Apr
Treatment					
Untreated	20.00	45.00	35.00	65.00	No data
Tracker	5.00	25.00	15.00	30.00	No data
AHDB9873	15.00	25.00	10.00	60.00	No data
AHDB9914	15.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	No data
AHDB9913	25.00	25.00	10.00	5.00	No data
AHDB9926	15.00	25.00	0.00	15.00	No data
AHDB9927	25.00	35.00	20.00	45.00	No data
AHDB9863	20.00	40.00	5.00	25.00	No data
AHDB9871	10.00	25.00	25.00	35.00	No data
AHDB9862	20.00	5.00	10.00	40.00	No data
	Not significantly different from untreated control ( $p > 0.05$ )				
	Significantly different from untreated control ( $p < 0.05$ )				



- Natural senescence of the crop at the final assessment meant white mould incidence could not be assessed at this time

# Incidence – Smoulder

Average foliar smoulder incidence per treatment at each assessment date

Date	14-Feb	28-Feb	20-Mar	03-Apr	16-Apr
Treatment					
Untreated	50.00	95.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Tracker	45.00	60.00	45.00	45.00	60.00
AHDB9873	60.00	55.00	60.00	85.00	100.00
AHDB9914	50.00	80.00	40.00	30.00	55.00
AHDB9913	25.00	70.00	65.00	50.00	55.00
AHDB9926	45.00	55.00	50.00	50.00	75.00
AHDB9927	50.00	70.00	65.00	90.00	95.00
AHDB9863	60.00	65.00	75.00	70.00	70.00
AHDB9871	45.00	70.00	85.00	100.00	100.00
AHDB9862	60.00	80.00	65.00	65.00	70.00
	Not significantly different from untreated control ( $p>0.05$ )				
	Significantly different from untreated control ( $p<0.05$ )				

# Severity – White Mould

Average foliar white mould severity per treatment at each assessment date

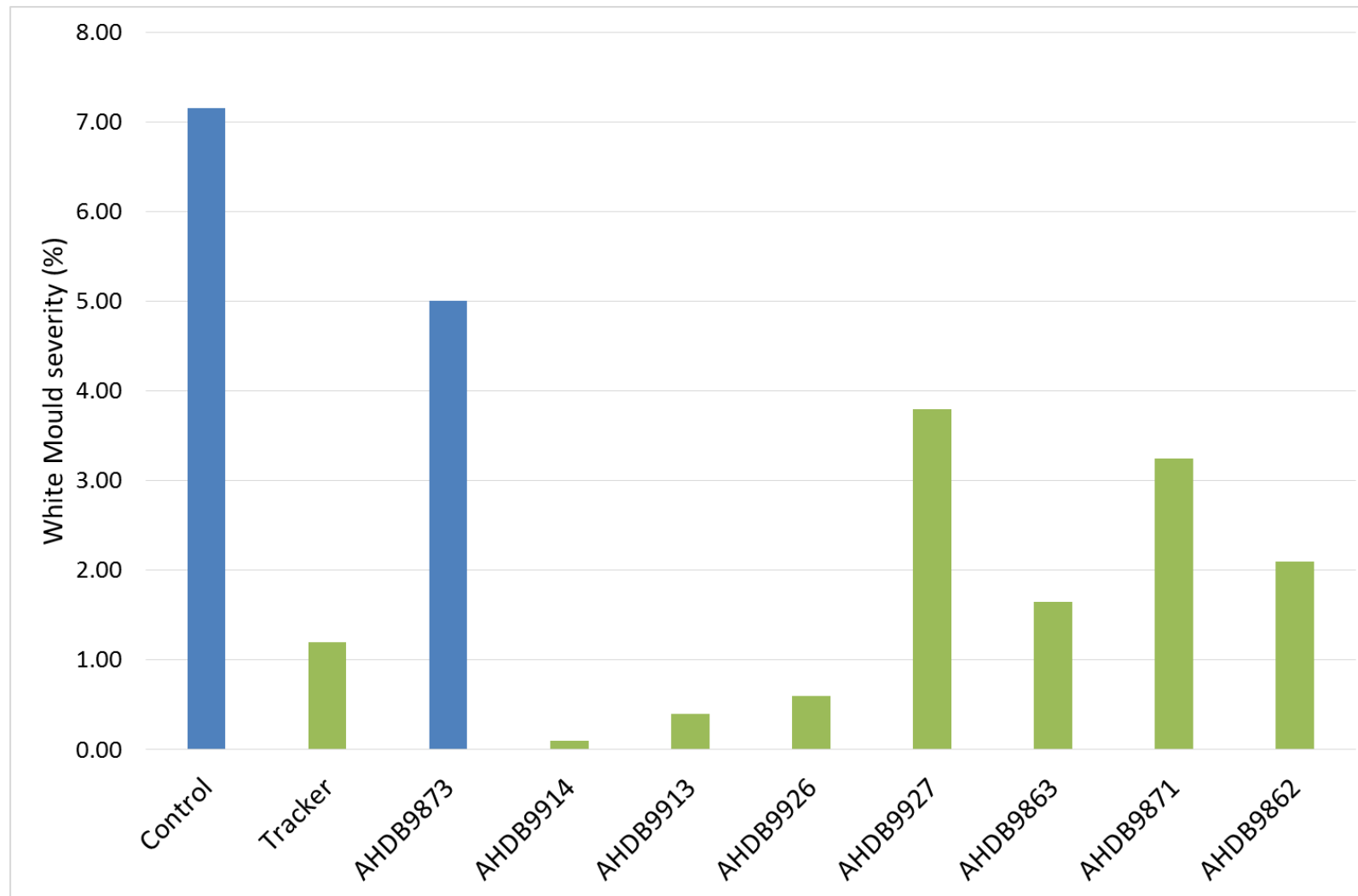
Date	14-Feb	28-Feb	20-Mar	03-Apr	16-Apr
Treatment					
Untreated	0.20	2.35	2.75	7.15	No data
Tracker	0.05	0.75	0.50	1.20	No data
AHDB9873	0.25	0.85	0.50	5.00	No data
AHDB9914	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.10	No data
AHDB9913	0.68	0.75	0.75	0.40	No data
AHDB9926	0.25	0.30	0.00	0.60	No data
AHDB9927	0.30	1.05	1.40	3.80	No data
AHDB9863	0.20	1.70	0.10	1.65	No data
AHDB9871	0.35	1.00	1.65	3.25	No data
AHDB9862	0.20	0.10	0.35	2.10	No data
	Not significantly different from untreated control ( $p > 0.05$ )				
	Significantly different from untreated control ( $p < 0.05$ )				



- Natural senescence of the crop at the final assessment meant white mould incidence could not be assessed at this time



# Severity – White Mould (assessment 4) SCEPTREPLUS



- Green bars represent severity scores significantly lower than the untreated control ( $p < 0.05$ )

# Severity – Smoulder

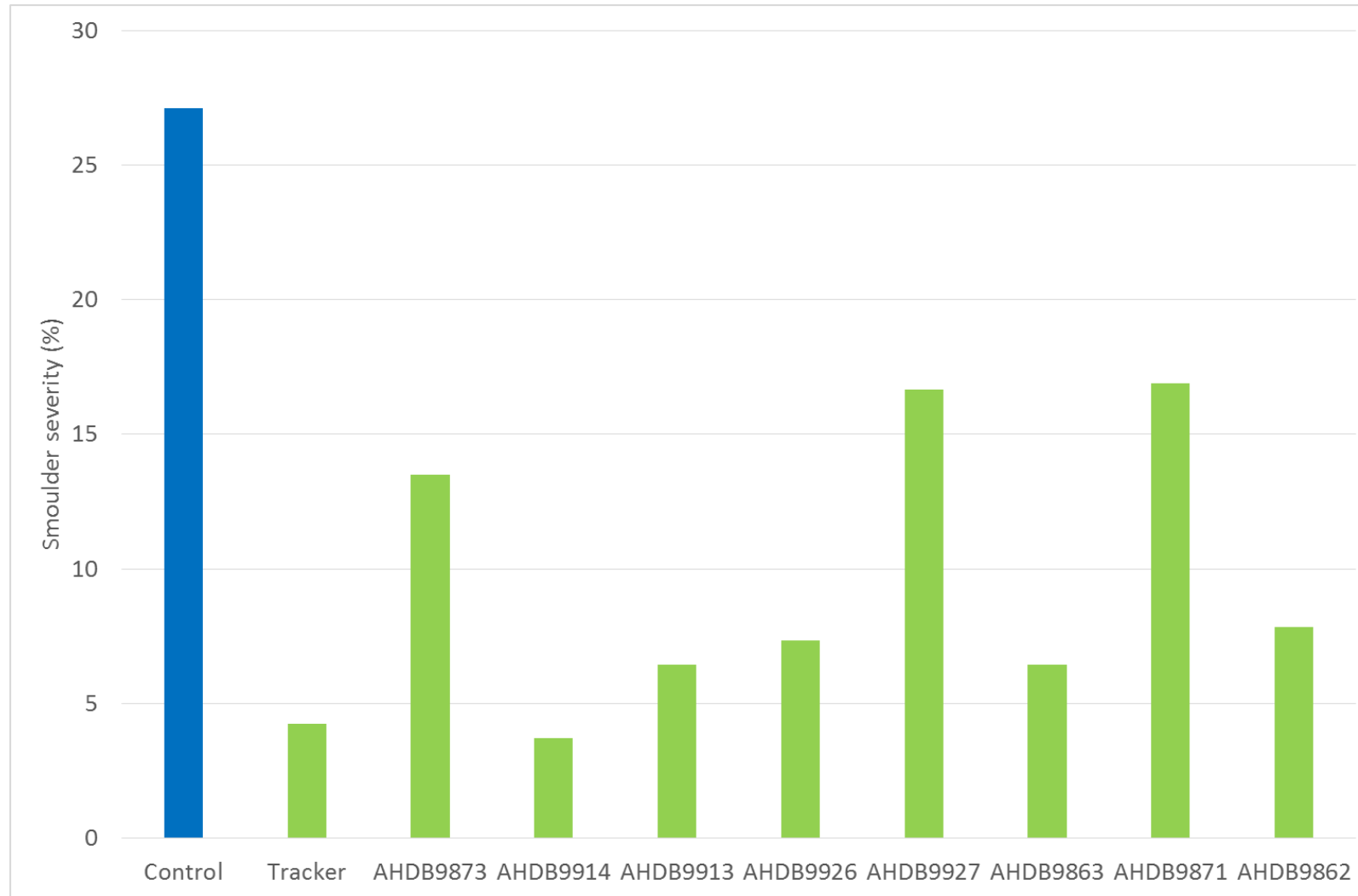
Average foliar smoulder severity per treatment at each assessment date

Date	14-Feb	28-Feb	20-Mar	03-Apr	16-Apr
Treatment					
Untreated	1.03	6.95	18.30	24.30	27.10
Tracker	0.68	2.90	2.70	2.80	4.25
AHDB9873	1.35	3.05	3.55	11.15	13.50
AHDB9914	0.65	3.45	1.90	1.65	3.70
AHDB9913	0.45	4.45	5.80	4.25	6.45
AHDB9926	1.10	2.40	3.65	4.55	7.35
AHDB9927	0.58	4.55	7.45	9.90	16.65
AHDB9863	1.33	4.45	6.25	7.80	6.45
AHDB9871	0.71	4.05	12.00	19.90	16.90
AHDB9862	1.03	4.50	4.40	6.05	7.85
	Not significantly different from untreated control ( $p > 0.05$ )				
	Significantly different from untreated control ( $p < 0.05$ )				



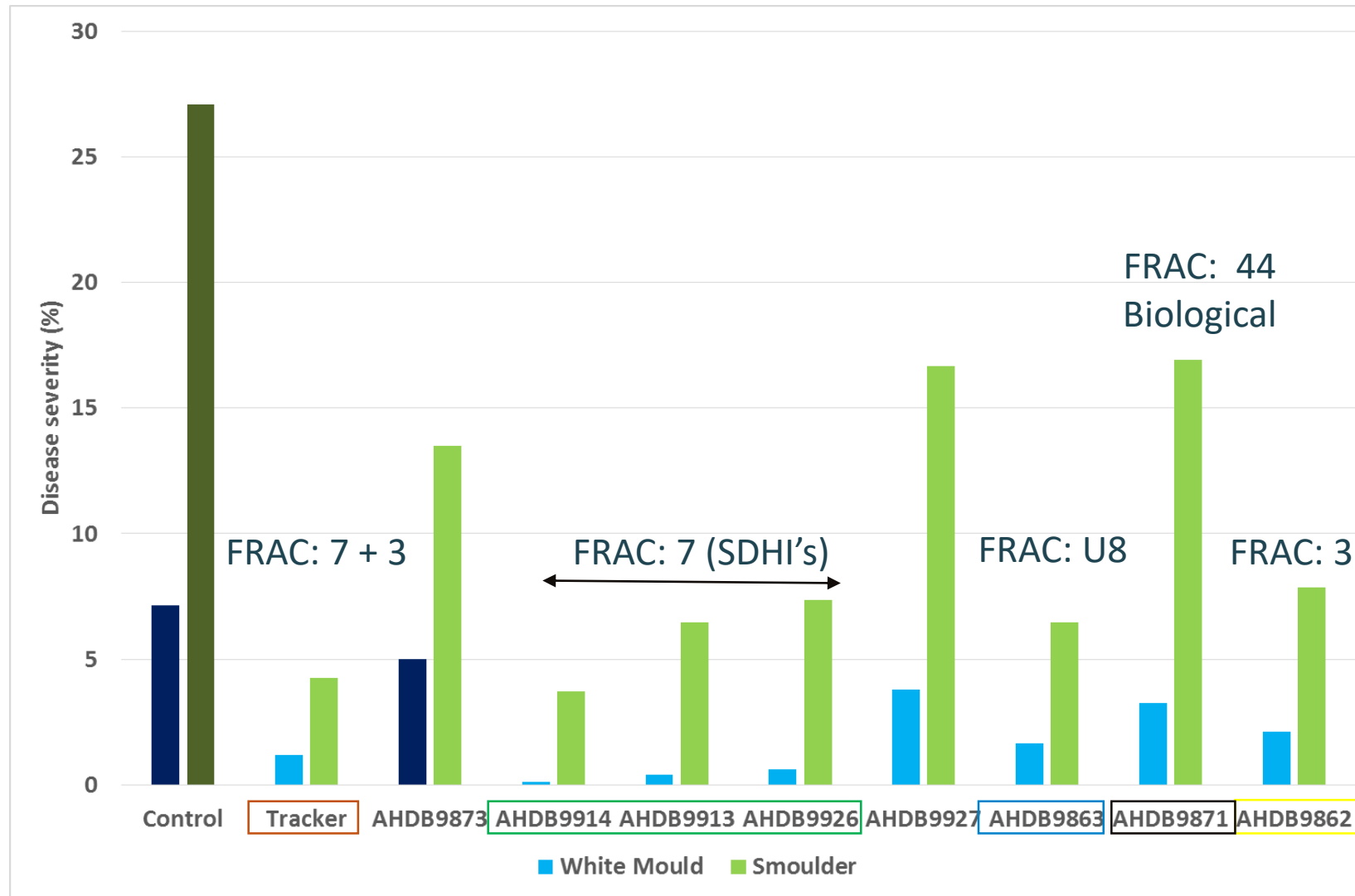
# Severity – Smoulder (assessment 5)

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- Green bars represent severity scores significantly lower than the untreated control ( $p < 0.05$ )

# Overview: Severity



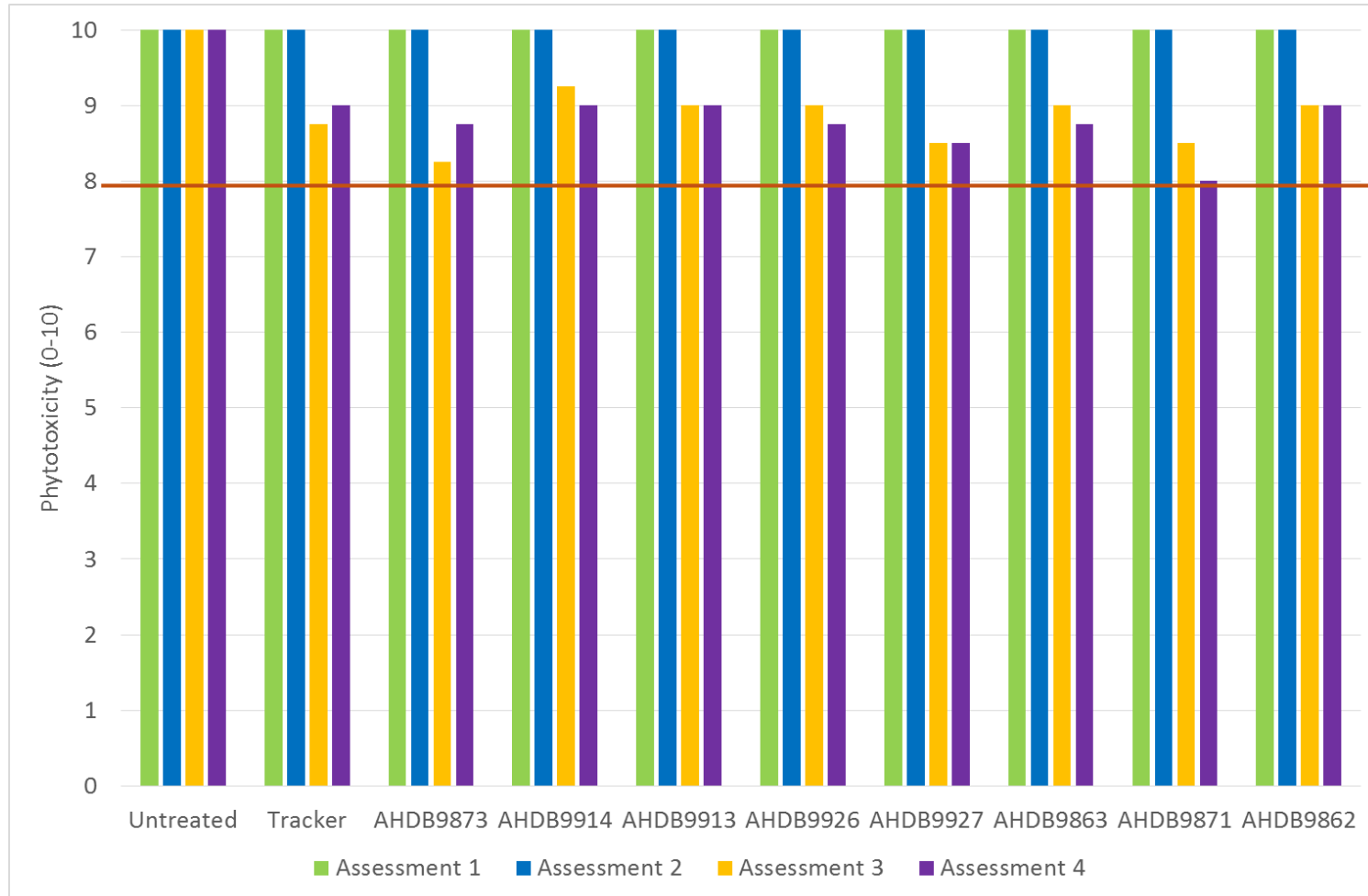
Note: data is for White Mould (assessment 4, 03/04/19) and Smoulder (assessment 5, 16/04/19).







# Crop safety



- Minor phytotoxic damage developed in all treatments
- Damage comparable to, or less than, the industry standard Tracker
- No damage of commercial significance, with all plots scoring 8 or above

# Conclusions



- Products tested in SP 42 reduced the incidence and severity of both white mould and smoulder
- Three products, AHDB9913, AHDB9914 and AHDB9926 (all SDHI's) gave the best control against both diseases
- AHDB9862 and AHDB9863 also gave good control
- The biological product AHDB9871 significantly reduced white mould and smoulder incidence and could be a valuable addition to an IPM programme
- No phytotoxicity of commercial concern developed following any treatment at any assessment date





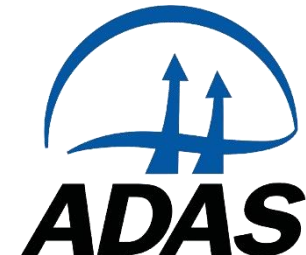
# Acknowledgements

AHDB Horticulture

J H Richards and Sons

Agchem companies

Alice Shrosbree (ADAS)





# Any questions?



SCEPTREplus open day 2<sup>nd</sup> May 2019



# Narcissus update - Lincolnshire



Narcissus day – Lincs 31<sup>st</sup> January 2020

# SceptrePlus: Narcissus herbicide screens – Post-cropping screen – 2019/20 update

Angela Huckle and Emily Lawrence

# Outline

- Post-cropping trial – 2018 (Recap and summary)
- Post-cropping trial update – 2019
- 2019/2020 trial update



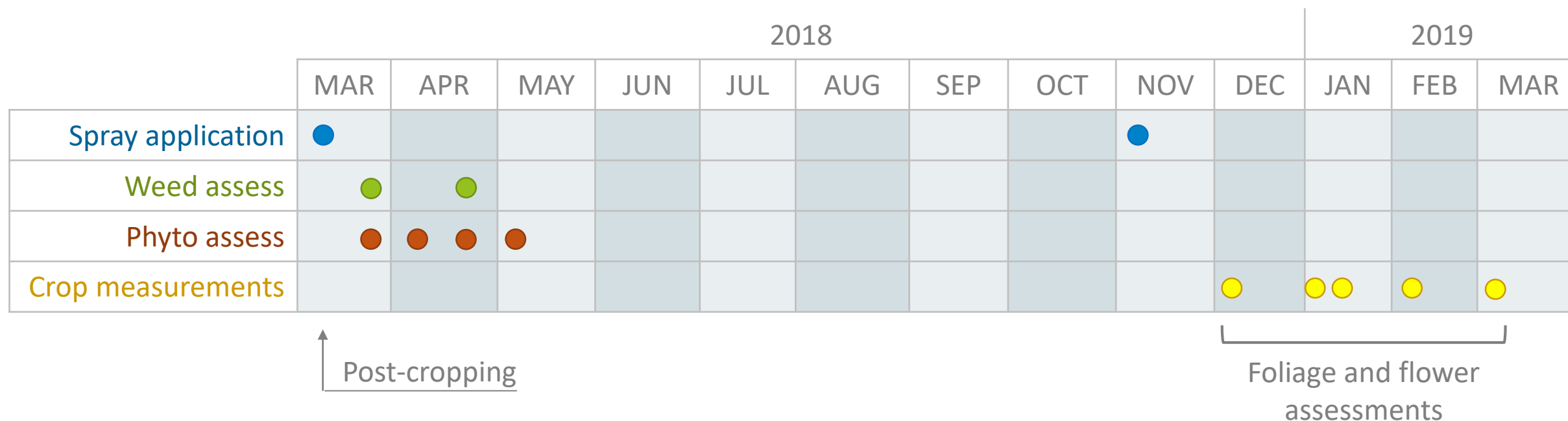
# 2018 Post-cropping trial location and design SCEPTREPLUS

- Spalding, Lincolnshire  
(Jack Buck Farms)
- Sandy clay loam
- Thirty-two plots, 2m x 6m
  - 8 treatments
  - 4 replicates
- Variety: Tamsyn





# Post-cropping trial - timeline

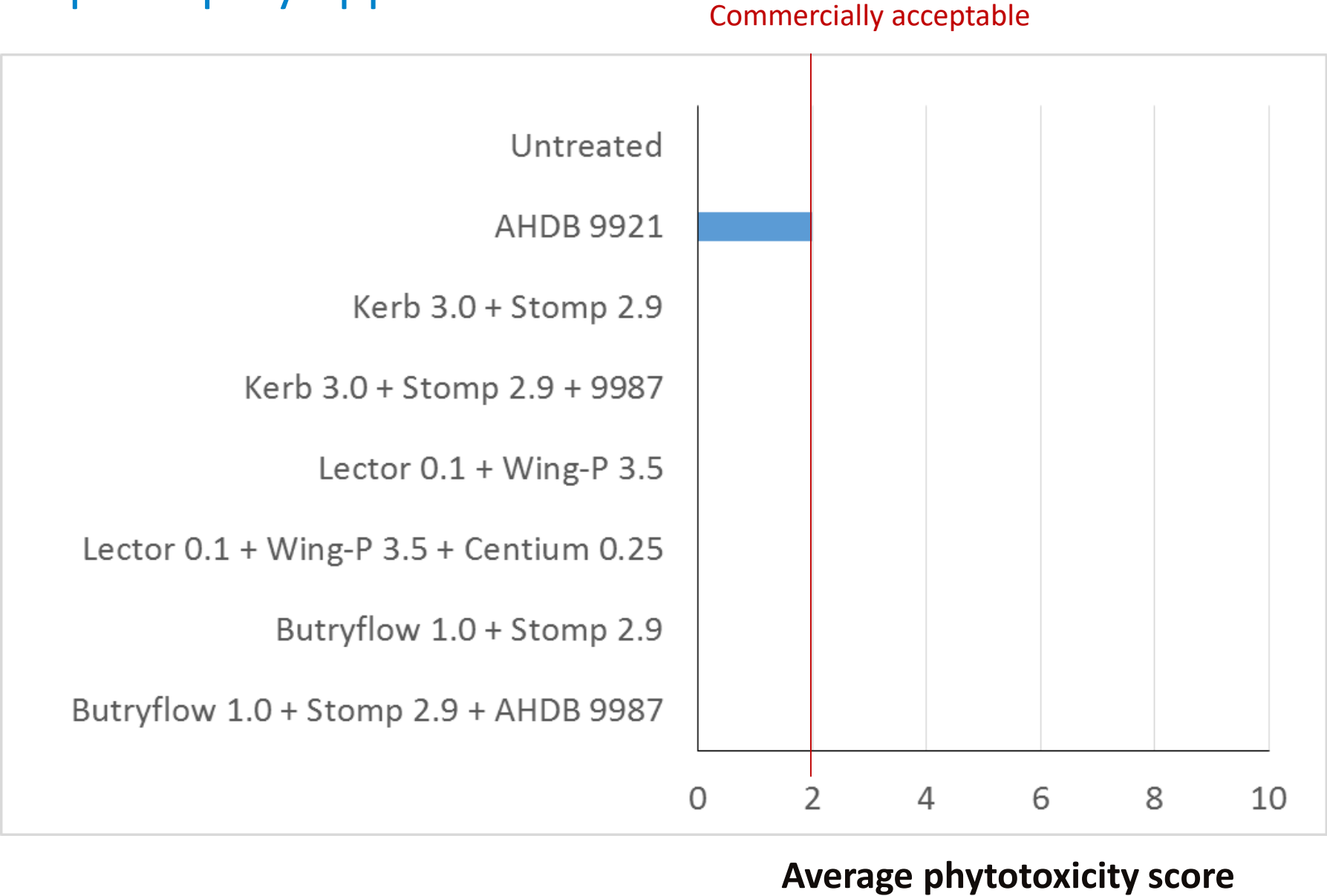


# Treatments

Trt No.	Products
<b>1</b>	<b>Untreated</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>AHDB 9921</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Kerb Flo 3.0 L/ha + Stomp Aqua 2.9 L/ha</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Kerb Flo 3.0 L/ha + Stomp Aqua 2.9 L/ha + AHDB 9987</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Lector 0.1 L/ha + Wing-P 3.5 L/ha</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Lector 0.1 L/ha + Wing-P 3.5 L/ha + Centium 360 CS 0.25 L/ha</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Butryflow 1.0 L/ha + Stomp Aqua 2.9 L/ha</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Butryflow 1.0 L/ha + Stomp Aqua 2.9 L/ha + AHDB 9987</b>



# 8 weeks post spray application







AHDB

AHDB 9921





AHDB 9921



# Trial summary 2018

## CROP SAFETY

- By harvest all products appear commercially acceptable
  - No significant differences in emergence date, leaf height, bud count or flower appearance at harvest in 2019
  - AHDB 9921 gave a striking but transient effect for up to 6 weeks after application

## EFFICACY

- No data in 2018 as very few weeds, but in 2019 trials were repeated



# Post-cropping screen – 2019 progress update





# 2019 Post-cropping trial design

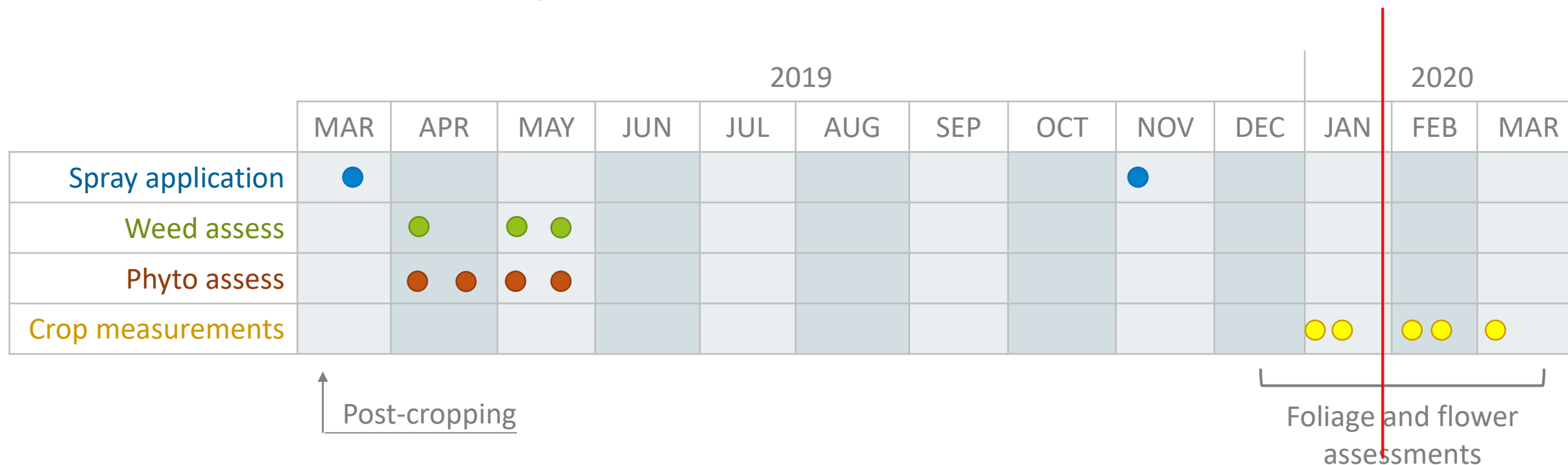
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- Rose an Grouse, Cornwall  
(Greenyard Flowers)
- Sandy clay loam
- Sixty plots, 2m x 6m
  - 15 treatments
  - 4 replicates
- Variety: Lowan (first year crop)



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# Post-cropping trial - timeline





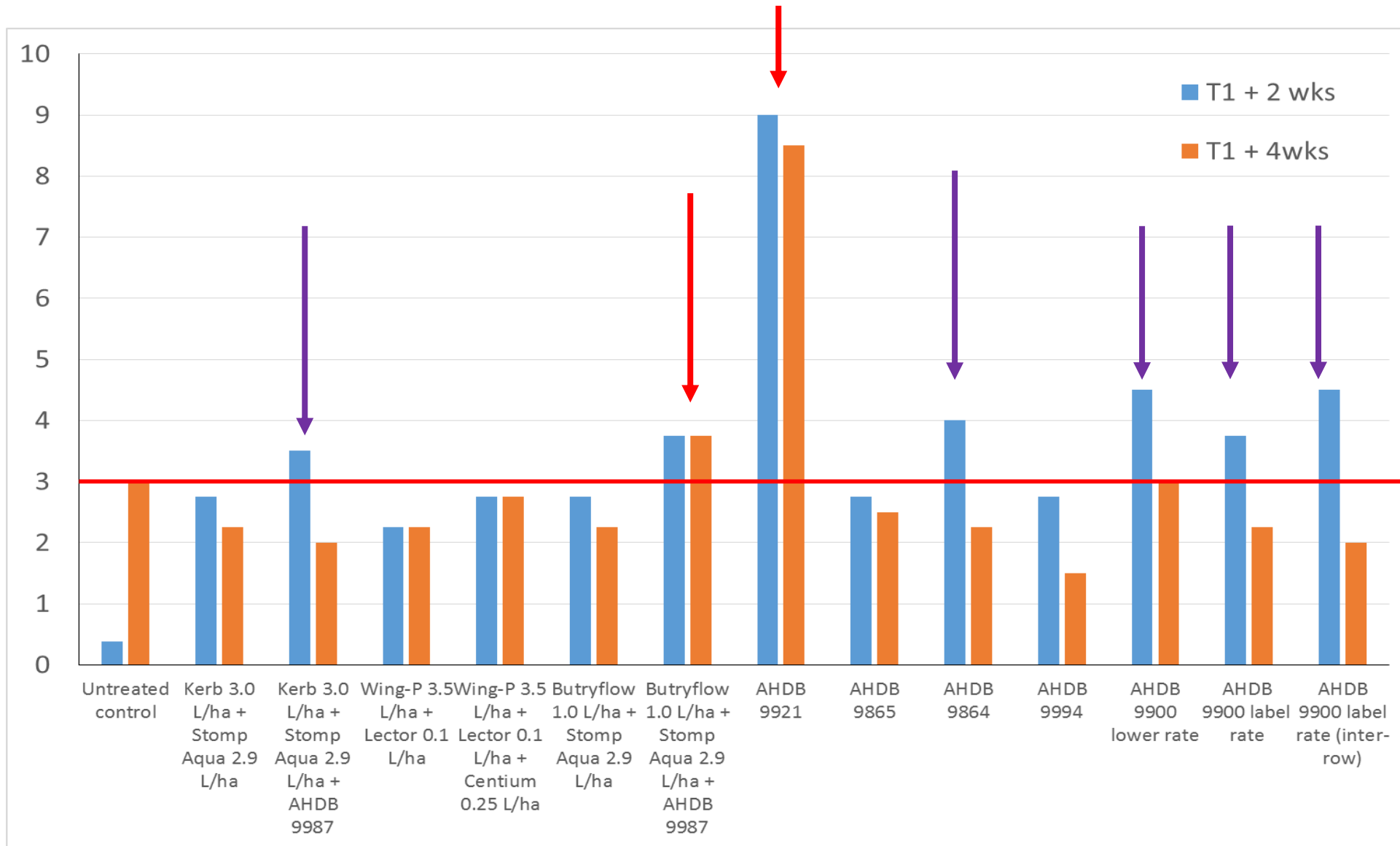
# Treatments

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Trt No.	Products
1 and 2	Untreated
3	Kerb Flo 3.0 L/ha + Stomp Aqua 2.9 L/ha
4	Kerb Flo 3.0 L/ha + Stomp Aqua 2.9 L/ha + AHDB 9987
5	Lector 0.1 L/ha + Wing-P 3.5 L/ha
6	Lector 0.1 L/ha + Wing-P 3.5 L/ha + Centium 360 CS 0.25 L/ha
7	Butryflow 1.0 L/ha + Stomp Aqua 2.9 L/ha
8	Butryflow 1.0 L/ha + Stomp Aqua 2.9 L/ha + AHDB 9987
9	AHDB 9921
10	AHDB 9865
11	AHDB 9864
12	AHDB 9994
13	AHDB 9900 lower rate
14	AHDB 9900 label rate
15	AHDB 9900 label rate (inter-row)



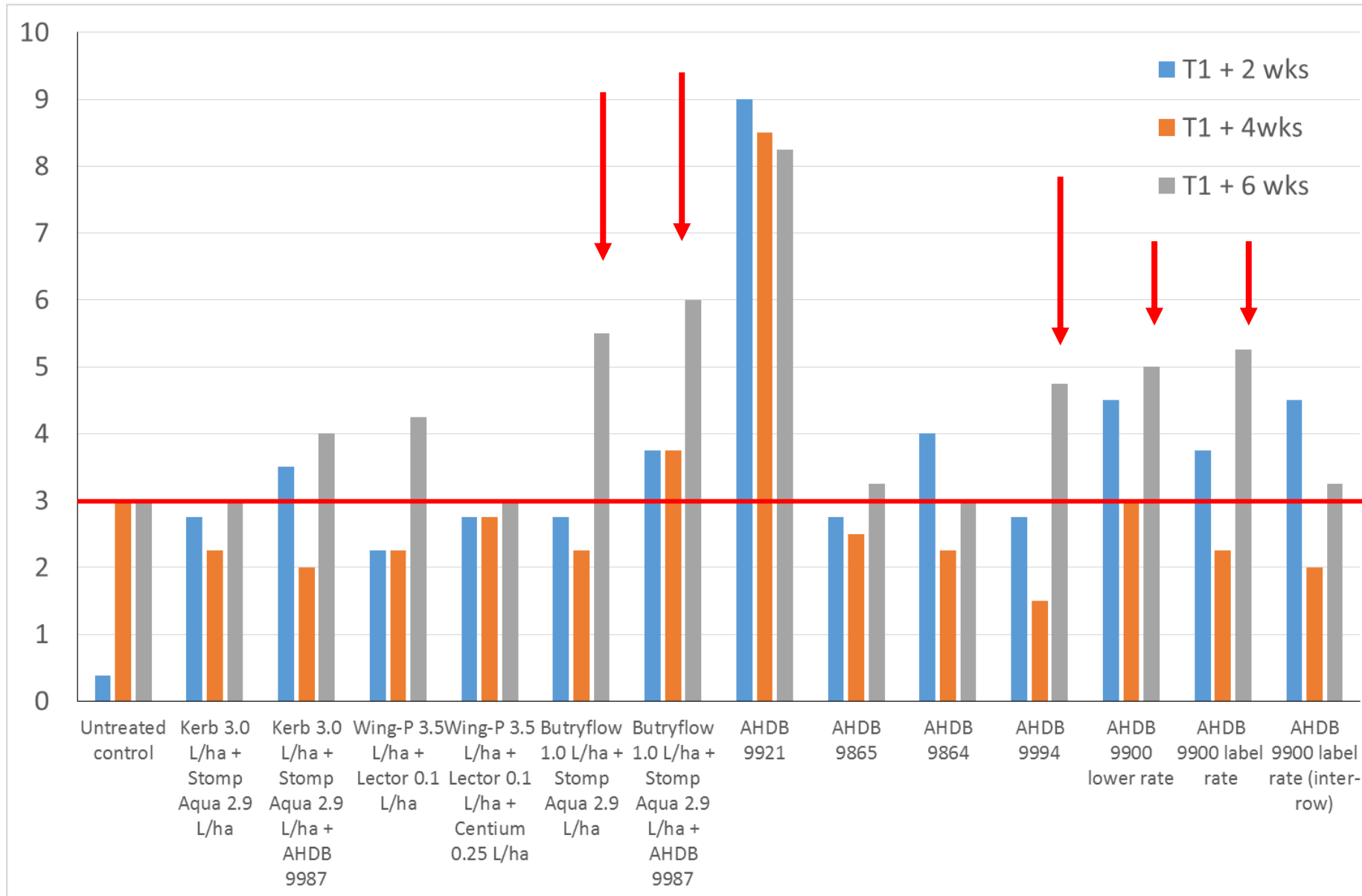
# Crop safety scores – 2 and 4 weeks post application



Scores below 3 are deemed acceptable crop safety



# Crop safety scores – including 6 weeks post application



At 6 weeks some yellowing and early senescence was seen, which confounded crop safety scores. But, there does appear to be a treatment effect, e.g. treatments with Butryflow and AHDB 9900



# Phyto effects 9921– loss of turgor

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DEVELOPMENT BOARD



# Phyto effects 9900 – drooping

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Untreated control for comparison

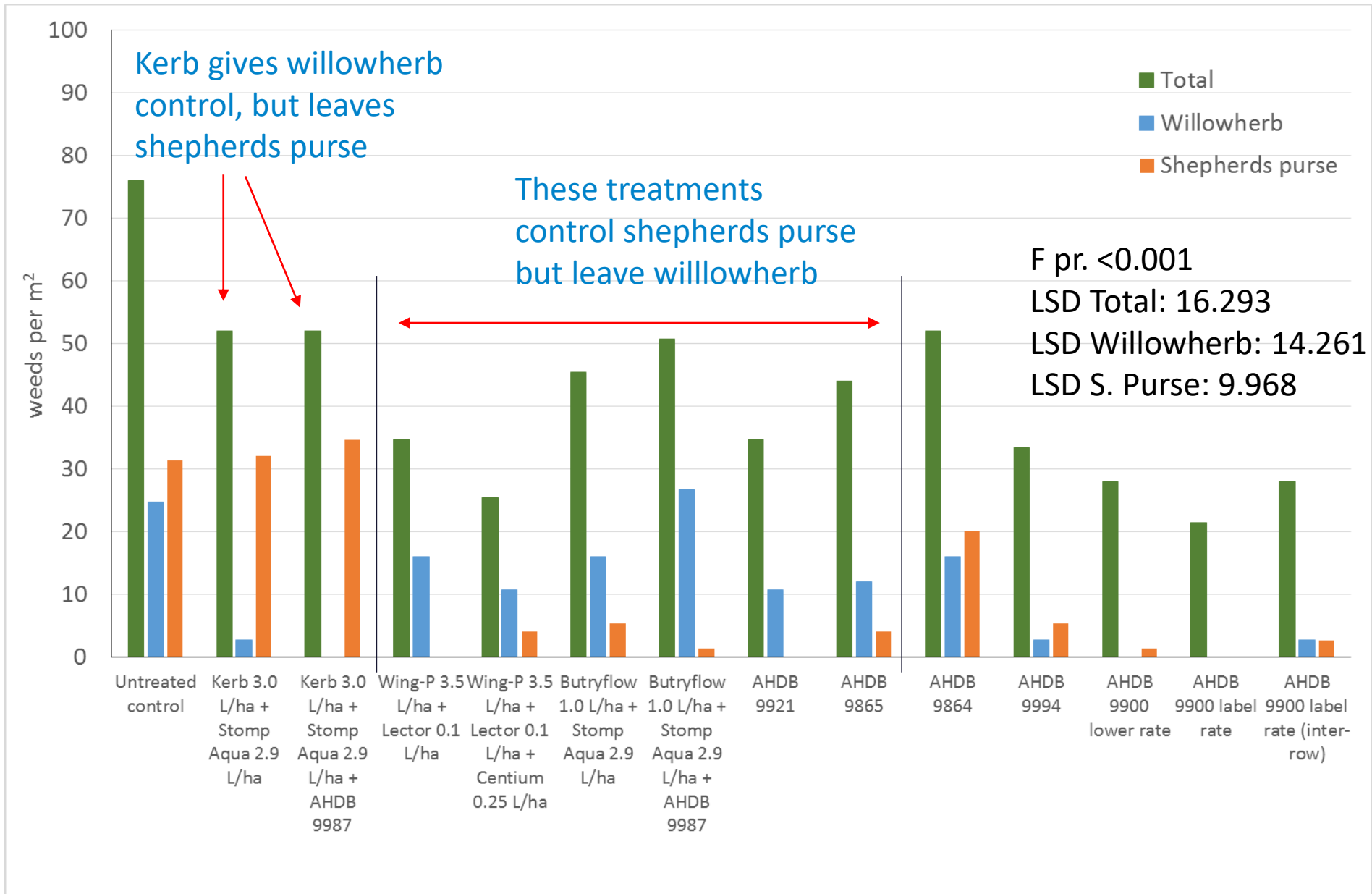


4 weeks after application



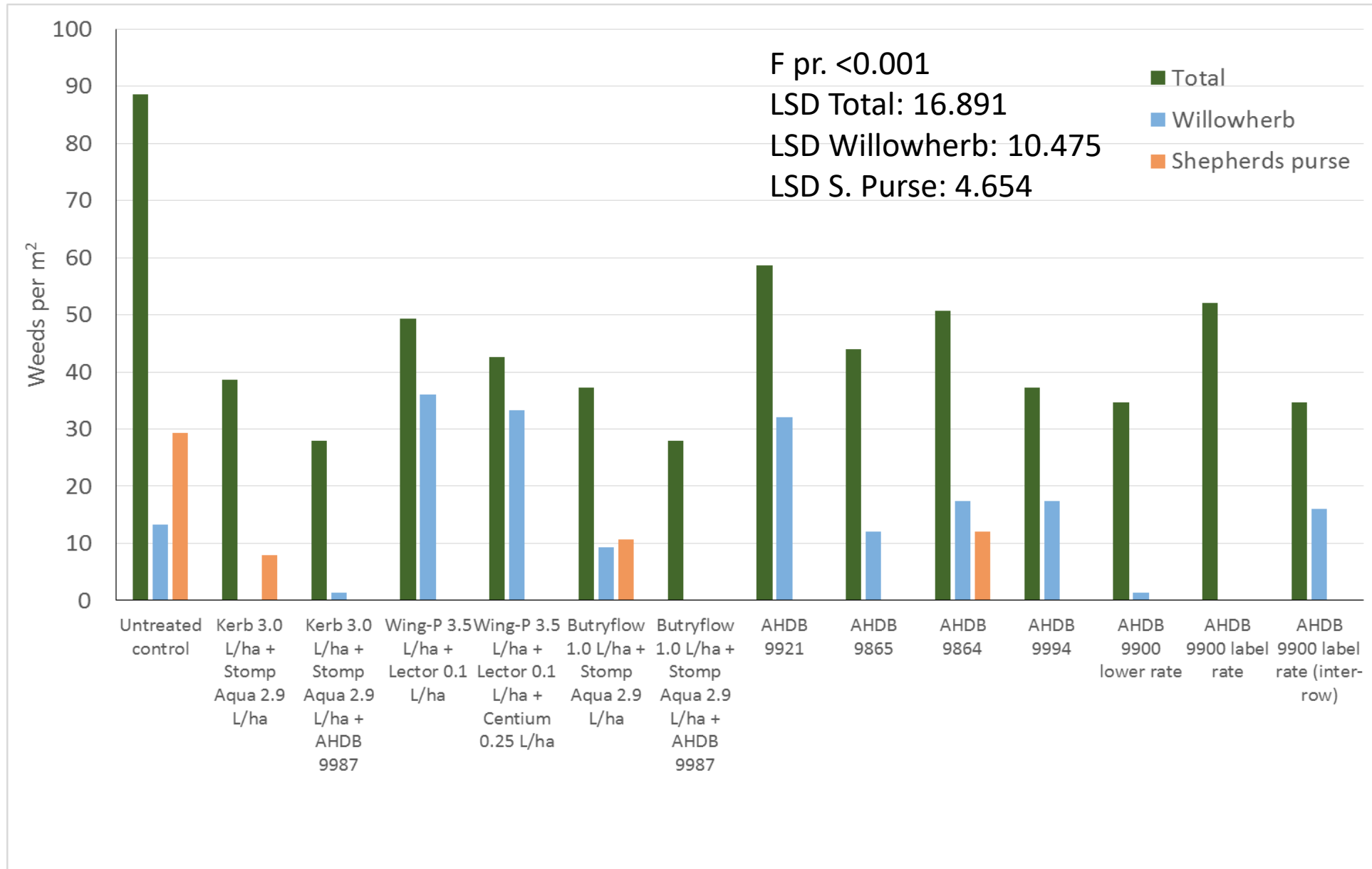
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# Weed count results at 6 weeks after application

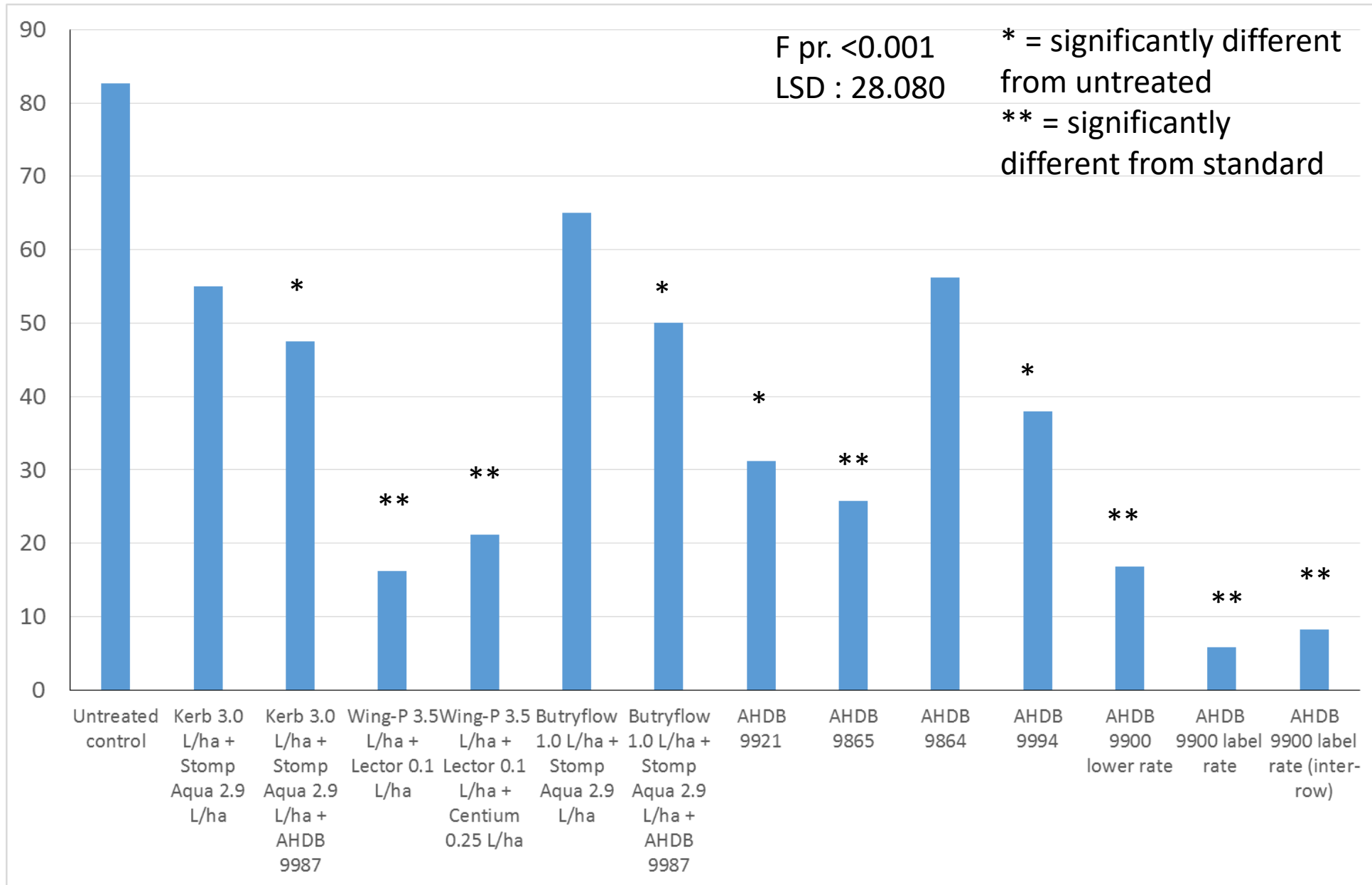




# Weed count results at 10 weeks after application



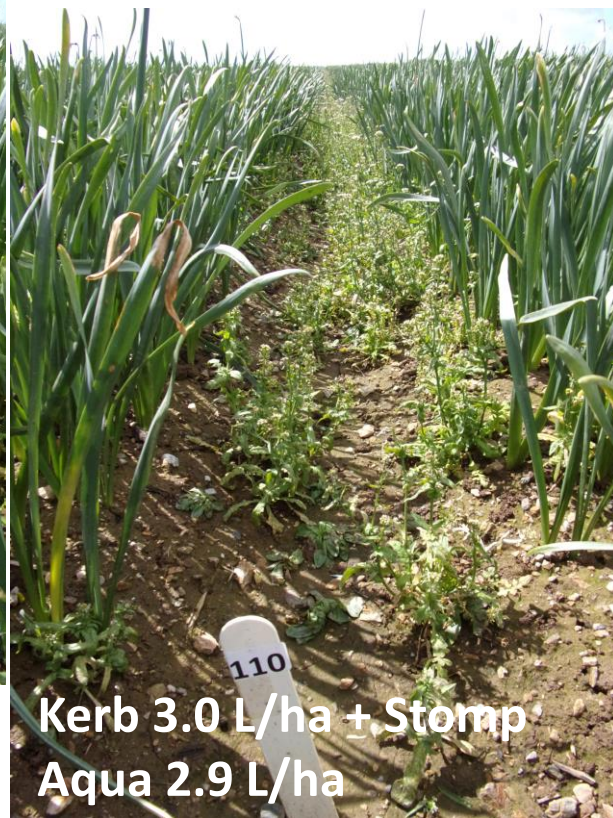
# % Weed cover results at 10 weeks after application







Untreated



Kerb 3.0 L/ha + Stomp  
Aqua 2.9 L/ha



Lector 0.1 L/ha + Wing-P 3.5  
L/ha + Centium 0.25 L/ha



AHDB 9900  
label rate



# Preliminary conclusions and remaining assessments

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- Crop safety
  - All treatments except AHDB 9921 appeared crop safe at 4 weeks post-application
  - Plots treated with Butryflow, AHDB 9994 or AHDB 9900 seemed to droop at 10 weeks, or senesce early
- Weed control
  - All treatments except Kerb Flo + Stomp Aqua, Butryflow + Stomp Aqua and AHDB 9864 significantly reduce % weed cover when compared to the untreated
  - Wing-P tank mixes, AHDB 9865 and AHDB 9900 significantly reduce % weed cover when compared to the standard (Kerb Flo + Stomp Aqua)
  - Tank mixes containing Kerb and AHDB 9900 significantly reduced numbers of willowherb in this trial, AHDB 9994 gave a reduction for the 1<sup>st</sup> 6 weeks after application.
- Assessments currently underway
  - Emergence, Bud counts and Flower quality



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# 2019/20 Dormant crop herbicide screen

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- In Lincolnshire kindly hosted by O.A.Taylor and Sons
- Re-run metobromuron (Praxim) tank-mixes from 2017 trial
  - Revised with Belchim and grower experiences from 2018
  - Included AHDB 9987, AHDB 9997, AHDB 9994, AHDB 9900, AHDB 9917 and AHDB XXXX
- 1<sup>st</sup> applications 21<sup>st</sup> November – and Roundup applied to all plots except untreated due to size of weeds
- 2<sup>nd</sup> application in 2 treatments – 20<sup>th</sup> January over emerged crop
  - Trial to run from November until March/April

Pre herbicide application – October 2019

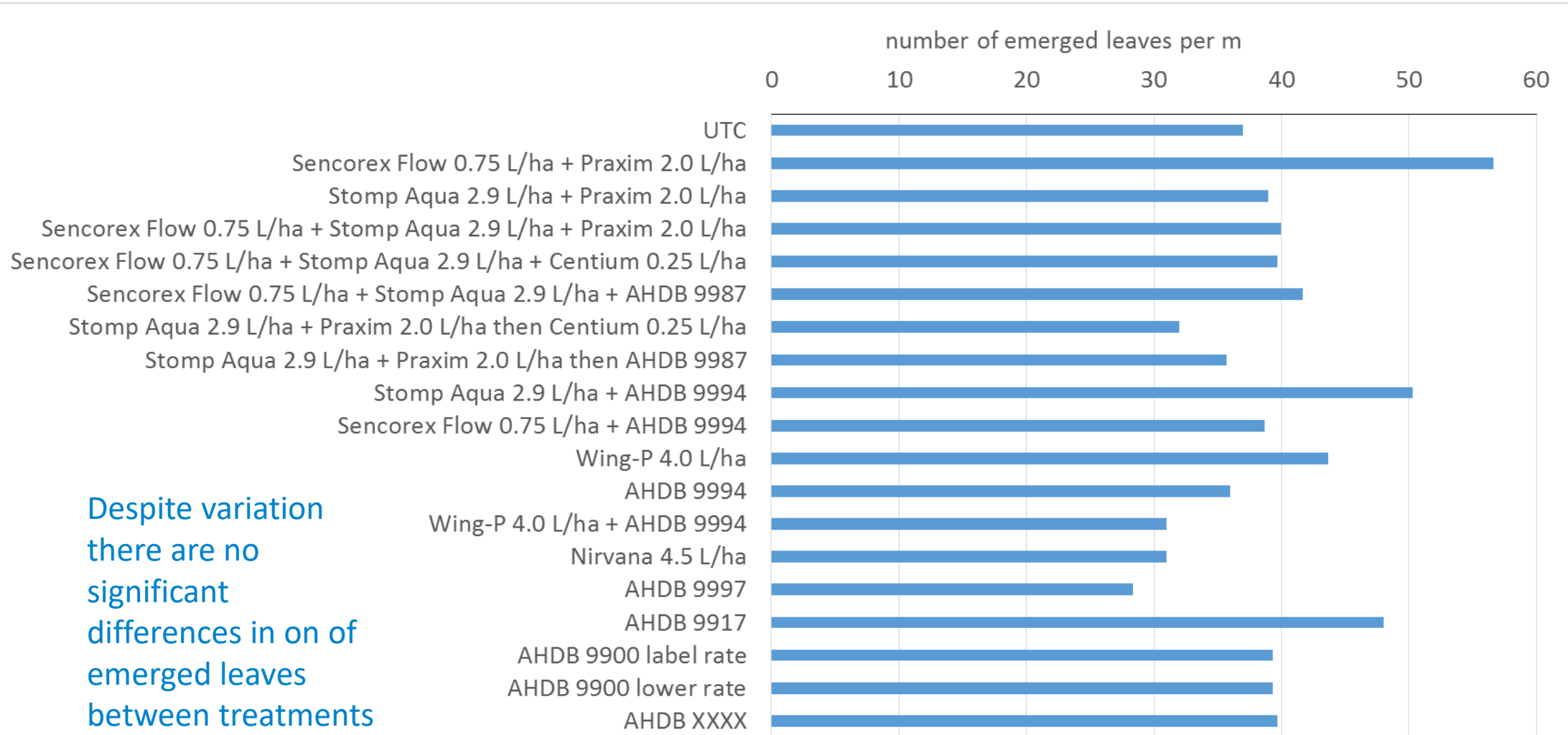


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DEVELOPMENT BOARD

# No of emerged leaves per metre – 15 Jan

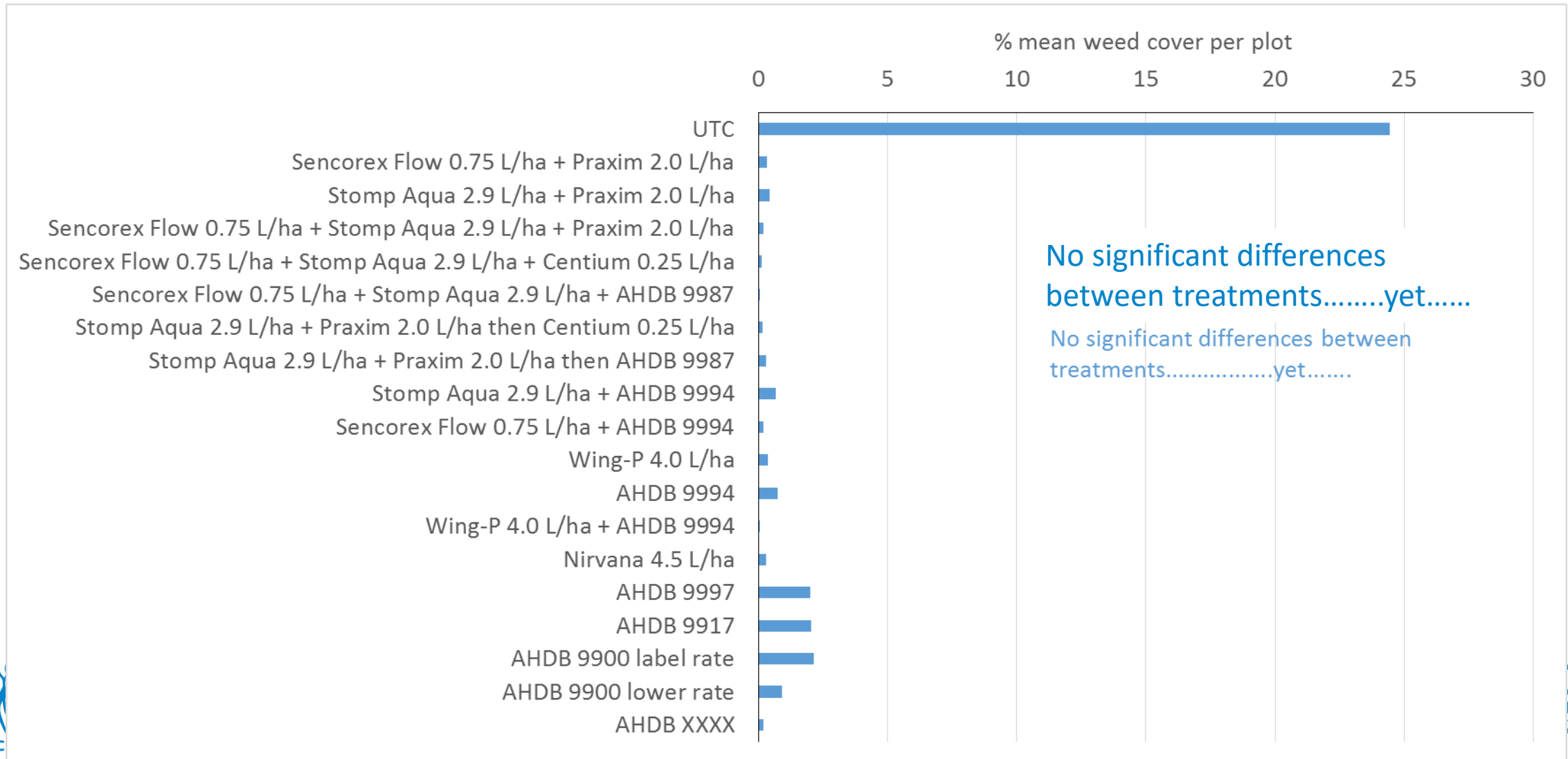
SCEPTREPLUS





# % weed cover at 6 weeks after application

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# Thanks!

- Greenyard Flowers
- Taylors bulbs
- Richard Daubney
- ADAS Scientific staff
  - Alice Shrosbree
- AHDB Horticulture Crop Protection Team
- Agchem companies



SCEPTREPLUS



#SCEPTREplus



- Contact us
- [Joe.martin@ahdb.org.uk](mailto:Joe.martin@ahdb.org.uk)
- [Angela.huckle@adas.co.uk](mailto:Angela.huckle@adas.co.uk)

## Questions?

[horticulture.ahdb.org.uk/sceptreplus](http://horticulture.ahdb.org.uk/sceptreplus)

## Follow progress



# Narcissus update - Lincolnshire

AHDB Narcissus Event

# Optimising biofumigation for suppression of plant parasitic nematodes

Dr Matthew Back – Reader in Plant Nematology

Harper Adams University



# Outline

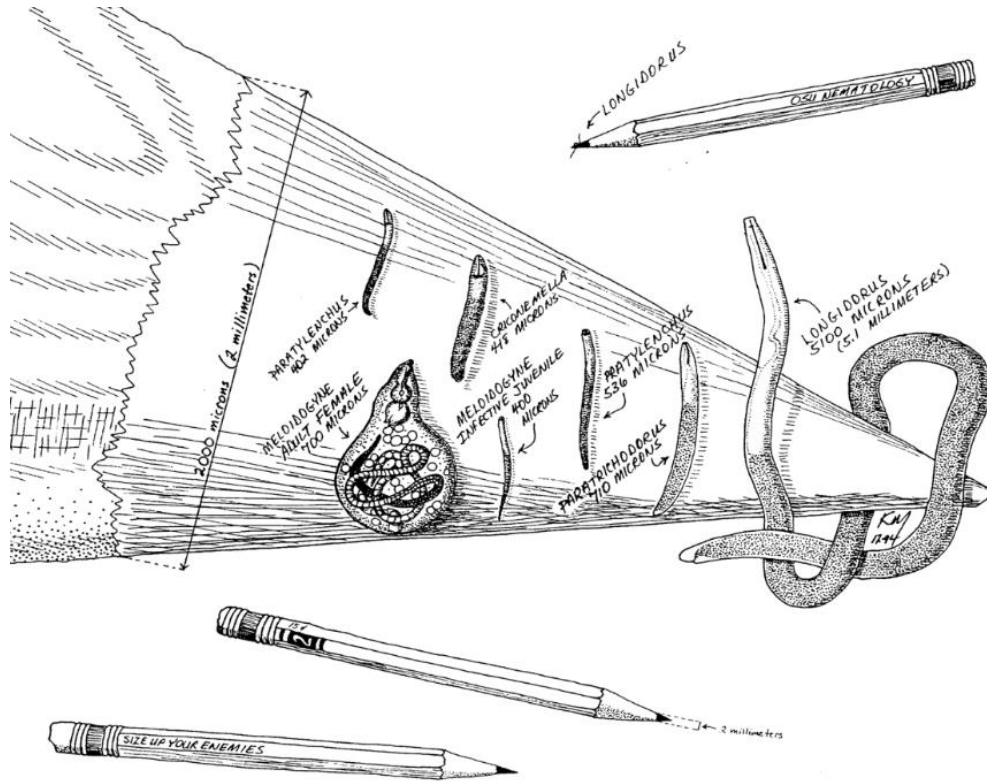
- Plant parasitic nematodes
- Principles of biofumigation
- Evidence for biofumigation efficacy
- Factors affecting biofumigation success
- Conclusions

# The world of nematodes!





# Plant parasitic nematodes



Kathy Merrifield

Circa 27,000 nematode species described – range of trophic groups

$4.4 \pm 0.64 \times 10^{20}$  nematodes inhabit the surface soils of the world (c. 0.3 gigatonnes)

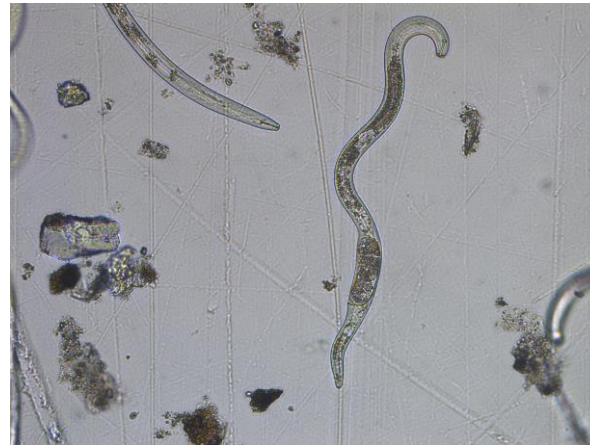
Global losses attributed to PPNs is ca. £65.45 BN per annum

Sandy soils (60% + sand) have higher numbers of PPN

# Plant parasitic nematodes infecting narcissus



Stem and bulb nematode  
*Ditylenchus dipsaci*



Root lesion nematodes  
*Pratylenchus* spp.



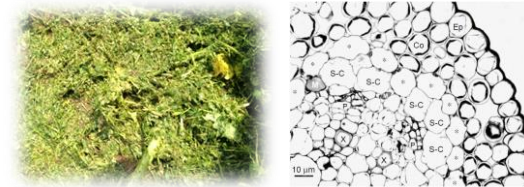
Stubby root nematodes  
*Trichodorus* and *Paratrichodorus* spp.



# Biofumigation



Photograph taken by Bill Watts, AHDB



Glucosinolates + myrosinase + water



## ***Volatile Organic Compounds:***

Isothiocyanates  
 Thiocyanates  
 Nitriles and Epithionitriles  
 Oxazolidines

# Motivation for using biofumigation

- I. Loss of pesticides
- II. 'Soil health' movement – cover crops
- III. BPS Greening - EFA

## EU member states support near-total neonicotinoids ban

By Matt McGrath  
Environment correspondent

27 April 2018

f t e Share



## Diquat, thiram and pymetrozine banned by European Commission



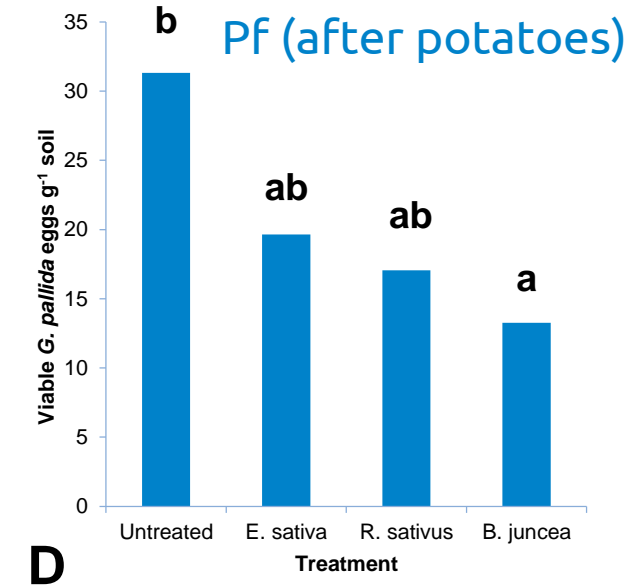
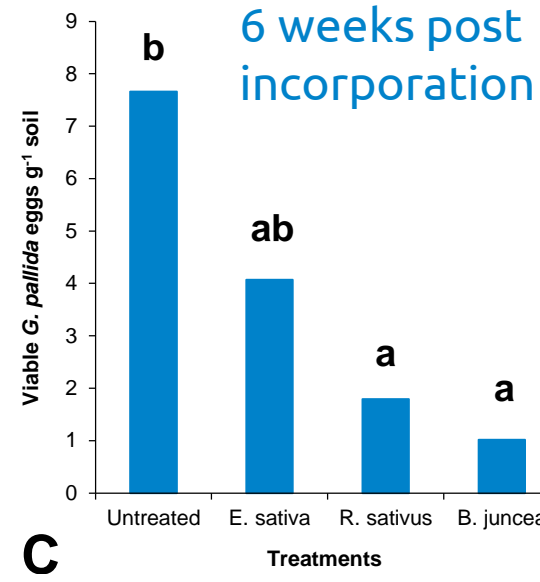
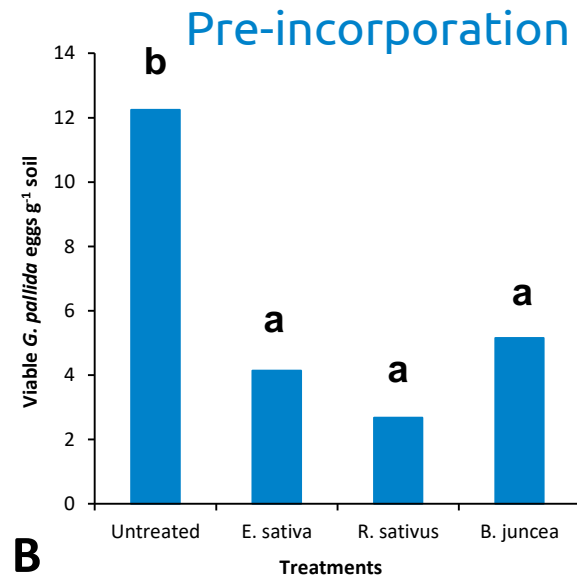
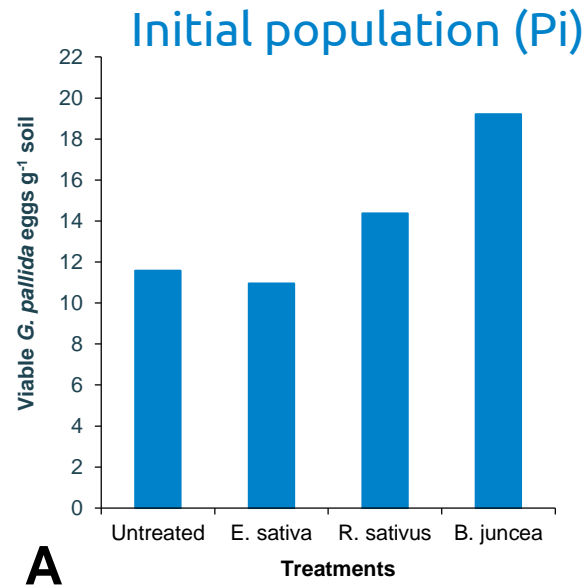
## EU bans UK's most-used pesticide over health and environment fears

Officials say chlorothalonil poses high risk to wildlife and may potentially harm humans



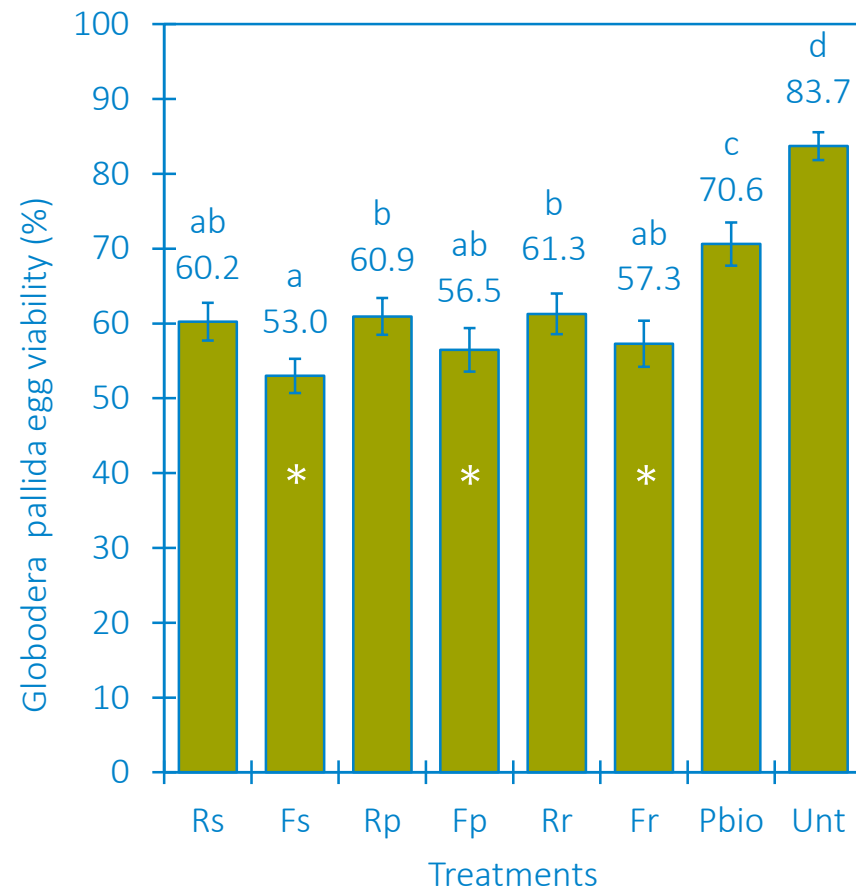


# Preliminary observations of *G. pallida* suppression with biofumigation – Ngala et al. (2015)



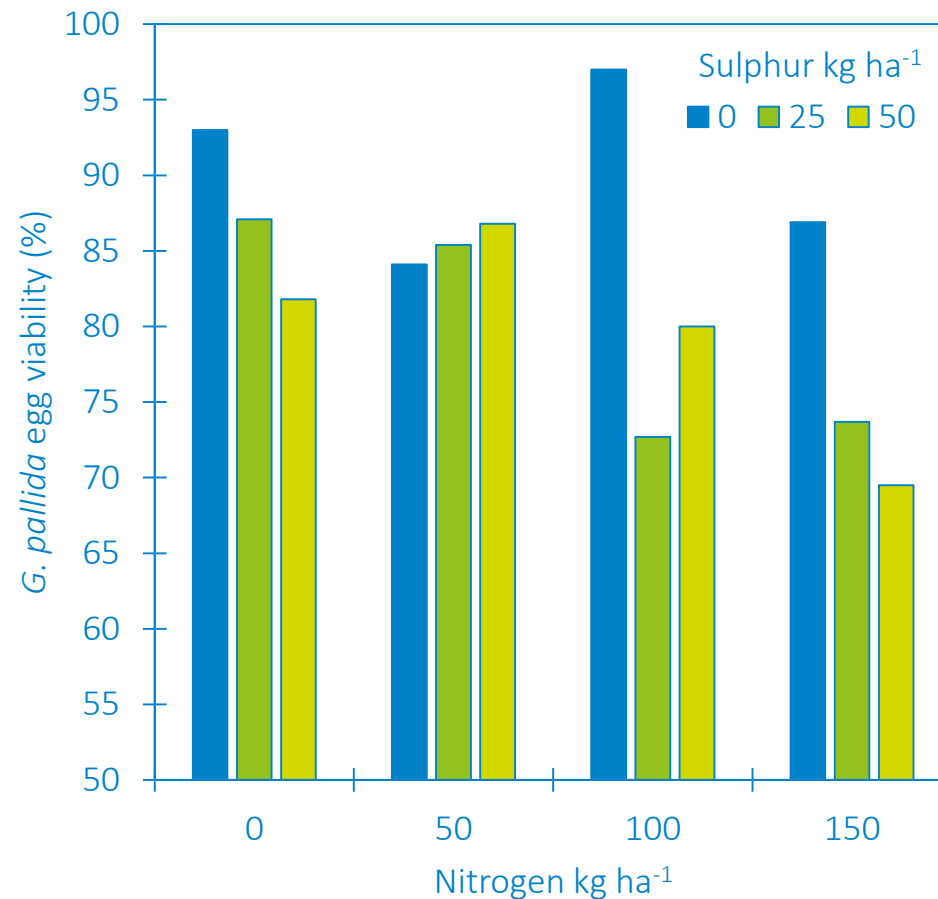
# Agronomy matters!

Chopping/incorporation



Watts (2018)

N & S inputs



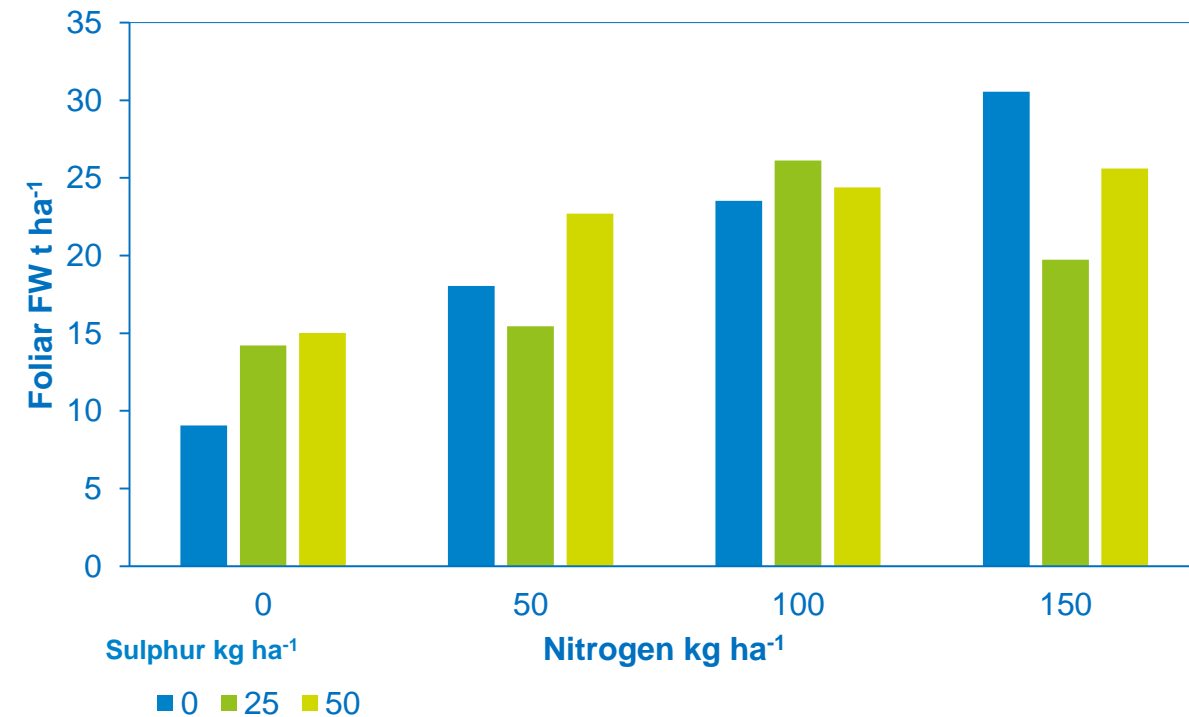
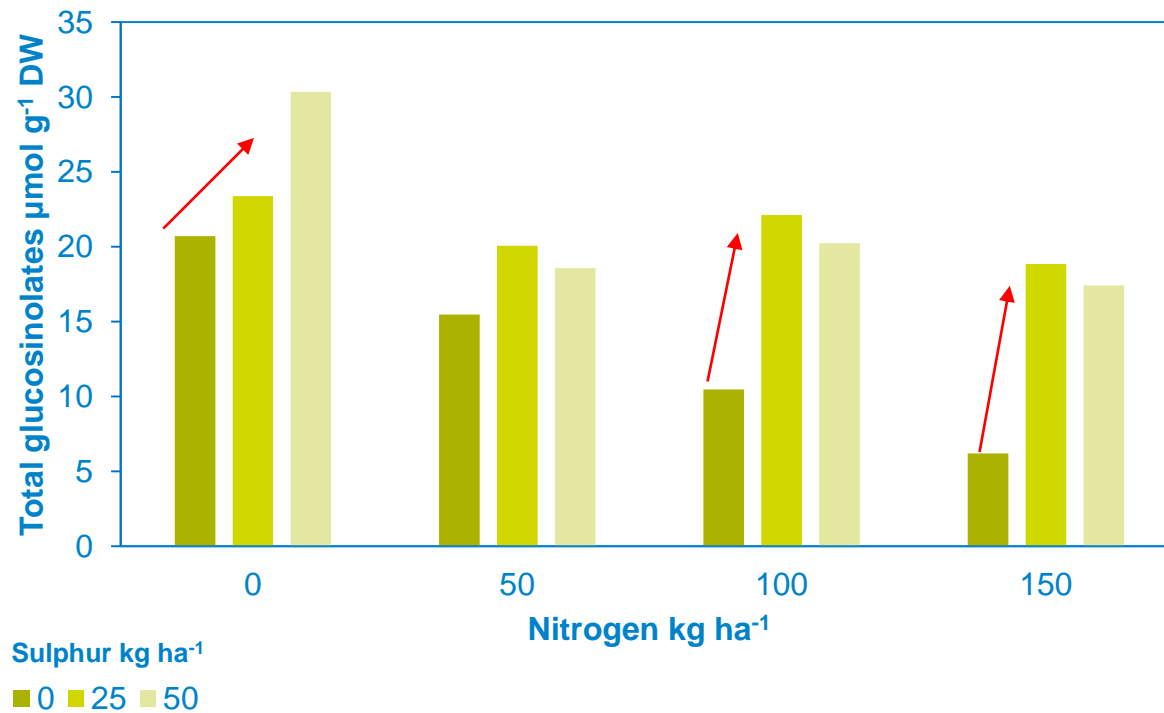
Back *et al.* (2019)



- ✓ Sowing date
- ✓ Species/cultivar choice
- ✓ Irrigation
- ✓ Pest and pathogen considerations



# Influence of nutrients on GSLs and brassica biomass



# Influence of nutrients on brassica biomass

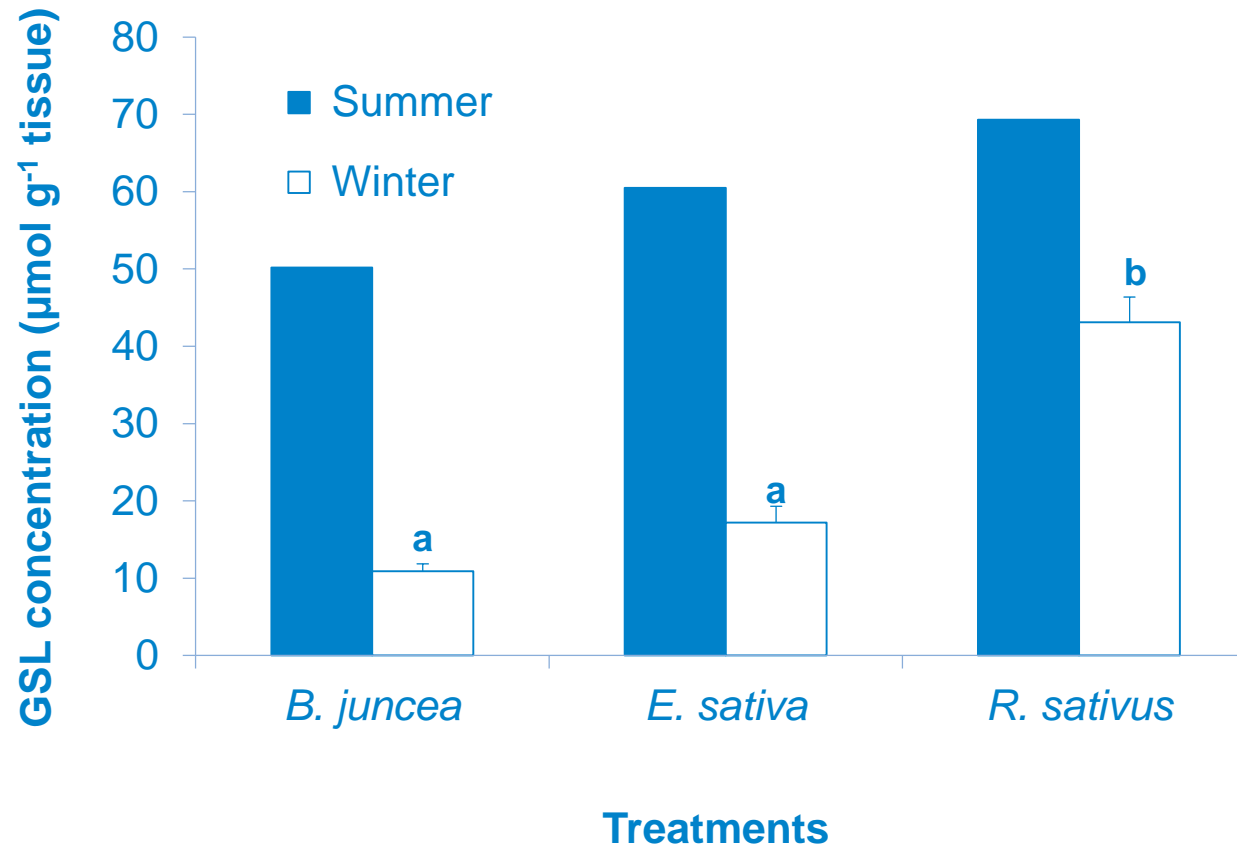


A) *B. juncea* – no N and no S: B) *B. juncea* – 150 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> N + 25 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> S

If restricted on N input in an NVZ apply the maximum possible.



# GSL accumulation in summer and winter grown biofumigants



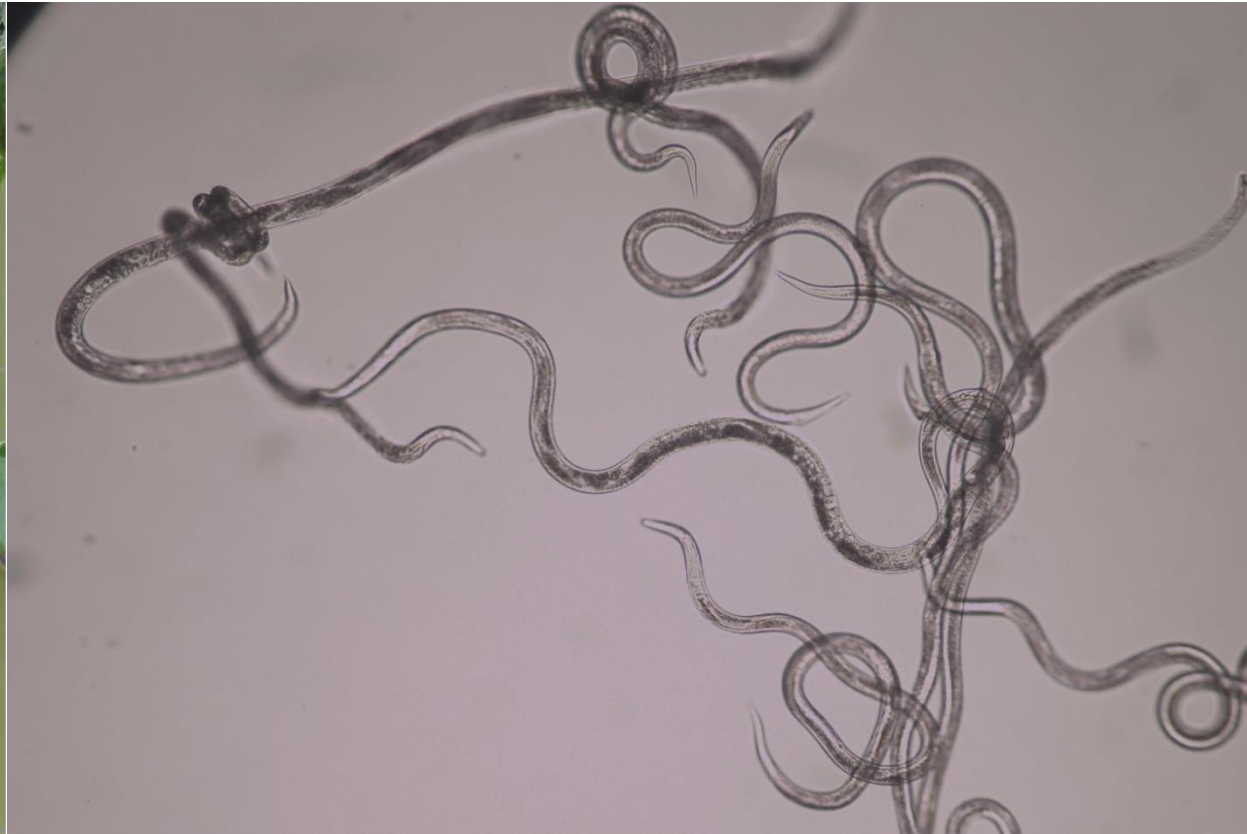
# Biofumigation: practical considerations

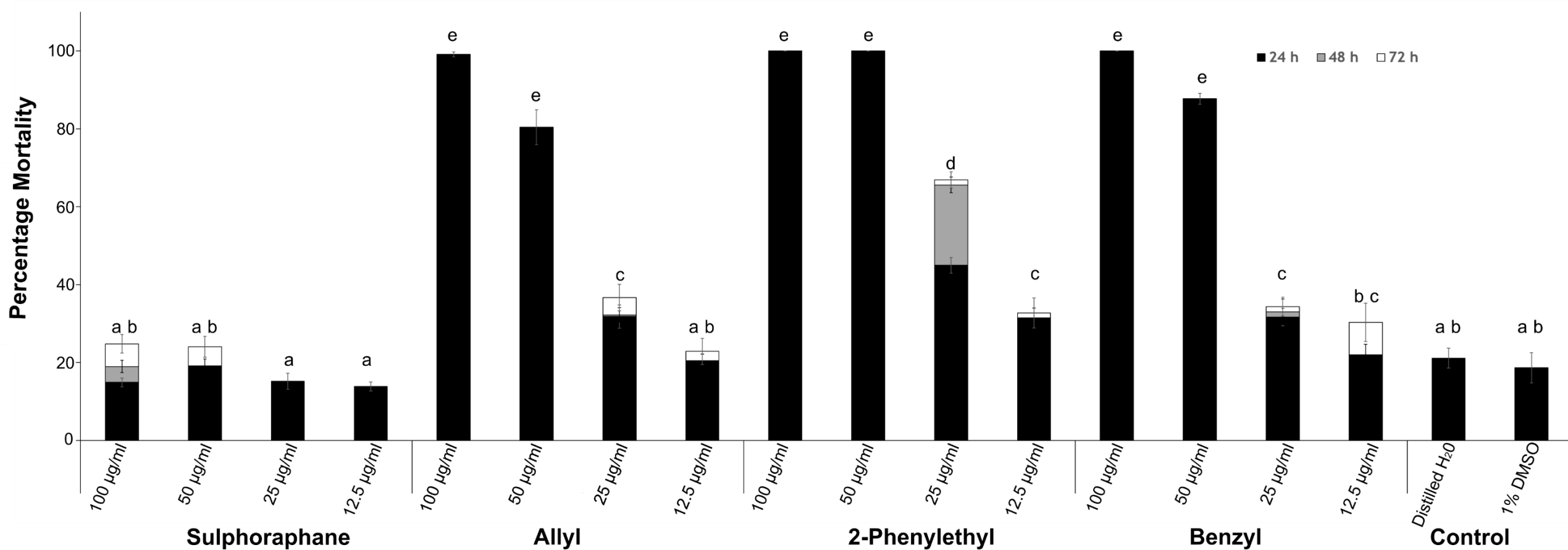


Photographs: Bruno Ngala and Bill Watts



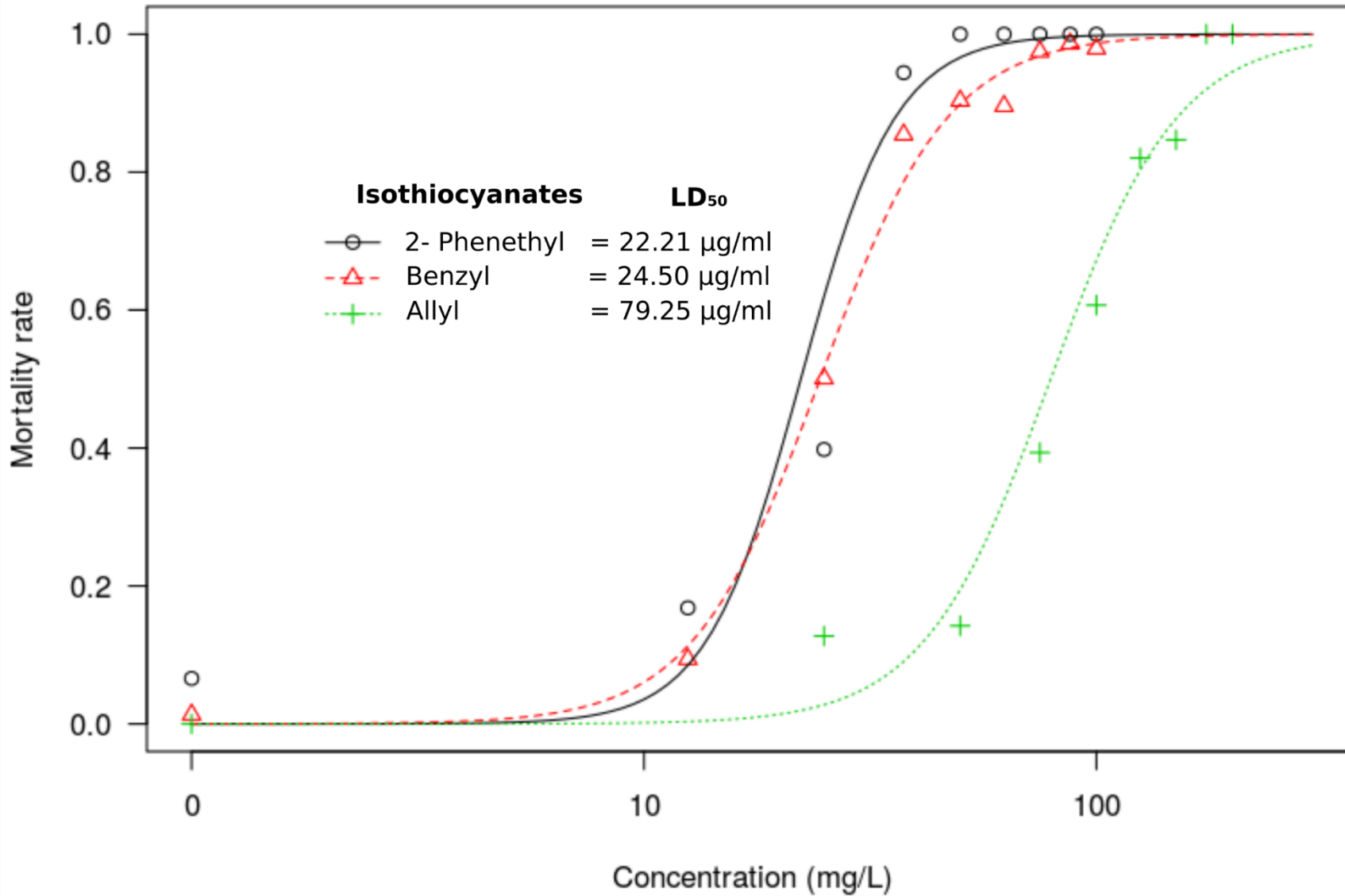
# Stem and bulb nematode (*Ditylenchus gigas* and *D. dipsaci*) – PhD Project – Nasamu Musa





- Mortality of *Ditylenchus gigas* after 24, 48 and 72 h exposure to Sulforaphane, Allyl, 2-Phenylethyl and Benzyl isothiocyanate
- Error bars show the standard error of the mean
- Treatments labelled with same letters do not differ





LD50 Ratio of ITCs	p values
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2-Phenethyl:Allyl	<0.001
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Allyl:BenzyI	<0.001
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2-Phenethyl:BenzyI	0.02562
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Some nematodes were paralyzed;  
in particular when exposed to allyl  
ITC

Lethal dose of *D. gigas* exposed to different Isothiocyanates concentrations

# Conclusions

- Biofumigation can be a useful method of crop protection for a range of pests and pathogens
- However, efficacy can be variable.....knowledge is key
- Biofumigants need careful management to ensure optimal performance
- As with all crop protection approaches, biofumigation needs to be part of an integrated programme



# Biofumigation guide



## Contents

- 3 What is biofumigation?
- 3 How does biofumigation work?
- 4 Isothiocyanates for potato cyst nematode management
- 4 Biofumigant species for potato cyst nematode management
- 5 Biofumigation potential and accessibility
- 6 Growing windows
  - Summer window
  - Winter window
  - Spring window
- 8 Biofumigant maceration and incorporation techniques
- 9 Soil moisture at incorporation
- 9 Cost of summer, winter and spring biofumigation systems
- 9 Biofumigant crop damage: pests and pathogens
- 10 References

# Acknowledgements

- **Our funders (past and present):** Agrovista, Barworth Agriculture, AHDB Potatoes, European Commission, Frontier Agriculture, Joordens-Zaden, PGRO, RAGT Seeds, Tozers Seeds
- **Local growers who have hosted our experiments**
- **Crop & Environment Research Centre (HAU)**



# Narcissus update - Lincolnshire

January 2020

# Crop Protection Update - Narcissus

Dr Joanna McTigue - Crop Protection Scientific Officer

# Joanna McTigue

- Started with AHDB Autumn 2019
- My background:
  - Contract Research
    - Efficacy trials / Biological Assessment Dossiers
  - Pathogen Population Biologist
    - Biological control – viruses, fungal pathogens
    - Population monitoring – farmland / woodland
  - Garden Centre upbringing
- My role – Ornamentals / *Protected Veg* / *Mushrooms*
  - EAMU applications
  - Liaison with growers, industry, researchers, regulator (CRD)
  - Risk register management



# Content

- EAMUs & Emergency Derogations
- Herbicides
- Fungicides
- Insecticides
- Risk of loss of actives
- SCEPTREplus projects



# EAMUs

## Extension of Authorisation for Minor Use

- Product must be authorised on a UK crop
- No Crop Safety or efficacy data (SCEPTRE+ trials)
- Edible crops must be supported by residues data – to demonstrate consumer safety
- Letter of access from manufacturer



£1,786

**Note: All use is at the risk of the user with NO manufacturer liability**

- Since 2012 AHDB have submitted approximately 500 applications for EAMUs and Emergency derogations
- Around 350 of these have been successful

# Emergency Derogations

- Emergency extension of authorisation, for minor use
- Short term authorisation, max. 120 days
- Product should be authorised on a UK crop if possible
- There must be a strong case that there are no alternatives for control of the problem
- Edible crops must still be supported by residues data – to demonstrate consumer safety
- Letter from manufacturer
- Review by Expert Committee and signed by Minister



Up to  
£5,000





# Submissions

- Since 2012 AHDB have submitted approximately 500 applications for EAMUs and Emergency derogations
- Around 350 of these have been successful

# Herbicide EAMUs 2019

Product (active)	Crop	Approval	Comments
Praxim (metobromuron )	Outdoor ornamental plant production (bulb)	EAMU 3073/19	Pre-emergence and between 1 September and 1 December Including products Inigo, Lianto, Soleto
Spinnaker (prosulfocarb)	Ornamental	EAMU 1746/19	EAMU on new product identical to Defy
Devrinol	Ornamental	EAMU 0168/20	Application between 1st November and end February. Clothing covering whole body plus gloves for worker re- entry for 13 weeks

## In discussion:

Oblix 500 (Ethofumesate) - Weeds

Barton WG (Florasulam) - Weeds

Emerger (Acclonifen) - Weeds

# Fungicide EAMUs 2019

Product (active)	Crop	Approval	Comments
Frupica (mepanipyrim)	Ornamental plant production	EAMU 1294/19	Control of botrytis, powdery mildew (white mould*)
Prolectus (Fenpyrazamine)	Ornamental plant production	EAMU 0784/19	Control of botrytis (white mould*)
Amylo X WG (Bacillus amyloliquefaciens)	Ornamental plant production	EAMU 0428/19	Biological pesticide
Topas (penconazole)		EAMU 0169/19	Control powdery mildew
Karma (Potassium hydrogen carbonate)	Ornamental plant production	EAMU 3338/19	Control of powdery mildew
Sercadis (Fluxapyroxad)	Ornamental plant production	EAMU 4348/19	Control of botrytis & powdery mildew

\* Control shown in  
Sceptre+ trials at  
levels not  
significantly different  
to control



# Fungicide EAMU applications

Product (active)	Crop	Comments
Mirage 40EC (Prochloraz)	Narcissus	Fusarium control
Ranman Top (Cyzofamid)	Ornamental plant production	Downy mildew & blight control
Systhane (Myclobutanil)	Ornamental plant production	Powdery mildew, rust. Gloves and full body coverage mitigation

## In discussion:

Prolectus (Fenpyrazamine) - Use from Jan instead of March

Sercadis (Fluxapyroxad) - Use from Jan instead of April

Luna Privilege (Fluopyram) - Powdery mildew, sclerotinia, botrytis

Storite Excel (Thiabendazole) - Fusarium

Property 180SC (Pyriofenone) - Powdery mildew & botrytis

*Teldor (Fenhexamid) - Botrytis*

*Kenja (Isofetamid) - Powdery mildew & botrytis*

Folpet?



# Insecticide EAMUs 2019

Product (active)	Crop	Approval	Comments
Batavia (spirotetramat)	Outdoor ornamental plant production	EAMU 1058/19	Sucking insect pests
Pitcher (Garlic extract)	Ornamental plant production	EAMU 3744/19	Control of leaf and bud nematodes and vine weevil

## Insecticide EAMU applications

Product (active)	Crop	Comments
Flipper (fatty acids)	Outdoor and temporary protected ornamentals	Aphid, spidermite, whitefly control

# Risk of loss

Active	Risk of loss	Expiry date	Classifications	Comments on renewal	Endocrine Disruptor	Candidate for substitution
cypermethrin	3	31/10/2019	Acute Tox. 4 - H302, Acute Tox. 4 - H332, STOT SE 3 - H335, Aquatic Acute 1 - H400, Aquatic Chronic 1 - H410	0	ED	
lambda-cyhalothrin	2	31/03/2023	Acute Tox. 3 - H301, Acute Tox. 4 - H312, Acute Tox. 2 - H330, Aquatic Acute 1 - H400, Aquatic Chronic 1 - H410	0	0	low ADI / ARfD / AOEL two PBT criteria
deltamethrin	2	31/10/2019	Acute Tox. 3 - H301, Acute Tox. 3 - H331, Aquatic Acute 1 - H400, Aquatic Chronic 1 - H410	Expected consultation 06/04/18	0	
Dazomet	2	31/05/2023	Acute Tox. 4 - H302, Eye Irrit. 2 - H319, Aquatic Acute 1 - H400, Aquatic Chronic 1 - H410	0	0	
spirotetramat	2	30/04/2024	Skin Sens. 1A - H317, Eye Irrit. 2 - H319, STOT SE 3 - H335, Repr. 2 - H361fd, Aquatic Acute 1 - H400, Aquatic Chronic 1 - H410	0	0	
fosthiazate	2	31/10/2019	Acute Tox. 3 - H301, Acute Tox. 4 - H312, Skin Sens. 1 - H317, Acute Tox. 3 - H331, Aquatic Acute 1 - H400, Aquatic Chronic 1 - H410	No information regarding renewal	0	
dimethoate	3		Acute Tox. 4 - H302, Acute Tox. 4 - H312	Non-renewal	0	low ADI / ARfD / AOEL
spirodiclofen	3	31/07/2020		0	ED	
pyrethrins	1	31/08/2022	Acute Tox. 4 - H302, Acute Tox. 4 - H312, Acute Tox. 4 - H332, Aquatic Acute 1 - H400, Aquatic Chronic 1 - H410	0	0	
metaldehyde	3	31/05/2023		All outdoor uses banned in UK.	0	



# Active ingredient renewal 1107/2009

- Actives - risk of loss.
  - Active supported by industry
  - Cut off hazard criteria – PBT (persistent, bioaccumulative, toxic)
  - Endocrine disruptor
  - Priority substances / water framework directive
  - Candidate for Substitution
  - Political pressure (glyphosate)

AHDB Register - Traffic light system

1 – Low risk

2 – Medium risk

3 – High risk

# Actives withdrawn 2019/20

Active	Withdrawal date	Use by Date	Target	Current risk (with mitigation)
Chlorothalonil	30/06/2019	20/05/2020	Fusarium neck & basal rot Leaf scorch Fire (Sclerotinia)	25 20 6
Chlorpropham	08/01/2020	08/10/2020	Weeds – small nettle	20
Chlorpyrifos	16/02/2020	15/04/2020	Large narcissus fly	10
Dimethoate	24/10/2019	24/01/2020	Bulb scale mite	10
Propiconazole	19/06/2019	19/03/2020	Rust	9
<i>Metaldehyde</i>	<i>31/12/2020</i>	<i>31/12/2021</i>	<i>Slugs</i>	<i>4.5</i>
<i>Thiacloprid</i>	<i>03/08/2020</i>	<i>03/02/2021</i>	<i>For information</i>	-



# Actives at risk 2020

Active	Expiration of approval	Concern	Target	Current risk (with mitigation)
Cypermethrin	31/10/2020	Bees – Use restrictions: non-flowering inc. weeds Endocrine disruptor	Large narcissus fly	10
Epoxiconazole	30/04/2020	Endocrine disruptor 2x PBT*	White mould Smoulder Leaf scorch Rust	20 25 15 9
Metribuzin	31/07/2020	Endocrine disruptor	Weeds	15
Tebuconazole	31/08/2020	Endocrine disruptor	White mould Smoulder	20 25

## Other renewals of note 2020:

- Deltamethrin
- Mancozeb expiration of approval extended to 31/01/2021 (was 31/01/2020)
  - Use against rust,
  - Ecotoxicology and Endocrine disruptor concerns,
  - Possible use restrictions: permanent protection only



# SCEPTREplus

**Trial results indicate which products to take forward as an EAMU**

## 2020 Trials:

- Herbicide Trials
  - Cut flowers (ongoing)
- Fungicide trials
  - Smoulder / white mould (ongoing)
  - Powdery mildew (ongoing)
- Bulb dip trials (ongoing)

# Thank you for your attention

Please email with any  
questions regarding EAMUs

[Joanna.McTigue@AHDB.org.  
uk](mailto:Joanna.McTigue@AHDB.org.uk)



Dr Jo McTigue  
Crop Health and Protection



# Narcissus update - Lincolnshire



# Risk Register 2020



# Risk Register - Pests

				Likelihood	Crop Loss	
Large Narcissus Fly	<i>Merodon equestris</i>	Narcissus	hippeastrum, hyacinth, nerine, snowdrop, vallota, iris, scilla	5	2	10
Nematodes	<i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i> (stem & bulb).	Narcissus	Broad, including: garlic, onion, carrot, fava bean, alfalfa, oats, and strawberry, hyacinth, tulip, narcissus	5	3	15
Bulb scale mite	<i>Steneotarsonemus laticeps</i>	Narcissus	narcissus	5	2	10
Slugs	<i>Various</i>	Narcissus	Wide	3	1.5	4.5

# Risk Register - Diseases

				Likelihood	Crop Loss	
Narcissus Smoulder		<i>Botrytis narcissicola</i>	Narcissus	5	5	25
Fusarium neck and basal rot		<i>Fusarium oxysporum f.sp. narcissi</i>	Narcissus	5	5	25
Leaf scorch		<i>Stagonospora curtisii</i>	Narcissus	5	3	15
Fire		<i>Sclerotinia polyblastis</i>	Narcissus	3	2	6
Rust		<i>Aecidium narcissi</i>	Narcissus	3	3	9



# Risk Register - Weeds

				Likelihood	Crop Loss	
Small nettle	<i>Urtica urens</i>	Various	various	5	4	20
Broad leaf weeds	<i>Various</i>	Various	various	5	3	15

# Chlorine Dioxide Case Studies 2019

Cathryn Lambourne

## Aim of the work

- To carry out additional testing via case studies with growers in Lincolnshire and Cornwall.
- To gain first hand information from participating growers on the ease of having the equipment installed and their perceptions as to the potential value of using chlorine dioxide during dipping.



# Scotmas work

- Commission Ewan Cameron (Scotmas Ltd) to visit 4 sites during the 2019 bulb dipping season.
- At each site,
  - retro fit chlorine dioxide dosing equipment
  - Collect tank water samples before and after the addition of chlorine dioxide
  - Collect bulb samples following dipping with and without the addition of chlorine dioxide
  - Transport water and bulb samples to Rob Lillywhite (WCC)

# Warwick Crop Centre work

- Bulb and water samples from each site transported to Rob Lillywhite for lab tests
  - Test tank water samples for total number of organisms
  - Check 1/3 of treated and untreated bulbs for severity of rots (0-10)
  - Incubate 1/3 of treated and untreated bulbs for 30 days at 25°C and record severity of rots (0-10)
  - Plant 1/3 of treated and untreated bulbs in field location to monitor for crop safety over the next 2 flowering seasons

## Grower work

- Collect samples of treated and untreated bulbs for planting in own fields in labelled plots
- Monitor bulbs for any beneficial or adverse effects over next 2 growing seasons.



# Case study information and views – the grower perspective

**What challenges are you hoping to solve with this treatment?**

*“We’re hoping this treatment reduces or eliminates fusarium basal rot in bulbs for planting, with the secondary effect of reducing nematodes in bulbs.*

*By using this as an alternative, we’re also hoping to reduce the cost, energy inefficiencies and time taken for hot water treatment.”*

**If the treatment is effective and becomes widely available to use, what impact could it have on your business?**

*“A reduction in fusarium and nematodes would improve the health of our stock and hopefully flower yield. With less waste and better quality bulbs this could have significant benefits to our sales.”*

**Do you think the equipment and methods are easy to use?**

*“The principle of application seems to be straightforward and easy to apply to a commercial setting, but the equipment will need to be adapted for each business.”*

# Case study information and views – Ewan Cameron, Scotmas

*“The main objective of this operation has been to supply the growers with an environmentally safe practice while achieving the objectives of fungal control and maintaining the viability of the plant.*

*Work needed to be done to reassure the industry that these methods are effective and can be applied to different growing systems and requirements.*

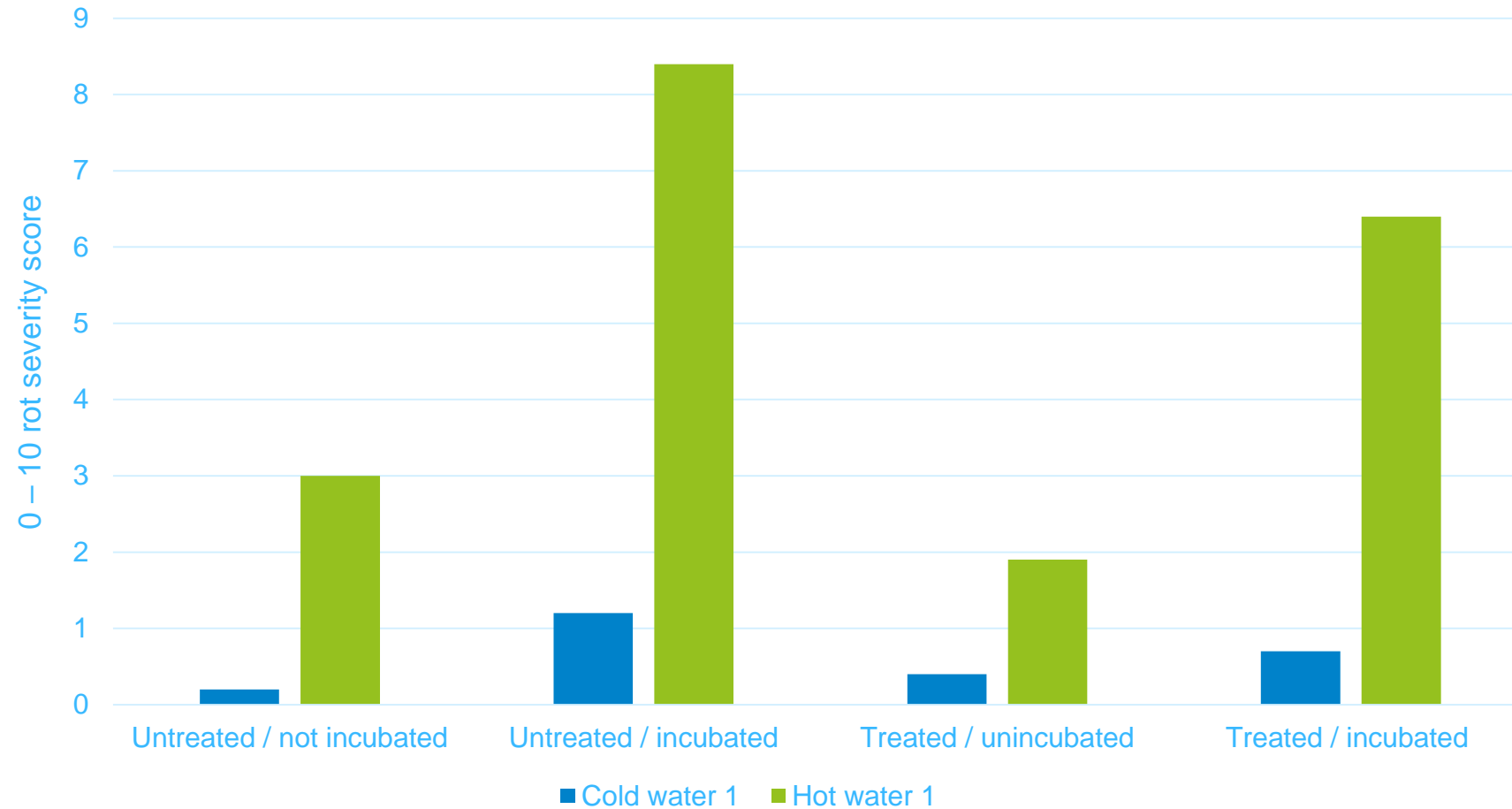
*Following the results of the trial work, the units can be standardised for the industry.”*



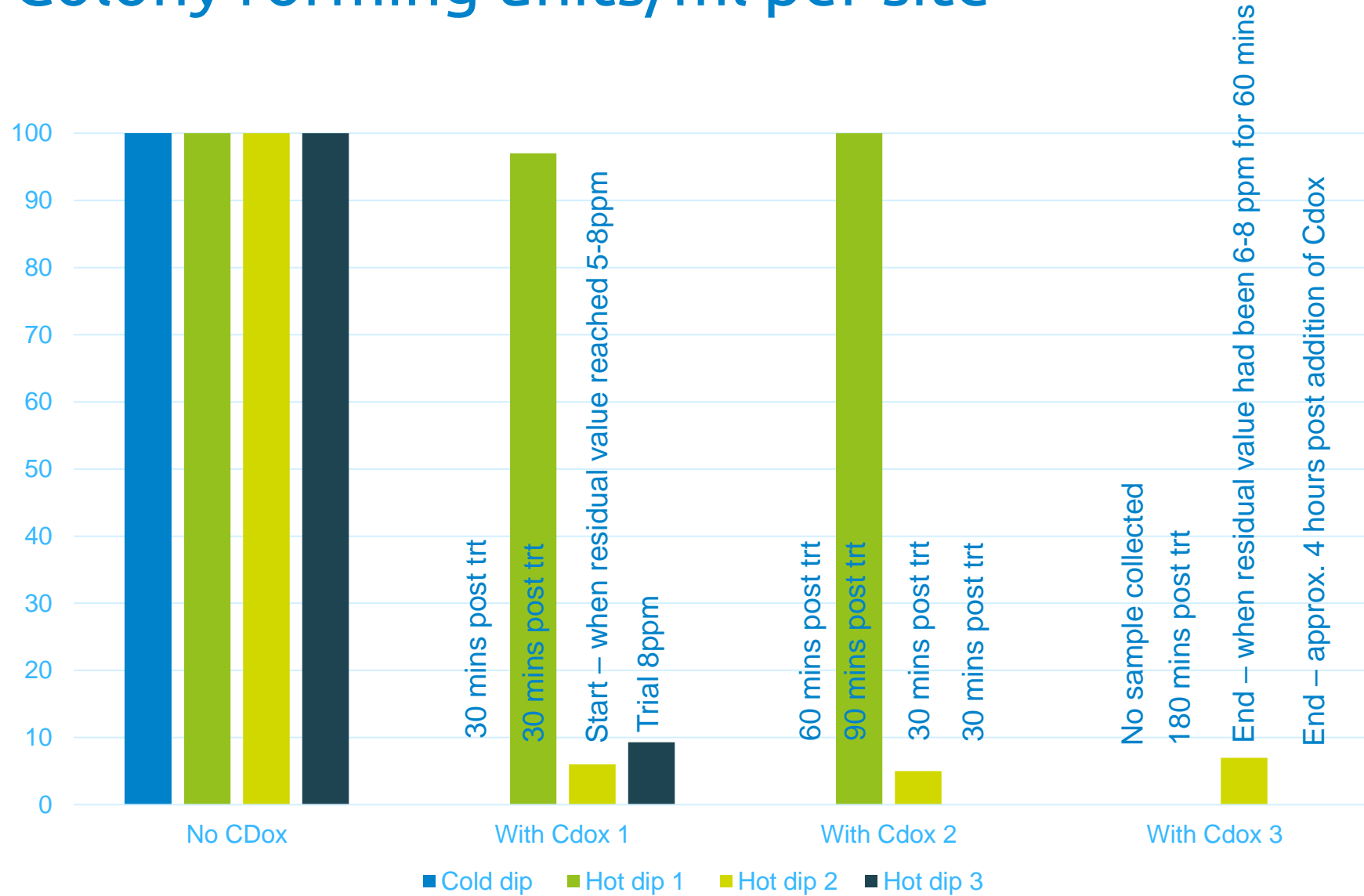
# Results from 2019 dipping



# Severity of rots in bulbs post-dipping



# Colony forming units/ml per site



# Fusarium Basal Rot





# Outcomes of Phase 1 of the project

- 30 isolates of *Fusarium oxysporum* spp. were collected from bulbs and soil and molecular tests have been developed to confirm the presence of *F. oxysporum* f.sp *narcisi*
- Tests have been developed that will specifically detect *Fusarium* in soil samples. This test could provide a measure of the risk of infection from field sites.
- Initial steps have been taken to determine the threshold of spores in soil that are needed to result in infection.

# Plans for Phase 2 of the project

1. Define a relationship between the amount of Fusarium DNA and how this might relate to the amount of (spore) inoculum in field soil
2. Assess the risk of Fusarium disease development in onion, stocks, Narcissus and lettuce and identify how the amount of Fusarium changes over time and space in relation to the whole microbial community
3. Determine the presence of Fusarium in symptomless onion and narcissus to assess risk of disease development in store or pre-planting
4. Determine whether pathogenic Fusarium can grow on the roots of non-host rotation crops



A wide-angle photograph of a lush green field, possibly a wheat or barley field, with a narrow dirt path leading from the foreground towards the horizon. The sun is low on the horizon, creating a warm, golden glow and casting long, soft shadows. The sky is filled with scattered clouds, some of which are illuminated by the setting sun. In the distance, there are rolling hills and a few small buildings. The overall mood is peaceful and inspiring.

**‘Inspiring our farmers, growers  
and industry to succeed in a  
rapidly changing world’**