



BIG LAKES COUNTY POLICY

TITLE: Clubroot of Canola

POLICY NUMBER: ASB Policy 09

LEGAL AUTHORITY: Agricultural Pests Act

APPROVED BY COUNCIL: April 16th, 2008

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 16th, 2008

REVISED DATE: 7/11/2011, 8/20/2017, 11/29/2017

Policy Statement

The Council of the Big Lakes County recognizes that Clubroot of Canola is a declared pest under the Agricultural Pests Act of Alberta and is a concern to agricultural operations within the municipality. Council further recognizes that it is beneficial to the County to establish measures to prevent and/or control Clubroot disease of Canola.

Policy

Inspection

1. Upon the recommendation of the Agricultural Fieldman, Council shall appoint individuals to serve as "inspectors" under the Agricultural Pests Act for the purposes of this and other pest related policies.
2. The Agricultural Fieldman shall schedule annual inspection of Canola fields within the County. The Agricultural Fieldman shall use the steps outlined in the current Peace Regional ASB Guidelines for Clubroot of Canola 2.1 to direct inspections.
3. The Agricultural Fieldman shall establish biosecurity protocols to be followed by inspectors while conducting inspections. Protocols shall be designed to minimize Clubroot spore transferal between fields by inspectors and shall follow current Best Management Practices for the detection of Clubroot as recognized by the Province of Alberta.
4. If a Pest Notice results, the Agricultural Fieldman shall include the applicable steps outlined in the current Peace Region ASB Guidelines for Clubroot of Canola 2.1 and the current Alberta Clubroot Management Plan in the "Long Term" and "Immediate Control" measures section of the Pest Notice.

Control

1. Lab Confirmed Clubroot Positives
 - a. The owner of lands lab-confirmed positive for clubroot shall be required to adopt the control measures listed in the Pest Notice issued and shall not plant canola, including clubroot resistant varieties for the prescribed time period based on level of infestation.
 - i. less than or equal to 5% of sample size being symptomatic, a period of two years (1 in 3 rotation).
 - ii. greater than 5% but less than 10% of sample size being symptomatic, a period of three years (1 in 4 rotation).
 - iii. greater than or equal to 10% of sample size being symptomatic, a period of four years (1 in 5 rotation).
 - b. Should the producer grow a non-host crop, or chemical-fallow is performed, the producer must ensure susceptible host plants are controlled each year.



BIG LAKES COUNTY POLICY

2. Failure to Abide

- a. If a producer fails to abide by the Pest Notice, the Agricultural Fieldman shall:
 - i. Destroy the planted host crop and/or uncontrolled brassicae weeds and volunteer canola through herbicide application(s) to prevent soil disturbance and movement if the producer does not do so themselves.
 - ii. Should the municipality be required to enforce a Notice issued under the Agricultural Pests Act, an invoice shall be issued to the producer for all costs associated with enforcement of the Notice, plus any applicable Administrative costs.
- b. After the period of restriction has expired, canola may be seeded. It is recommended the Producer use only clubroot resistant varieties, rotating the resistant variety with each subsequent planting. The land(s) in question will be sampled with each planting of canola indefinitely. Should levels be detected at any of the tiered levels on land(s) previously under a Municipal Pest Notice, a new Pest Notice may be issued.

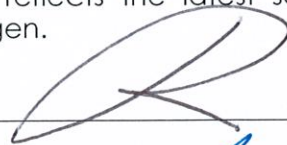
3. Weed Control

Weeds hosting the clubroot pathogen, as listed in appendix 2, and volunteer canola shall be destroyed from within crops on the infested lands, for a period equal to the production restriction listed in municipal correspondence.

4. Resistance Breaking Pathotypes

Should the samples taken from a field test positive as a clubroot resistance breaking pathotype, a Pest Notice will be issued each year preventing canola from being planted until resistant cultivars with an R rating for the pathotype(s) present become available. Once available, the producer must provide proof of R rating to the Agricultural Fieldman and the re-issuance of a Pest Notice will be stayed. A Management Plan for the land will be created by the landowner, signed by the landowner and/or renter, and submitted to Big Lakes County ensuring compliance with the measures set out in the Pest Notice.

ASB Policy No. 09 shall be reviewed annually to ensure it reflects the latest scientific advancements and knowledge regarding the Clubroot pathogen.



Reeve



Chief Administrative Officer



Date of Final Signature



GUIDELINE 2.1 CLUBROOT OF CANOLA

Department: Crop Diseases

Date Approved: July 17th, 2015

Rescinds: NA

PRASB Res. No: 2015-07-08

OBJECTIVE:

To provide direction for the Peace Region to reduce the impact of Clubroot of Canola

PURPOSE:

Establishing a minimum standard in the Peace Region municipal programs and policies in dealing with Clubroot of Canola

DEFINITIONS:

For the purposes of this Guideline, the following definitions shall apply:

- a. Agricultural Township – an area as defined by Alberta Township System, that contains a field currently in agricultural production.
- b. *Agricultural Pest Act* - the *Agricultural Pest Act of Alberta* (R.S.A. 2000, Chapter A-8) and the *Agricultural Pest Regulation* (184/2001).
- c. Field – a plot of land capable of growing a crop susceptible to Clubroot.
- d. Municipal Policy – policy established by each of the Peace Region Municipalities.
- e. Pest Inspector – Agricultural Fieldman or Pest inspector employed by the Municipality.
- f. Reported Field - any field for which a complaint is received as having any symptoms or signs of Clubroot of Canola.

AUTHORITY:

Clubroot of Canola is a pest under the Agricultural Pests Act of Alberta.

The Agricultural Pests Act requires the municipality to "take active measures to prevent the establishment of, or control or destroy pests in the municipality" (Sec. 6)

The municipality shall appoint Pest Inspector(s) under the Act who are authorized to

- enter onto land and inspect for pests; and may
- issue notice specifying measures required to control the pest or prevent the pest from establishing.

GUIDELINES:

1. Each Municipality shall have a Clubroot Policy and a Foreign Equipment Cleaning Policy (or section within the Clubroot Policy) in place.
2. Inspectors will inspect a minimum of 1 field per every agricultural township for Clubroot of Canola in the Municipality each year. An attempt will be made to ensure the canola fields inspected are spread as equally as possible throughout the Municipality.
3. Priorities for inspected fields may include:
 - i) Symptoms are noticed through other inspections (i.e. weed inspections)
 - ii) The possibility that infected equipment was utilized (i.e. equipment was imported from outside the Peace Region)
 - iii) Canola grown in short rotation, especially if grown in succession
 - iv) Reported Fields

AWARENESS:

The stakeholders will have access to information as the Region will:

1. Maintain information handouts and annually print information in various media;
2. Inform municipally-based construction and earth moving companies of Municipal Policy and concerns and request that local equipment be used;
3. Have Regional Agricultural Service Board members act as ambassadors to inform producers and industry on Clubroot of Canola;
4. Advocate that all seed (of a host crop) should be of a resistant variety and this should become mandatory when the disease has been found in the immediate area.
5. Advocate longer rotations between host crops.
6. Inform all Peace Region Agricultural Fieldmen when Clubroot is confirmed within a municipality.

ENFORCEMENT:

When Clubroot of Canola is found within the boundaries of any Peace Region municipality, the landowner will be encouraged to adopt the following measures:

1. Harvest the crop with the total crop being sold or fed, but not sold or kept for seed;
2. Store future seed and crop on site until ground is less prone to contaminate vehicles, i.e. frozen or dry ground;

3. Tarp any loads being transported from the infested land;
4. Clean any crop residue and soil from all equipment and implements before taking if off the infested land (*following the Alberta Clubroot Management Plan*);
5. Seed an area to grass around field approaches so equipment and vehicles can be parked and cleaned while minimizing contamination;

When Clubroot of Canola is found within the boundaries of any Peace Region municipality, the Municipality should consider adopting the following measures:

1. The Pest Inspector shall ensure that the operating producer follows the Alberta Clubroot Management Plan and Municipal Policy
2. The Pest Inspector shall issue a Notice that should contain the following
 - i. Seed a non-host crop and /or perform summer-fallow, for 3 or more consecutive years from initial infestation;
 - ii. Store the crop on site until it can be removed from the field while minimizing contamination of other areas (i.e. moving the crop while the ground is frozen).
 - iii. Clean any crop residue and sterilize (*following the Alberta Clubroot Management Plan*) all equipment and implements before taking them off the infested land.
 - iv. For the 3 or more consecutive crop years from initial detection, the Field is to be inspected annually by the Pest Inspector.
 - v. Following the expiry of the Pest Notice, the landowner may return to a Clubroot tolerant variety of canola.
 - vi. If an infected field is re-seeded to a host crop prior to the expiry of the Pest Notice, the crop will be destroyed as per the Agricultural Pest Act.
 - vii. Seed an area to grass around field approaches so equipment and vehicles can be parked and cleaned while minimizing contamination.



Peace Regional Chair



Peace Regional Vice-Chair



Director of Peace Region AAFF

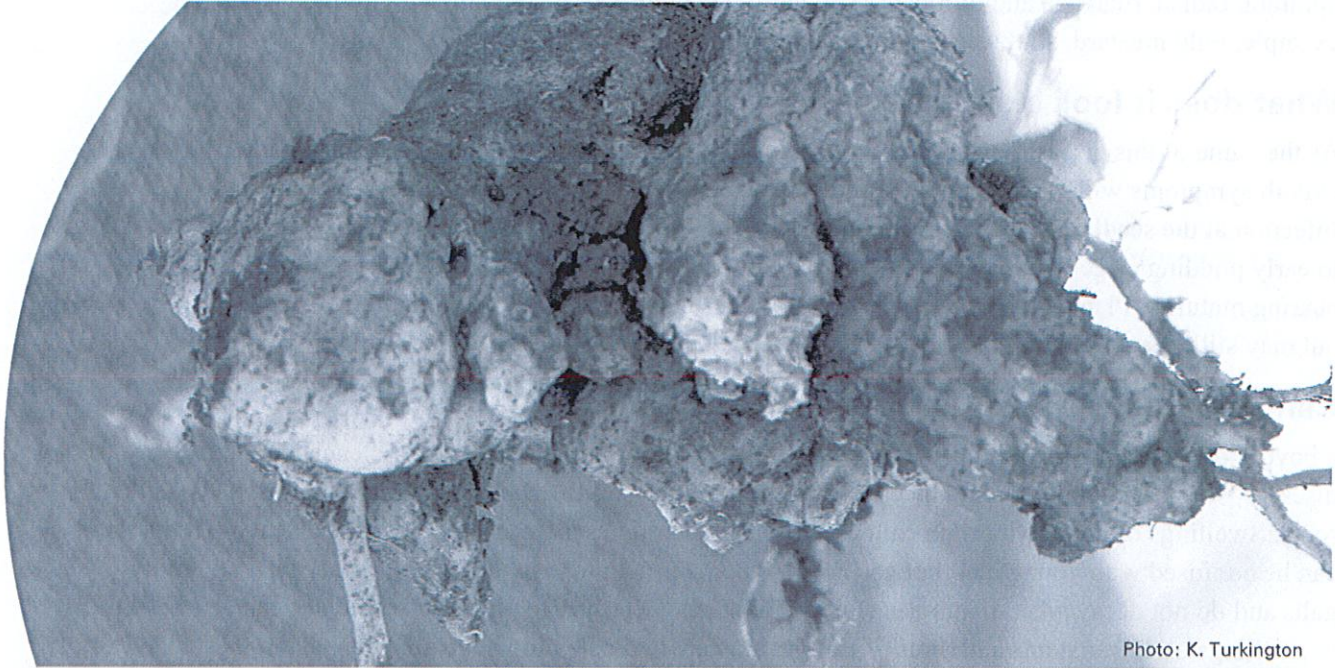


Photo: K. Turkington

Alberta **Clubroot** Management Plan

Developed by:

Alberta Clubroot Management Committee

Revised August 2014

Clubroot Disease Overview

What is it?

Clubroot is a serious soil-borne disease of canola, mustard and other crops in the cabbage family. Cole crop vegetables, for example, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, Chinese cabbage, kale, kohlrabi, radish, rutabaga and turnip, are susceptible to clubroot, as are many cruciferous weeds, for example, wild mustard, stinkweed and shepherd's purse.

What does it look like?

As the name of this disease suggests, roots of infected plants may exhibit a club-like appearance; however, overall symptoms will vary depending on the growth stage of the crop when it becomes infected. Infection at the seedling stage can result in wilting, stunting and yellowing symptoms by the late rosette to early podding stage, while premature ripening or death can be observed in canola or mustard plants nearing maturity. Plants infected at later growth stages may not show wilting, stunting or yellowing, but may still ripen prematurely, and seeds may shrivel, thus reducing yield and quality (oil content).

Can any other diseases or disorders be confused with clubroot?

Above ground symptoms of clubroot may be confused with drought, nutrient deficiencies or other diseases, so suspect plants should be carefully dug from the soil to check for typical clubroot galls on the roots. Swellings of unknown origin called hybridization nodules are occasionally seen on canola roots and can be confused with young clubroot galls. These nodules are more spherical and firmer than clubroot galls and do not decay when mature as clubroot galls do. Exposure to phenoxy herbicides can also result in swellings on lower stems and roots of canola, mustard and cole crop vegetable plants, but these malformations usually lack the large size and lobed appearance of typical clubroot galls.

What causes it?

Clubroot is caused by a microscopic, soil-borne plant pathogen called *Plasmodiophora brassicae*. The clubroot pathogen is classified as a Protist, a group of organisms with characteristics of plants, fungi and protozoans. The life cycle of the clubroot pathogen is illustrated in the Alberta Agriculture and Rural Development factsheet *Clubroot Disease of Canola and Mustard*, Agdex 140/638-1, available online.

Where was clubroot first found in Alberta?

Clubroot was first reported on broccoli, cabbage and cauliflower in a few home gardens in the Edmonton area in the mid 1970s. The first economically important infestation in Alberta was observed on Chinese cabbage in a market garden near Edmonton in 2001. Clubroot was first detected in canola in Alberta in Sturgeon County northwest of Edmonton in 2003.

Where did it come from?

The original source of the clubroot infestation in Alberta is unknown, but it may have been accidentally introduced by early settlers who may have brought infected vegetables with them from other areas of Canada or the United States where clubroot was already established.

Why is it of concern?

Most varieties of canola, mustard and cole crop vegetables currently being grown in Alberta are highly susceptible to clubroot. This disease is capable of significantly reducing yield and quality, and may destroy a crop if infestation levels are high. Swedish researchers found that infestations in canola fields nearing 100 per cent affected plants caused about 50 to 80 per cent yield loss, while infestations of 10 to 20 per cent led to 5 to 10 per cent yield loss. These results are similar to sclerotinia stem rot infection in canola, where a general rule of thumb is that estimated yield loss is half of the percentage of infected stems. A few cases of total crop loss, that is, not worth combining, have been reported in central Alberta.

How long can it persist in the soil?

The resting spores of *P. brassicae* are extremely long lived and may survive in soil for up to 20 years according to Swedish research. Similar persistence is being reported in Alberta. Resting spore longevity is a key factor contributing to the seriousness of the clubroot disease, especially under short crop rotations. Clubroot is not a phytosanitary issue affecting international trade of canola or mustard.

How can it be spread?

In Alberta, clubroot is being spread mainly through soil infested with resting spores. Infested soil can be carried from field to field by farm machinery, especially tillage equipment, and can also be moved by wind and water erosion. Seed of various crops, as well as hay and straw, can also become contaminated with resting spores via dust or earth tag when they are grown in clubroot-infested fields.

What is being done about it?

In spring 2007, clubroot was added as a declared pest to Alberta's *Agricultural Pest Act*. This Act is the legislative authority for the enforcement of control measures for declared pests in Alberta. Annual surveys of canola, mustard and/or cole crop vegetables have been carried out to determine the location of infested fields in the main production areas for these crops. An annual incidence map is published on Alberta Agriculture's website (www.agriculture.alberta.ca). Researchers from many agencies, including the University of Alberta, Alberta Agriculture and Rural Development, and Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, have many active research projects on clubroot. Private breeding programs have released clubroot-resistant canola varieties for western Canada.

What is the current state of clubroot in Alberta?

By the end of 2014, clubroot was present in 30 municipalities in Alberta, mainly in central Alberta as shown in the 2003 - 2014 map showing infested municipalities: go online to [http://www1.agric.gov.ab.ca/\\$department/deptdocs.nsf/all/prm14661](http://www1.agric.gov.ab.ca/$department/deptdocs.nsf/all/prm14661). Clubroot has the potential to spread to and become established in many of the traditional canola-growing areas of western Canada.

In 2014, the first Alberta case of a pathogen shift to overcome current variety resistance was confirmed from diseased areas of a field planted to a resistant variety (observed in 2013).

Clubroot Management Plan Objective

The objective of the Clubroot Management Plan is to minimize yield losses due to clubroot and reduce the further spread and buildup of clubroot in canola, mustard and market garden vegetable fields in Alberta.

Regulatory Status

Alberta's *Agricultural Pests Act* (APA) is the legislative authority for the enforcement of control measures for declared pests in Alberta.

The Minister of Alberta Agriculture and Rural Development is responsible for this Act; however, enforcement is the responsibility of provincial municipalities. Agricultural Fieldmen are responsible for enforcing pest control measures in their respective municipalities.

Clubroot was added as a declared pest to the APA in April 2007.

Pest inspectors may be appointed by the local municipality or by the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development. For a contact list of Agricultural Fieldmen and assistants in Alberta, check online at: <http://www.aaaf.ab.ca/aaaf-directory.html>. Agricultural Fieldmen are pest inspectors under the *Agricultural Pests Act*. Inspectors have the power to enter land at a reasonable hour, without permission, to inspect for pests and collect samples.

The owner or occupant of land has the responsibility of taking measures to prevent the establishment of any pest on land, property and livestock and to control or destroy all pests in the land or property.

Control measures for clubroot are specified in this management plan. It is important to understand that these control measures represent an acceptable standard that is to be applied in all municipalities across the province. Municipalities can enhance the standard within their own jurisdictions.

Factors Favouring the Spread of Clubroot in Alberta

Resting spores can be spread from field to field via contaminated soil on agricultural, petroleum industry and construction equipment and machinery. Soil tillage equipment represents the greatest risk of spreading the disease as soil is frequently carried on shovels, discs, openers, frames and tires. Clubroot surveys in Alberta have found that most new infestations begin at or near the field access, which indicates that contaminated equipment is the predominant spread mechanism.

Other secondary methods of spread could include movement of soil with water or wind and as soil attached to seed (earth tag), hay, straw or greenfeed.

Resting spores are extremely long lived, with a half-life of about 4 years, but may survive in soil for up to 20 years. The longevity of the resting spores is a key factor contributing to the seriousness of the disease, especially under tight canola rotations.

All land users, including growers, custom agricultural services, oil and gas industry operators, construction and transportation companies, recreational vehicle users, etc., need to continue their diligence in removing potentially contaminated soil from vehicles, machines and equipment prior to leaving fields. The removal is crucial to prevent the movement and introduction of clubroot to clean fields and to reduce the widespread distribution of spores within infested fields. Widespread resting spores and frequent exposure to resistant varieties will accelerate changes in the pathogen populations to strains that are not controlled by resistance in current clubroot-resistant canola varieties.

Management Plan Rationale

Clubroot in Alberta is managed through a proactive program that utilizes and prolongs the durability of clubroot-resistant canola varieties in combination with continuing efforts to prevent the further spread of this pathogen in the province. The program includes both an industry/public awareness program and a disease management plan.

The long-term goal of this management plan is to minimize canola yields losses through the judicious use of resistant varieties and to reduce the further spread of clubroot in Alberta.

Best Management Practices

1. Use clubroot-resistant varieties when growing canola in areas where the disease is established. Alternate growing clubroot-resistant varieties with different sources of resistance when they become available.
2. Although crop rotation will not prevent introduction of clubroot to clean fields, the practice will lower subsequent disease buildup and severity and reduce other diseases, such as blackleg. Crop rotation will not eradicate the clubroot pathogen from the soil. Canola growers in high-risk situations (confirmed clubroot in the field or area) should follow traditional canola rotation recommendations (one canola crop every four years) using clubroot resistant varieties. The 1 in 4 year rotation recommendation using resistant varieties is designed to slow down pathogen population shifts to strains not controlled by current resistant varieties and allow time for new resistance sources to be bred into canola. A pathogen population shift to a strain not controlled by clubroot-resistant canola has now been documented in Alberta and has occurred many times in other parts of the world in canola and cole crops.

3. Growing a clubroot-resistant variety in fields without known clubroot but in areas where the disease is prevalent can help slow the establishment of the disease. Since there would be low spore numbers when clubroot does get introduced to the field, this approach should not significantly induce changes in the strains to those that are not controlled by the variety resistance. The greatest pressure to alter the pathogen strains is frequent exposure (rotation length) of the same resistance to high soil spore populations (distinct clubroot patches have occurred in the field).
4. Volunteer canola and cruciferous weeds must be controlled in infested fields to prevent more than three weeks of growth, to avoid the production of new resting spores on these host plants.
5. Practice good sanitation (cleaning and disinfection) of machinery and equipment to restrict the movement of potentially contaminated soil. This approach will also help reduce the spread of other diseases, insects and weed seeds. Resting spores can be spread via contaminated soil. Moderate to high infestations will leave high spore concentrations in soil on field machinery, thus sanitation is very important in these situations. All producers should follow the practice of cleaning soil and crop debris from field equipment before transport from all fields. The most critical step in cleaning equipment is physical dirt removal – knocking or scraping off soil lumps and sweeping off loose soil.
 - For risk averse producers or with heavy infestations, additional cleaning steps will slightly decrease the risk of spread, but will involve considerably more work and expense:
 - After removal of soil lumps, wash equipment with a power washer.
 - Finish by misting equipment with disinfectant. Recommended products include 1 to 2 per cent active ingredient bleach solution (UFA carries 12 per cent sodium hypochlorite in 5-gallon pails or 45-gallon drums), or HyperOx or EcoClear. The use of a disinfectant without first removing soil is not recommended because soil inactivates most disinfectants. A twenty to thirty minute wet period is necessary for good efficacy.
 - Disinfectant footbaths can be an effective first line of defense in a biosecurity program. However, footbaths are not able to completely eliminate biosecurity risks in all situations. Disposable foot coverings should be utilized where possible and in combination with a foot bath to more fully minimize biosecurity risks associated with soil-borne diseases like clubroot.
6. Seed and establish an area with grass near the field exit. A well-sodded grass will retain soil removed during equipment cleaning without creating a mudhole after washing and thus will reduce the re-introduction of infested mud to wheels when moving from this area to the exit. The grass area will not be susceptible to clubroot if volunteer canola and mustard weed species are controlled.
7. Use direct seeding and other soil conservation practices to reduce erosion. Resting spores can also readily move in soil transported by wind or water erosion. Reducing the amount of tillage on any given field will reduce the spread of the organism within the field and to other fields.
8. Minimize vehicle and equipment traffic to and from fields.
9. In situations where fields are lightly infested only near the current access, create a new exit at another distant edge of the field if possible.
10. Scout canola fields regularly and carefully. Identify causes of wilting, stunting, yellowing and premature ripening – do not assume anything!
11. Avoid the use of straw, hay or greenfeed, silage and manure from infested or suspicious areas. Clubroot spores may survive through the digestive tracts of livestock.

12. Avoid common untreated seed (including canola, cereals and pulses). Earth tag on seed from infested fields could introduce resting spores to clean fields. The effect of current seed treatment fungicides on resting spore viability on seed is currently being studied.

Responsibilities

Alberta Agriculture and Rural Development (ARD)

- Pest Surveillance Branch of ARD will coordinate the Alberta Clubroot Management Plan and do the following:
 - provide regulatory consultation and training
 - prepare and provide technical information on clubroot control recommendations and variety resistance stewardship to inspectors and others in the field
 - assist in educating the agriculture industry, oil industry and general public about clubroot and the threat it represents to Alberta
 - inform other industry sectors, such as the agricultural retail industry, environmental companies, custom applicators, petroleum, construction and transportation industries, and landscaping companies, about equipment sanitation requirements to reduce clubroot spread within and between municipalities

Agricultural Service Boards (ASB)

- ASBs will provide support and resources to the Agricultural Fieldmen in carrying out their duties. The Agricultural Fieldmen will do the following:
 - actively survey for clubroot if canola or mustard is being grown in their municipality – follow-up surveys on infested land should be conducted to monitor for resistance breakdown in newly introduced resistant canola varieties
 - provide recommendations and information to farmers on clubroot prevention and management, especially the stewardship of variety resistance
 - enforce control measures as necessary to meet the objectives of the Alberta Clubroot Management Plan
 - maintain records of infestations and provide information on infested land locations to potential land renters, landowners, oil and gas companies and other parties with a financial interest, under provisions of the *Agricultural Pest Act* and the Pest and Nuisance Control Regulation (Section 10)
 - assist in educating the Alberta agriculture industry about clubroot and the threat it represents to Alberta

Landowners/Occupants

- take measures such as vehicle and equipment sanitation as well as proper crop rotation to prevent the establishment of clubroot on their land and to minimize the spread of clubroot to other land or property
- grow resistant varieties when clubroot is present or is known to be present in the area and follow a four-year rotation to deter resistance breakdown
- observe and follow all management practices to meet the objectives of the Alberta Clubroot Management Plan

Agricultural Retail and Service Industry (pesticide/fertilizer retailers, custom equipment leasing, consulting agronomists, Canola Council of Canada, etc.)

- take measures such as equipment cleaning and disinfection to prevent the establishment of clubroot and to minimize the spread of clubroot to other land and property
- assist in educating the agriculture industry about clubroot, the threat it represents to Alberta, and the value of extended rotations for minimizing variety resistance breakdown

Custom Equipment Operators

- take measures such as equipment sanitation to prevent disease establishment and to minimize the spread of clubroot to other land and property
- assist in educating producers and others in the agriculture industry about clubroot and the threat it represents to Alberta's canola industry

Energy (Oil, Gas, Pipeline, Seismic), Construction (Earthmoving, Landscaping) and Transportation (Trucking) Companies Operating on Agricultural Land

- take measures to prevent disease establishment and to minimize the further spread of clubroot to other land and property – examples of such measures include the following:
 - clean equipment when leaving infested sites or areas
 - remove/stockpile topsoil on leases with clubroot before moving other equipment on-site
 - avoid equipment traffic during wet conditions in infested areas
- prepare and follow clubroot protocols for staff and contractors – for example, in 2008, the Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers published best management practices for clubroot disease (<http://www.capp.ca/getdoc.aspx?DocId=139848&DT=PDF>)
- assist in educating the petroleum, construction and transportation industries about clubroot and the threat it represents to agriculture in Alberta

Researchers

- conduct research to increase understanding of clubroot biology and management
- communicate research findings to extension personnel and other stakeholders
- serve as scientific advisors to the Clubroot Management Committee
- make recommendations to producers and the agricultural service industry, as needed, based on scientific knowledge and experimental evidence

Clubroot Management Committee

- provide a forum to represent the interests and views of the agriculture and oil and gas industries in Alberta and western Canada regarding the management of clubroot
- recommend management strategies for clubroot for inclusion in the Alberta Clubroot Management Plan
- assist in educating the agriculture, oil and gas industries in western Canada about clubroot and the threat it represents to canola and cole crop production
- evaluate and revise the Alberta Clubroot Management Plan as required

Additional Resources

Clubroot Disease of Canola and Mustard, Agdex 140/638-1, Alberta Agriculture and Rural Development

Clubroot of Crucifers Control Strategies, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Horticulture

Clubroot Management Committee Contact List – attached

Clubroot Management Committee Contact List

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Alberta Clubroot Management Plan

Developed by:
Alberta Clubroot Management Committee
Revised August 2014
AGDEX 140/638-2

