



On-farm Hygiene

As harvesters begin to roll, remember the importance of hygiene to limit over-winter carry over of pests and diseases. It is essential to return spoil to the field it came from and avoid storing harvested beet on fields which will be drilled with sugar beet next spring.

Storage

As roadside stock begins to build, it is important to store beet in accordance with the conditions. Warm weather conditions mean clamps should be a single load high, not pushed up and not levelled, this will maximise air flow and keep clamp temperatures and sugar loss to a minimum.

Foliar Diseases

If disease symptoms continue, be prepared to spray an additional fungicide, especially on crops planned to be harvested from mid-November onwards. Be mindful of the spray intervals and any other restrictions for fungicides:

Fungicide Product	Harvest Interval (Days after application)
Revystar XE	28
Angle / Priori Gold	35
Twist	21
Caligula	7

Cercospora alerts were issued across a large proportion of the growing region in the middle of September due to warm, wet and humid conditions, however the Cercospora Alert Service has not been triggered since. Keep up to date with the cercospora status [here](#). Click on image (Top right) to watch our video on managing foliar disease and monitor updates via [CropWatch](#).



Powdery mildew infection



Further Information:

Factfiles:

[2026 Fungicide Options](#), [Beet Moth](#), [Beet Armyworm](#), [On-farm hygiene](#) and [Harvest & Storage](#)
BBRO [CropWatch](#) – Weather Stations, Beet Moth & Disease Mapping

BeetCast September:

Hear our thoughts on fungicide strategies, harvest planning for 2026, and autumn cultivations and cover crops to support the 2027 crop.

[Listen to this month's BeetCast](#)



Beet Your Best Target Six: Foliar disease

Refer to the checklist below when considering control of foliar diseases in your sugar beet. See [2026 Fungicide Options Factfile](#). Although we are now into October, as a guide please remember the following:

1. Check your most susceptible varieties first – See [BBRO RL](#) for variety ratings.
2. Spray T1 fungicide at first signs of either powdery mildew, rust or cercospora leaf spot.
3. Start with a product with broad spectrum efficacy against all diseases (e.g. Revystar XE)
4. Re-inspect 2-3 weeks after first spray and be prepared to spray again when required.
5. Rotate modes of action (e.g. swap to QoI containing Priori Gold/Angle at T2) and always follow full label rates to minimise resistance developing.
6. Use T3 on crops being harvested from mid-November (Use second SDHI e.g. Revystar XE or Caligula depending on calendar date and harvest interval for best results).

TARGET SIX: FOLIAR DISEASES





When do you start inspecting your crop for foliar disease?

Check crops regularly from late June for early signs of infections of rust, powdery mildew and cercospora.



Are you prepared for timely applications?

It's important to spray a fungicide as soon as possible once disease is spotted. Get fungicide on farm ahead of time and plan follow-up sprays 3 weeks later.



How do you choose your fungicide & rate?

Rotate chemistry and use full label rates to manage resistance and prolong efficacy. Consider a three-spray programme for crops lifted from Mid-November.




Beet moth

The Emergency Authorisation (EA) of Coragen for Beet moth expired on the 30th September and this product should no longer be applied. If you have used Coragen it is vital you follow all restrictions on its use and make sure that any tops are not fed to livestock. Bear in mind that the harvest interval for this product is 21 days. Prioritise harvest of heavily infested crops, leave those with healthier, active canopies for later lifting as they will be able to continue to build yield into autumn. Hygiene and post-harvest clean-up is essential to manage beet moth ahead of 2027.

Beet Armyworm Caterpillars

As we transition into autumn, with shorter day length and cooler temperatures, activity of these caterpillars has significantly reduced. They will not tolerate freezing temperatures so should not over-winter. Continue to inspect crops for signs of damage and report any late damage to your local BS agriculture manager and/or BBRO Plant Clinic. FERA have produced a guide to differences between Beet armyworm and Silver Y caterpillars which can be viewed [here](#) and BBRO have produced a Factfile with further information which can be viewed [here](#).

If pyrethroids are used for control note the harvest interval of different products (example pyrethroid harvest intervals: Hallmark Zeon - 8 weeks, Decis Protech - 30 days, Cythrin Max - 14 days).

Cruiser SB Stewardship

As drilling of autumn crops for 2027 is well underway, it is important to remember that fields sown with Cruiser SB treated sugar beet in 2024 are still under restrictions whereby you may not plant any flowering species for 32 months after sowing the sugar beet. Full details of the restrictions and species which are considered as flowering species can be found [here](#).