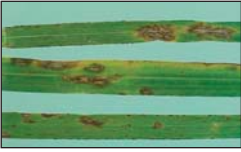

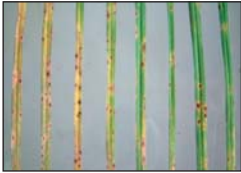





Disease	Effect	Control
 <p>Rust</p>	<p>Rust infected plants are less vigorous and smaller than those without the disease so there are reduced yields as well as a reduction in palatability and nutritional quality.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of resistant/tolerant cultivars</li> <li>• Close grazing at high stocking rates over summer</li> <li>• Applications of Nitrogen fertiliser</li> </ul>
 <p>Pepper Spot</p>	<p>Leaves and petioles develop numerous, small discrete spots. Leaves turn brown, appear scorched and drop. A common disease of clover in wet areas from mid-summer.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Timely grazing and harvesting</li> <li>• Chemical control</li> </ul>
 <p>Grass - Leaf Spot, Blights &amp; Blotches</p>	<p>Localised damage to ryegrass pastures throughout Australia. Disease causes loss of green leaf, reducing forage value and dry matter production.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If disease is noted as increasing, graze or cut to stop infection buildup</li> <li>• Fungicide application</li> </ul>
 <p>Clover – Leaf Spot, Blights &amp; Blotches</p>	<p>Forage quality may be affected by spotting and defoliation and this may have an effect on pasture yield.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Timely grazing and harvesting</li> </ul>
 <p>Clover Viruses</p>	<p>Symptoms are not always obvious but may be more noticeable in spring and autumn growth. Symptoms may vary from leaf mottling, distortion, crinkling and size reduction through to plant stunting.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of tolerant or resistant cultivars where available</li> <li>• Sowing cultivars well adapted to a region to reduce plant stress and virus susceptibility</li> <li>• Allowing new pastures to establish well before stocking or mowing</li> <li>• Control of aphid infestations</li> </ul>
 <p>Damping Off Diseases</p>	<p>Symptoms characterised by either the failure of seedlings to emerge or the toppling over and subsequent death of newly emerged seedlings. Plants that are affected postemergence usually appear shrivelled and discoloured at the shoot base. Damping off pathogens cause infection over a wide soil moisture and temperature range.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of SUPERSTRIKE® seed treatments</li> <li>• Chemical control</li> </ul>