Let us Sclerotinia collar rot (129)

Summary

- Worldwide distribution. On many vegetables, fruit and field crops. Important disease in sub-tropical countries.
- Cottony growth causes rots of roots, stems, leaves and fruits; also, damping-off. Black, survival bodies (“sclerotia”) form, later producing a toadstool and liberating spores infecting dying leaves and flowers.
- Cultural countries: wide spacing; trellis; prune lower leaves/branches; crop rotation; soil sterilisation; add manures; mulch, do not harvest and pack in wet weather; plough in trash or collect and burn.
- Chemical control: seed treatments: thiram or captan; in the field: benzimidazole, strobilurin or triazole fungicides.

Common Name

Cottony soft rot, Sclerotinia soft rot, collar rot, white mould, lettuce drop.

Scientific Name

Sclerotinia sclerotiorum
This mini fact sheet is a part of the app *Pacific Pests and Pathogens*

The mobile application is available from the Google Play Store and Apple iTunes.