Phoma lingam (sexual stage: Leptosphaeria maculans) is a fungus that can infect a range of cruciferous crops including Brassica species (broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, collards, canola, forage rape, kale, mizuna, mustards, oilseed rape, oilseed turnip rape, rutabaga, turnip, etc.), Raphanus (daikon and radish), and Sinapis (white and yellow mustard).

**Cultural controls should be utilized for all Brassica seed production; methods include:**

- Control of all susceptible weeds (including tansymustard, hedge mustard, penny-cress, Birds rape mustard, western yellow cress, wild turnip, and wild radish) and volunteer Brassica and radish.
- If possible, delay spring plantings to avoid periods of ascospore release; intermittent rains promote release.
- Do not plant in or adjacent to a site where black leg has occurred within the last 3 to 4 years; plantings within ¼ mile of a field containing black leg-infected residues are at high risk for black leg.
- Plant only seed certified to be to be free of Phoma lingam by official testing.
- Hot water seed treatment for 25 to 30 min. in water at 122°F (50°C) or use a fungicide seed treatment.
- Bury residues as soon as possible after harvest by deep plowing, or destroy plant debris. Multiple flailing passes (3) followed by a shallow incorporation may be sufficient.

Protective fungicide sprays should be used to prevent black leg from occurring in Brassica seed fields. Typically, 3 or more fungicide applications will be necessary when disease pressure is high and conditions are wet or humid with mean temperatures between 46°F and 59°F. The first fungicide application should be made after the fall rains commence and just before ascospores begin to release. A second application should be made in early to mid-winter if conditions do not remain cold and dry. The third application can be done in the spring before bolting begins. In specialty seed crops, but not necessarily oilseed crops like canola, it may be necessary to make more than three (3) fungicide applications, especially if disease is found in a field during the fall or early winter months. The extra fungicide applications are necessary to slow disease spread across the field and then to protect the upper canopy the following spring so that the developing seed pods are not infected by Phoma lingam, avoiding the risk of seedborne Phoma. Tanking mixing of two fungicides of different Fungicide Resistance Action Committee (FRAC) groups is strongly recommended to prevent the development of fungicide-resistant Phoma lingam.

Foliar fungicides labeled for use on canola include:

- Aproach or Quadris Flowable (FRAC Group 11)
- Proline 480 SC (FRAC Group 3)
- Priaxor Xemium Brand (FRAC Group 7 + 11)

Foliar fungicides labeled for turnip seed crops include:

- Cabrio EG or Quadris Flowable (FRAC Group 11)
- Rovral 4F (FRAC Group 2) (SLN OR-130001)

Foliar fungicides labeled for use on seed crops of leafy and head and stem brassicas include:

- Cabrio EG or Quadris Flowable (FRAC Group 11)
- Rovral 4F (FRAC Group 2) (SLN OR-130001)
- Procure 480SC or Tebuconazole (FRAC Group 3) formulations such as Onset, Tebustar, Monsoon, Orius, Tebu-Crop, Toledo, etc.
- Inspire Super (FRAC Group 3+9)
- Priaxor Xemium Brand (FRAC Group 7+11)
- Quadris Top (FRAC Group 11+3)