

Project title: Bulb onions from sets: Control of white rot by set, soil and foliar treatments

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FV 4d

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PRACTICAL SECTION FOR GROWERS

Objectives and background

This project set out to test possible uses of Folicur (tebuconazole) to control white rot in onions, concentrating in particular on its use with sets. Three methods of application were tested; set treating, in-furrow spray application at planting or foliar sprays (2 applications), individually and in combination.

Summary of results

White rot levels were high in this trial with untreated control plots reaching 95% of plants infected by the end of July. Untreated control plots and foliar sprays alone had the highest incidence of white rot and the lowest yields. All treatments combined at the higher rates tested had 45% of plants infected, so on this highly infected site no treatment gave total effective control. However, set treatment and in-furrow sprays, to a lesser extent, delayed the development of white rot considerably and reduced the final levels by about half.

Action points for growers

In the light of this trial data, albeit one year's work, it would seem pertinent to seek off-label approval for set treating and an in-furrow application.

Future work should target:

1. Concentration rates of solution used in set treating
2. Using lower rates of active ingredient for in-furrow applications on untreated sets, thus allowing the chance to use a foliar spray if needed.
3. Using high volume spray later in the season on treated sets to provide better white rot control up to harvest

If set treating or in-furrow applications prove to be popular methods of white rot control, then the possibility of enhanced degradation should not be overlooked.

Practical and financial benefits from study

The work has clearly demonstrated the potential for white rot control with tebuconazole with set and in-furrow treatments proving more effective than foliar sprays. More work is required to develop appropriate methods of application and rates for the use of this chemical in future.

EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

INTRODUCTION

White rot (*Sclerotium cepivorum*) remains a major disease affecting bulb onions and other members of the allium genus.

HDC funded projects FV 4b and 4c in 1995 and 1996 investigated seed treatments of tebuconazole (as Raxil - UK 226) supplemented with stem base or foliar sprays of folicur (tebuconazole). Excellent control was achieved with these treatments in salad onions in experiments carried out in North Kent whilst less effective control was obtained in experiments in Lincolnshire on bulb onions with similar treatments. This work led to the new off-labels for tebuconazole as a seed treatment and stem-based spray.

In New Zealand, a good degree of control of white rot has been achieved from a procymidone (Sumislex) seed treatment supplemented by in-furrow sprays of tebuconazole with or without foliar sprays of procymidone, tebuconazole or triadimenol (Fullerton, Stewart & Slade, 1995). However, procymidone seed treatments are not permitted in the UK and the manufacturer, Sumitomo Chemical Company, has indicated that they do not intend to introduce this produce into the UK because of the limited market size.

In Australia, an in-furrow spray of tebuconazole at sowing was found to be the most effective treatment and was more effective than procymidone (Ryler & Obst, 1995).

The above work has shown that soil treatments and foliar sprays of tebuconazole should be tested. The objectives of this project are to evaluate the efficacy of set dipping, in-furrow application soil treatments and foliar sprays on bulb onions from sets.

There is currently an off label approval for foliar sprays of 1 l/ha Folicur in a minimum of 200 l/ha water, maximum total dose of 2 l/ha.

MATERIALS & METHODS

Site HRI Kirton, Boston, Lincolnshire, in a field with a long history of white rot.

Design Randomised block with 9 treatments and 6 replicates. Each plot measured 1.83 x 7.5m (5 rows planted at 0.3m). Treatments were either compared with the untreated control, or in a second analysis using the complete treatment structures, which considered the main effects of treated v untreated sets, different levels of in-furrow treatment and the presence/absence of foliar sprays. Where appropriate percentages were transformed using an angle transformation for statistical analysis.

Husbandry Cultivar Hysam from sets
Planting date 12 March
Harvest date 18 August

All subsequent crop husbandry was according to local practice (see Appendix 1).

Treatments

Treatment code	Folicur Treatments		
	Set treatment ^a	In-furrow treatment ^b	Foliar spray ^b
1	Untreated	-	-
2	Untreated	0.50 l ai/ha	-
3	Untreated	-	2 x 0.25 l ai/ha
4	Treated	-	-
5	Treated	0.25 l ai/ha	-
6	Treated	0.50 l ai/ha	-
7	Treated	-	2 x 0.25 l ai/ha
8	Treated	0.25 l ai/ha	2 x 0.25 l ai/ha
9	Treated	0.50 l ai/ha	2 x 0.25 l ai/ha

^a Set treatment using 0.5% Folicur solution for 20 minutes then dried overnight at 20°C

^b As Folicur

The in-furrow applications were made immediately prior to planting in a 10 cm band using a water volume of 1000 l/ha. The sets were scattered in the furrows by hand and then covered with soil using rakes. Foliar sprays were made on 14 May (9 weeks post planting), and 17 June (14 weeks post planting). These treatments were applied in 400 l/ha water using a hand held Oxford Precision Sprayer. Soil conditions were damp at application (see meteorological data, Appendix 2).

Assessments

Emergence counts were made on 16 and 21 April and 1 May. White rot incidence counts were made on 15 May, 3 June, 16 June, 9 July and 31 July. These assessments were made on 5 fixed one-metre lengths at random, one per row, in each plot. Plants suspected of having white rot were lifted to confirm disease presence. Plants having white rot were removed from the plot to ensure they were recorded only once.

An area of 5.5 m by five rows was lifted from each plot at maturity excluding the white rot count areas. At this stage bulbs showing symptoms of white rot were counted and removed, only sound bulbs were dried and stored before grading for yield data.

Data are presented in the text as actual percentages and as angle transformation (in brackets). The angular transformation is used in the statistical analysis to stabilise the variance thereby making the assumptions (and therefore the recommendations) more valid.

RESULTS

In order to ensure the pre-planting dip was not phytotoxic, sets were dipped in one of three solutions: 0.25%, 0.5% or 1.0% Folicur. After a 20 minute dip, sets were dried overnight then planted in modular trays containing a peat medium for rooting comparisons with untreated sets. Those sets dipped in a 1.0% Folicur solution produced less root, whilst those in 0.25% and 0.5% only produced marginally less root than undipped sets.

Emergence

Table 1. Effect of treatment dip and furrow application on emergence

Treatment code	Number of plants per 5m row (5 x 1m)		
	Assessment Date		
	16 April	21 April	1 May
Untreated sets, no furrow application (1, 3)	24.4	30.1	39.8
Untreated sets, 0.5 l ai/ha furrow application (2)	27.0	27.0	35.8
Treated sets, no furrow application (4, 7)	24.0	31.1	40.9
Treated sets, 0.25 l ai/ha furrow application (5, 8)	25.6	32.1	40.1
Treated sets 0.5 l ai/ha furrow application (6, 9)	24.1	27.8	38.8
SED (40df) untreated sets and furrow application v any other treatment	1.79	2.11	2.36
SED (40df) comparing treatments other than untreated sets and furrow applications	1.46	1.72	1.93

Results from Table 1 indicate that there was no significant difference between treatments on emergence for the first and final assessment dates. The emergence count for treated sets with 0.5 l ai/ha furrow application was lower than for other treated set plots at the second assessment date.

White Rot

White rot was slow to develop with only untreated plots (1 and 3 at this time) showing up to 5% infected plants on 15 May, levels on other plots were much lower. Figure 1 shows the cumulative increase in infected plants for selected treatments. Levels of white rot increased steadily from 15 May to 31 July on untreated plots, reaching 95% infected plants. Treatment of sets restricted the development of white rot until after the 9 July count, after which a rapid increase was seen. The in-furrow spray was less effective than the set treatment initially but by 31 July this difference was not significant. The field spray applied to untreated sets gave a small measure of control (approx. 10% less infection) but this effect had gone by the final count.

Table 2. Effect of set treatment on cumulative % by number onions with white rot at various assessment dates

Treatment (code)	<u>% infected plants</u>			
	<u>Assessment dates</u>			
	3 June	16 June	9 July	31 July
Untreated sets (1,2,3)	27.6	49.3	63.5	81.6
Treated sets (4-9)	3.6	11.0	16.8	47.4
SED (40df)	2.91	4.27	5.51	5.66

As the season progressed, the cumulative % of infected onions increased. Treated sets had significantly lower numbers of infected onions compared with untreated sets at all assessment dates.

Fig 1 Cumulative % of plants with white rot, selected treatments only, untreated, furrow spray only, field sprays only, set dip only and all treatments combined at high rate.

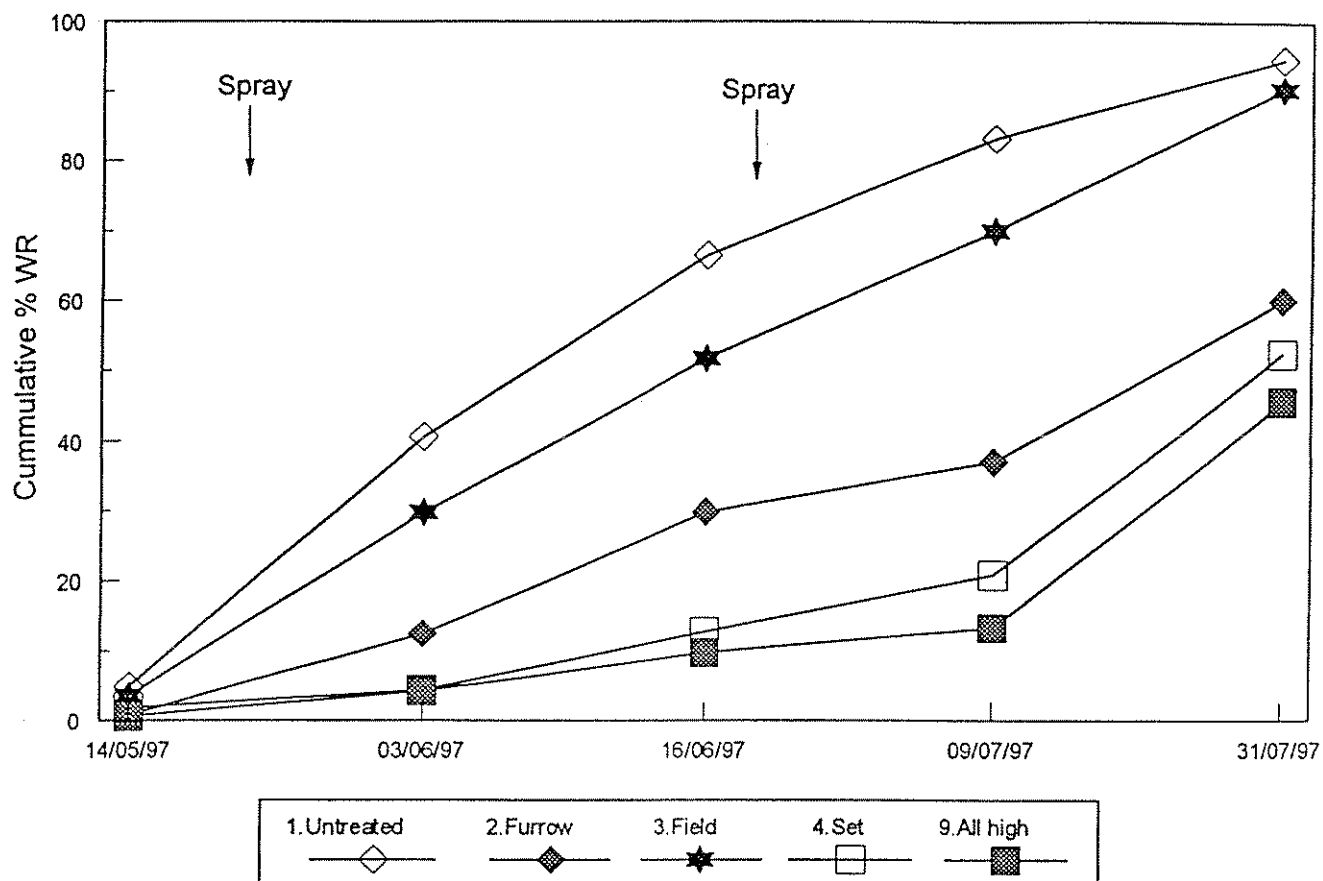


Table 3. Effect of in-furrow application on cumulative % (angular transformation) by number of onions with white rot at various assessment dates

Treatment (code)	% infected plants (angular transformation)							
	Assessment dates							
	3 June		16 June		9 July		31 July	
Untreated sets, no in-furrow application (1,3)	40.6	(39.5)	66.5	(54.9)	83.2	(67.5)	94.7	(76.4)
Untreated sets plus 0.5l ai/ha in furrow application (2)	12.5	(19.2)	29.8	(32.6)	37.1	(37.2)	59.8	(50.9)
Treated sets, no in-furrow application (4,7)	3.7	(9.8)	12.0	(19.2)	18.8	(24.4)	49.2	(44.5)
Treated sets, 0.25l ai/ha in-furrow application (5,8)	4.1	(10.2)	12.1	(20.0)	16.9	(23.7)	46.5	(42.9)
Treated sets, 0.5l ai/ha in-furrow application (6,9)	3.1	(9.1)	8.8	(16.2)	14.8	(22.0)	46.5	(43.0)
SED (40df) untreated v treated		(2.78)		(3.08)		(4.16)		(3.94)
SED (40df) within untreated		(3.21)		(3.56)		(4.80)		(4.55)
SED (40df) within treated		(2.27)		(2.52)		(3.40)		(3.22)

White rot incidence was significantly higher for the untreated controls with no in-furrow application, at any assessment, than for treated sets, with over 90% infected by harvest (Table 3). Untreated sets with a 0.5 l ai/ha in-furrow application had a significantly higher incidence of white rot up to 9 July when compared with treated sets (with or without additional in-furrow applications).

At the final count there was no significant difference between untreated sets with a 0.5 l ai/ha in-furrow application and the treated sets, with or without an in-furrow application.

Statistically, there was no further reduction in white rot by applying either 0.25 or 0.5 l ai/ha in-furrow applications to treated sets, at any assessment date.

Table 4. Effect of set dip, in-furrow application and foliar sprays on cumulative % (angular transformation) white rot at assessment dates

Treatment code	% onions infected (angular transformation)							
	3 June		16 June		9 July		31 July	
1	40.63	(39.53)	66.5	(54.90)	83.2	(67.5)	94.7	(76.4)
2	12.45	(19.20)	29.8	(32.62)	37.1	(37.2)	59.8	(50.9)
3	29.78	(32.74)	51.7	(45.98)	70.3	(57.7)	90.4	(74.9)
4	4.39	(11.35)	12.7	(20.34)	20.8	(26.9)	52.2	(46.3)
5	4.70	(12.15)	12.0	(19.95)	14.1	(21.8)	44.4	(41.6)
6	2.08	(7.58)	8.0	(16.24)	16.4	(23.3)	47.6	(43.7)
7	2.95	(8.27)	11.3	(18.04)	16.7	(22.0)	46.2	(42.8)
8	3.49	(8.26)	12.2	(20.07)	19.8	(25.7)	48.6	(44.2)
9	4.18	(10.55)	9.7	(16.21)	13.3	(20.7)	45.4	(42.3)
SED (40df)		(3.21)		(3.56)		(4.80)		(4.55)

Individual treatment results from Table 4 indicate that the highest incidence of white rot at all assessment dates was from treatments 1 (untreated sets no in furrow drench or foliar spray) and 3 (untreated sets no in furrow drench 2 x 0.25 l ai/ha foliar spray) up to and including 9 July. Treatments 4-9 inclusive (all treated sets) had the lowest cumulative % by number of infected onions, with no significant difference between treatments. At harvest, there was no significant difference between treatments 2 (Untreated sets 0.5 l ai/ha in furrow drench, no foliar spray), 4 (treated sets no in furrows drench or foliar treatment), 5 (treated sets 0.25 l ai/ha in furrow treatment), 6 (treated sets 0.5 l ai/ha in furrow drench no foliar spray), 7 (treated sets no in furrow drench 2 x 0.25 l ai/ha foliar spray), 8 (treated sets 0.25 l ai/ha in furrow drench and 2 x 0.25 l ai/ha foliar) and 9 (treated sets spray 0.5 l ai/ha in furrow drench and 2 x 0.25 l ai/ha foliar spray), all having the lowest levels of white rot.

There was no significant difference between the untreated control and untreated sets given 2 x 0.25 l ai/ha foliar sprays for cumulative % white rot, by harvest.

Yield and Plant Density

Table 5. Effect of treatment on total and marketable yield t/ha, yield over 60mm, and plant density at harvest

Treatment code	Yield t/ha			Sound bulbs at harvest, plants/m ²	% plants sound at harvest ^a
	Total yield	Marketable yield	>60mm		
1	16.3	14.4	11.7	20.8	47.7
2	30.9	28.2	23.8	36.1	82.5
3	14.4	12.8	10.5	18.2	41.6
4	31.0	27.9	24.3	34.3	78.4
5	31.5	29.8	26.1	34.1	78.1
6	26.3	24.3	20.5	30.2	71.9
7	32.0	30.7	26.1	35.8	81.9
8	35.0	33.3	29.6	35.8	82.0
9	33.7	32.2	28.3	38.2	87.3
SED (40df)	3.27	3.56	3.40	2.89	N/A

^aAs percentage of plants at first white rot count

The populations at harvest and also the yields are higher than might be expected from the white rot assessments. However two factors need to be borne in mind, firstly the yield and the white rot assessments were taken from separate areas within the plots and secondly white rot assessments counted infected plants, these were dug up for inspection if foliar symptoms were seen and then discarded. These results suggest that not all the infected plants would subsequently have died (if they had not already been dug up and removed). Indeed in the later stages of the growing season when the plants have many roots, the infection of one root would not be sufficient to kill the plant unless conditions were favourable for the spread of the infection to the other roots too.

The results from Table 5 show that the lowest yields in any category were from treatment 1 (untreated sets, no in-furrow application, no foliar spray) and treatment 3 (untreated sets, no in-furrow application and 2 x 0.25 l ai/ha foliar sprays).

Treatment 6 (dipped sets plus 0.5 l ai/ha in-furrow drench) had significantly lower yields than treatments 8 and 9 (treated sets plus in-furrow application plus foliar sprays) but also had a lower density of sound bulbs at harvest.

The highest total and marketable yields were from treatments 2 (untreated sets 0.5 l ai/ha in furrows drench, no folier spray), 4 (treated sets no in furrow drench or folier spray), 5 (treated sets 0.25 l ai/ha in furrow treatment, 7 (treated sets no in furrow drench 2 x 0.25 l ai/ha folier spray), 8 (treated sets 0.25 l ai/ha in furrow drench and 2 x 0.25 l ai/ha folier spray) and 9 (treated sets 0.5 l ai/ha in furrow drench and 2 x 0.25 l ai/ha folier spray), there was no significant difference between them,

Treatments 1 (untreated sets only) and 3 (untreated sets and 2 x 0.25 l ai/ha foliar application folicur) had the lowest density of sound bulbs at harvest (after white rot affected bulbs were discounted).

DISCUSSION

Allium white rot has proved difficult to control for many years in various countries of the World. Sclerotia are found at various depths of the soil profile and are not evenly distributed. Relatively quick maturing crops may escape severe damage, particularly those having supplementary agrochemical treatments applied.

None of the treatments in this trial were totally effective at controlling white rot throughout the growing season. White rot infection appeared to be fairly uniform over the whole growing season after a slow start. The individual treatments of tebuconazole used, dipped sets, in-furrow sprays and field sprays all showed some control of white rot; dipping being better than in-furrow treatment being better than foliar sprays. Mid season (16 May) field sprays reduced the level of white rot by 22% compared with the untreated control, the in-furrow spray by 55%, and the set dipping by 81%. However, there was no additive effect on white rot levels from applying two or more of these treatments together. By the late July count these benefits were smaller, ie field spray 5% reduction, in-furrow spray 37% and set dipping 49%. The combined effect of these three treatments was a 52% reduction, this was not a significant improvement, over the set treatment alone. Fullerton *et al* (1995) had previously found no benefit from combining in-furrow applications of tebuconazole with foliar sprays in onions raised from seed in New Zealand.

Tebuconazole is not very mobile in the soil (A Walker pers com) and thus in-furrow or set treating ensures that the active ingredient is well targetted to the root zone of the developing onion set. Foliar applications have not proved successful in this trial and it is suggested that if they are needed then only very high volumes of water should be used. Onion foliage and the bulb itself may prevent a high proportion of the spray reaching the base of the bulb.

There were no phytotoxic effects observed from applying the set treatment, however there is currently no approval for this use.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In the light of this trial data, albeit one year's work, it would seem pertinent to seek off-label approval for set treating and an in-furrow application.

Future work should target:

1. Concentration rates of solution used in set treating
2. Using lower rates of active ingredient for in-furrow applications on untreated sets, thus allowing the chance to use a foliar spray if needed.
3. Using high volume spray later in the season on treated sets to provide better white rot control up to harvest

If set treating or in-furrow applications prove to be popular methods of white rot control, then the possibility of enhanced degradation should not be overlooked.

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APPENDIX 1

Crop diary

Soil Type	Silt Loam
Previous cropping	1995 bulb onions 1996 bulb onions
Soil analysis	pH 7.15 P index 4 K index 2 Mg index 3
Fertiliser	90 Kg/ha N as Nitram 50 Kg/ha P ₂ O ₅ as Triple Super Phosphate 85 Kg/ha K ₂ O and Sulphate of Potash
Cultivation	Ploughed December 1996 Power harrowed immediately pre-planting
Planted	12 March: in-furrow treatment applied accordingly 2 Kg of sets planted per plot (1.83 x 7.5m) Sets scattered by hand along the furrow and soil raked over
Herbicides	20 March: propachlor as 5 l/ha Ramrod plus pendimethalin as 2.45 l/ha Sovereign in 300 l/ha water 30 April: chlorbufam plus chloridazon as 3.4 kg/ha Alicep in 450 l/ha water
Irrigation	1 April 0.5 - 0.75" (12.5 - 18mm) 10 April 0.5 - 0.75" (12.5 - 18mm) 24 April 0.5" (12.5mm)
Fungicide	14 May Foliar treatments as per schedule 17 June Foliar treatments as per schedule

APPENDIX 2

Monthly meteorological sheets for HRI Kirton for March, April, May, June, July and August 1997.

OT80119A.DOC (RLW)

HRIKIRTON

WEATHER DIARY

JUNE 1997

DATE	WIND	DIR	VELOCITY	TEMP	REL. HUM.	DEW	RAIN	WIND	TEMP	REL. HUM.	DEW	RAIN	WIND	TEMP	REL. HUM.	DEW	RAIN	WIND	TEMP	REL. HUM.	DEW	RAIN			
10 E	6	7	02	14.3	10.6	61	17.6	5.9	2.0	17.7	17.3	15.8	14.9	14.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	15.2	44.2	0.0	5.64	0.0	0.0		
2 2 ENE	6	7	02	16.2	14.5	82	18.6	10.5	7.4	18.6	17.4	15.5	14.6	14.0	12.1	0.0	0.0	14.8	37.9	0.0	5.32	0.0	0.0		
3 6 N	5	7	02	13.4	11.2	75	14.9	8.0	5.6	17.4	16.0	15.0	14.5	14.0	12.2	0.0	0.0	7.6	22.0	0.0	3.15	0.0	0.0		
4 7 NE	4	7	02	17.4	14.9	91	18.6	10.5	7.4	18.6	17.4	15.5	14.6	14.0	12.2	0.0	0.0	14.8	37.9	0.0	5.32	0.0	0.0		
5 4 NE	4	7	02	17.4	14.9	91	18.6	10.5	7.4	18.6	17.4	15.5	14.6	14.0	12.2	0.0	0.0	14.8	37.9	0.0	5.32	0.0	0.0		
6 7 S	3	6	02	17.5	15.5	80	24.2	13.9	11.5	18.9	17.9	16.7	15.3	14.3	12.5	7.9	9.2	1.4	4.9	27.4	0.0	2.12	0.0	0.0	
7 7 SSW	4	7	01	18.5	16.1	83	23.1	16.1	15.1	19.8	18.6	18.2	15.7	14.7	12.8	Trace	9.2	1.4	8.2	23.8	0.0	4.10	0.0	0.0	
8 6 SW	5	7	02	18.3	16.3	81	23.0	12.8	10.1	19.5	18.4	16.2	15.7	14.1	12.8	4.6	13.8	0.0	9.4	14.7	0.0	3.94	0.0	0.0	
9 1 SSW	3	7	02	16.3	15.8	95	21.8	8.4	5.3	19.2	17.6	15.3	15.6	14.9	13.0	0.0	13.8	1.0	12.9	14.4	0.0	4.40	0.0	0.0	
10 7 E	3	7	02	18.3	15.9	77	21.5	12.6	10.6	21.0	19.6	17.2	16.2	15.0	13.1	0.8	14.6	0.0	6.5	28.2	0.0	3.76	0.0	0.0	
11 8 ESE	2	6	00	16.0	15.4	94	18.5	14.3	13.3	17.4	17.5	17.3	16.4	15.3	13.1	12.6	27.2	2.1	0.1	10.7	0.0	1.54	0.0	0.0	
12 4 S	2	7	02	17.5	16.0	85	21.7	13.8	11.8	18.8	17.5	16.4	16.0	15.1	13.4	0.2	27.4	1.4	4.0	19.5	0.0	2.88	0.0	0.0	
13 6 S	2	7	02	18.0	16.0	79	21.1	13.5	11.0	19.0	17.8	16.5	16.3	15.3	13.4	0.2	27.4	1.4	4.0	19.5	0.0	2.88	0.0	0.0	
14 8 NW	3	7	51	12.0	11.1	89	16.0	10.9	9.1	15.5	15.5	15.7	16.2	15.4	13.4	Trace	27.4	1.4	1.8	17.7	0.0	1.81	0.0	0.0	
15 8 SSE	3	7	51	11.8	10.6	86	15.9	9.5	8.5	15.0	14.3	14.2	15.0	14.9	13.5	0.3	27.7	1.1	0.1	9.4	0.0	2.25	0.0	0.0	
16 6 SE	2	7	02	15.1	12.2	69	17.6	8.4	4.4	18.0	16.0	14.0	14.4	14.3	13.4	0.0	29.3	1.7	7.7	14.4	0.0	3.81	0.0	0.0	
17 6 S	2	6	05	16.5	14.8	82	19.6	8.4	5.6	18.4	18.5	14.7	14.8	14.4	13.4	4.8	34.1	2.2	2.6	14.7	0.0	2.33	0.0	0.0	
18 8 S	2	6	05	16.5	14.8	82	19.6	8.4	5.6	18.4	18.5	14.7	14.8	14.4	13.4	4.8	34.1	2.2	2.6	14.7	0.0	2.33	0.0	0.0	
19 8 S	3	7	02	13.0	11.7	85	16.9	11.6	10.0	16.0	15.0	14.6	14.8	14.5	13.4	3.1	40.1	2.2	5.0	28.6	0.0	2.29	0.0	0.0	
20 4 S	3	7	02	15.7	12.6	68	15.4	9.0	6.1	18.0	15.7	14.2	14.8	14.5	13.4	2.9	37.0	2.0	0.0	14.9	0.0	2.92	0.0	0.0	
21 7 S	5	7	02	14.0	11.7	75	14.7	10.7	9.2	15.2	14.2	13.6	14.4	14.4	13.4	4.5	44.6	1.0	0.9	18.7	0.0	2.14	0.0	0.0	
22 7 NW	0	7	02	13.7	12.1	82	17.1	10.0	7.1	15.8	14.9	13.6	14.2	14.2	13.4	0.7	45.3	1.4	4.3	23.6	0.0	2.98	0.0	0.0	
23 8 NNW	5	7	02	13.5	11.2	74	16.1	11.5	10.4	14.5	14.0	14.0	14.6	14.2	13.3	4.9	50.2	1.3	3.1	18.1	0.0	2.80	0.0	0.0	
24 8 WNW	2	7	02	12.6	9.9	69	16.5	9.8	9.6	16.4	15.0	13.8	14.4	14.2	13.3	1.1	51.3	2.0	4.0	11.2	0.0	2.77	0.0	0.0	
25 8 S	3	6	63	12.8	12.1	92	13.3	10.0	5.3	14.5	14.0	14.0	14.6	14.4	13.3	2.9	80.4	2.0	0.0	32.1	0.0	1.17	0.0	0.0	
26 8 N	4	5	65	12.0	11.9	99	14.4	11.1	11.2	15.4	13.0	13.2	14.1	14.1	13.3	9.2	93.2	2.0	0.0	51.6	0.0	0.98	0.0	0.0	
27 8 NNE	6	5	02	11.1	10.5	92	15.5	10.5	9.9	13.0	12.9	13.0	13.6	13.9	13.2	0.7	102.9	2.0	0.0	47.0	0.0	1.23	0.0	0.0	
28 6 E	3	7	01	14.4	14.0	96	18.5	10.9	10.4	15.6	14.7	13.0	13.4	13.5	13.2	0.1	103.0	2.0	8.3	18.8	0.0	4.47	0.0	0.0	
29 7 N	4	7	02	14.5	13.0	83	16.9	11.4	10.1	16.0	15.3	14.5	14.4	14.4	14.0	13.0	1.7	104.7	2.0	3.1	31.0	0.0	2.17	0.0	0.0
30 8 NW	3	6	63	10.9	10.7	97	13.5	10.5	10.4	12.5	12.5	13.4	14.3	14.0	13.2	15.0	119.7	2.0	0.0	23.7	0.0	1.30	0.0	0.0	

EXTREMES	DEG C	DAY	MEAN AIR TEMPERATURES	DEG C	SOIL TEMPS	DEG C	RELATIVE HUMIDITY	MONTHLY MEAN %	DEG C	MONTHLY TOTAL HRS	SUN
HIGHEST SCREEN MAX	24.2	6	MEAN DAILY TEMP	14.3	5 CM MEAN	17.0	MONTHLY MEAN %	82	MONTHLY TOTAL HRS	153	SUN
LOWEST SCREEN MIN	6.7	5	MEAN DAILY MAX	17.9	10 CM MEAN	15.9	DAYS >= 95%	4	DAYS SNOW LYING	0	
HIGHEST SCREEN MIN	13.3	25	MEAN DAILY MIN	10.6	20 CM MEAN	14.9	RAINFALL	119.7	DAYS GALE (8 OR MORE)	0	
LOWEST SCREEN MAX	16.1	7	AIR FROSTS	0	30 CM MEAN	14.4	TOTAL MONTHLY (mm)	20	DAYS FOG (03.00 HRS)	0	
HIGHEST SCREEN MIN	2.0	1	GROUND FROSTS ON	0	50 CM MEAN	13.1	DAYS >= 0.2 mm	0	DAYS THUNDER HEARD	2	
LOWEST GRASS MIN	29.1	25			100 CM MEAN				DAYS HAIL	0	
MOST RAIN IN A DAY											

HRI KIRTON

WEATHER DIARY

JULY 1997

DAY	D	C	W	V	P	D	W	R	S	S	G	5	1	2	3	5	1	D	C	S	S	W	T	L
1	8	SSW	3	7	2	13.1	12.1	88	17.1	10.0	8.9	14.5	13.9	13.9	13.5	13.7	13.3	Trace	Trace	2	5.0	131	0.0	3.54
2	6	S	3	7	2	14.7	12.6	77	17.9	10.1	9.1	17.0	16.0	14.2	14.3	14.0	13.3	2.0	2.0	1	4.7	184	0.0	2.62
3	4	S	3	7	2	13.5	11.6	78	17.8	9.4	6.0	15.1	14.4	13.9	14.4	14.1	13.3	0.7	2.7	2	2.7	150	0.0	2.94
4	6	NW	2	6	2	14.4	13.0	85	18.8	11.6	10.6	16.6	15.8	14.5	14.7	14.3	13.3	1.3	4.0	1	4.6	101	0.0	3.32
5	5	N	2	7	2	13.8	12.6	86	20.6	9.4	6.0	16.6	16.6	14.5	15.2	14.6	13.4	Trace	4.0	0	9.2	128	0.0	4.56
6	4	WNW	3	7	2	19.2	16.3	73	23.9	12.2	9.6	19.5	18.4	16.4	15.9	15.1	13.5	Trace	4.0	0	9.8	168	0.0	4.29
7	2	W	2	7	2	20.1	17.7	78	24.5	12.7	9.6	20.9	19.9	17.3	16.6	15.5	13.7	0.0	4.0	0	12.2	98	0.0	4.39
8	6	E	2	7	2	21.3	18.6	76	24.8	13.5	9.6	23.0	21.9	18.8	17.5	16.0	14.0	0.0	4.0	0	9.3	147	0.0	4.54
9	3	SE	2	7	2	21.5	18.0	70	23.9	14.1	12.0	22.9	21.7	19.0	18.0	16.5	14.3	0.0	4.0	0	14.5	191	0.0	4.41
10	8	ENE	4	7	2	14.0	13.0	89	18.0	13.4	11.3	18.5	18.4	18.8	18.3	17.1	14.5	0.0	4.0	0	4.9	189	0.0	3.01
11	6	NE	4	6	2	14.2	13.2	89	21.0	9.8	7.5	18.7	18.1	17.4	17.4	16.8	14.8	0.0	4.0	0	7.8	146	0.0	4.43
12	2	SSW	3	7	2	20.6	18.1	77	24.0	11.7	7.5	23.0	21.5	18.1	17.5	16.8	15.0	0.0	4.0	0	9.9	85	0.0	3.65
13	7		3	7	3	17.1	15.7	86	23.6	14.0	3.0	20.0	19.8	19.0	18.5	17.3	15.0	3.9	7.9	0	6.7	121	0.0	3.31
14	5	NNW	3	7	2	17.7	14.8	71	22.3	11.5	7.8	19.7	18.9	17.6	17.7	17.3	15.2	3.6	11.5	0	6.9	120	0.0	3.87
15	6	S	2	7	2	18.7	16.9	81	23.5	13.6	13.4	21.1	19.9	18.4	18.1	17.3	15.4	Trace	11.5	1	4.4	161	0.0	3.22
16	7	W	5	7	1	18.0	16.0	80	19.5	15.4	10.9	20.0	19.2	18.0	18.1	17.4	15.5	8.4	19.9	0	1.8	155	0.0	2.09
17	8	NW	2	6	21	14.3	14.0	97	18.5	13.5	13.5	16.9	16.6	17.3	17.6	17.3	15.5	10.2	30.1	2	0.3	231	0.0	1.73
18	8	NW	5	6	50	14.1	13.9	98	20.4	11.3	11.3	14.8	14.5	15.4	16.8	16.8	15.4	0.4	30.5	2	5.5	313	0.0	2.52
19	6	E	3	7	2	15.4	14.2	87	22.2	12.7	12.7	17.0	16.1	16.0	16.5	16.4	15.4	Trace	30.5	0	9.8	123	0.0	4.12
20	8	N	2	6	2	14.0	13.0	89	20.3	10.8	10.8	17.5	16.7	16.5	16.8	16.6	15.4	0.0	30.5	0	9.7	126	0.0	4.83
21	3	NNW	2	6	5	15.3	14.2	88	21.6	10.0	10.0	20.5	19.0	17.3	17.3	16.9	15.5	0.0	30.5	6	11.6	119	0.0	4.41
22	4	N	2	6	5	17.4	15.4	80	22.1	10.4	10.4	21.1	19.5	17.6	17.6	17.0	15.8	0.0	30.5	6	10.0	103	0.0	3.75
23	1	W	2	6	5	21.4	17.5	66	25.8	11.4	11.4	22.9	21.0	18.2	17.9	17.3	15.8	Trace	30.5	6	10.0	103	0.0	4.78
24	7	SW	5	6	50	19.0	16.0	82	23.0	15.1	15.0	21.9	20.4	19.0	18.5	17.6	15.8	28.1	58.6	0	2.2	197	0.0	3.04
25	4	SW	6	7	3	18.2	16.2	81	21.2	14.1	14.1	19.1	18.1	17.9	18.2	17.6	15.8	Trace	58.6	1	9.2	180	0.0	3.59
26	6	SW	3	7	2	18.1	15.7	77	20.7	10.6	10.6	18.3	17.2	16.4	17.6	17.4	15.9	5.4	64.0	0	8.3	249	0.0	0.01
27	4	NW	4	7	2	18.0	15.4	75	22.1	12.4	12.4	18.9	17.5	16.9	17.5	17.2	15.8	0.0	64.0	1	12.9	159	0.0	4.15
28	7	E	4	6	3	18.6	16.1	76	23.5	11.3	11.3	19.1	17.9	16.7	17.3	17.1	15.8	0.0	64.0	1	9.4	117	0.0	3.95
29	1	W	2	7	1	22.8	18.5	65	26.2	10.6	10.6	20.6	19.4	16.6	17.5	17.1	15.1	1.6	65.6	0	12.6	198	0.0	4.44
30	3	S	3	7	2	18.7	16.6	74	21.6	14.2	14.2	21.3	19.8	18.2	17.9	17.2	15.9	0.0	65.6	0	10.1	296	0.0	2.79
31	8	SW	6	6	3	14.6	12.5	77	17.2	14.0	14.0	18.2	16.3	17.0	17.5	17.1	15.9	1.1	66.7	0	0.2	286	0.0	1.62

Some sun in the morning and late afternoon
 Intermittent sunshine with rain overnight
 Mostly cloudy with occasional sunny spells
 Some sunshine later in the morning becoming cloudy in the afternoon
 Sunny all day
 Mostly sunny with clouds forming late afternoon
 Mostly sunny
 Thin high cloud cover
 Warm and sunny
 Cloudy all morning with some sun early afternoon
 Sunny from mid-day onwards
 Cloudy from 14:00 hours but sunny otherwise
 Slight continuous rain from 10:10 onwards
 Intermittent sunshine
 Continuous light rain pre 07:00 hours, cloud gradually dissipating
 Mostly cloudy with very little sun
 Heavy rain becoming lighter until thunder storm commenced 16:00h
 Intermittent showers decreasing during the day
 Heavy cloud clearing during the day
 Heavy cloud clearing during the day
 Hazy morning becoming bright and sunny
 Hazy morning becoming sunny with variable cloud cover
 A hazy morning becoming muggy and close with a late storm
 Occasional showers during the day but quite warm
 Cold and blustery with heavy clouds forming late afternoon
 Heavy cloud dissipating during the day with occasional showers
 Cloudy and overcast
 Heavy cloud in the morning becoming a sunny afternoon
 Sunny - cool in the morning becoming warmer later in the day
 Showers overnight but dry during the day
 Cold and windy with spots of rain

EXTREMES	DEGC	DAY	MEAN	TEMP	DEGC	SOIL	TEMP	DEGC	RELATIVE	DEGC	MONTHLY	TOTAL
HIGHEST SCREEN MAX	26.2	23	MEAN DAILY TEMP	16.8	5	CM MEAN	19.1	MONTHLY MEAN %	80	MONTHLY TOTAL HRS	236	
LOWEST SCREEN MAX	17.1	1	MEAN DAILY MAX	21.5	10	CM MEAN	18.2	DAYS >= 95%	2	DAYS SNOW L YING	0	
HIGHEST SCREEN MIN	15.4	16	MEAN DAILY MIN	12.1	20	CM MEAN	17.0	RAINFALL	66.7	DAYS GALE (8 OR MORE)	0	
LOWEST SCREEN MIN	9.4	3-5	AIR FROSTS	0	50	CM MEAN	16.5	TOTAL MONTHLY (mm)	14.9	DAYS FOG (09:00 HRS)	0	
LOWEST GRASS MIN	3.0	13	GROUND FROSTS ON	0	100	CM MEAN	14.9	DAYS > 0.2 mm	11	DAYS THUNDER HEARD	2	
MOST RAIN IN A DAY	28.1	24										

HRI KIRTON
 WEATHER DIARY
 AUGUST 1997

D	C	W	2	5	60	16.2	18.0	98	216	14.1	14.0	17.0	18.6	16.6	16.9	16.8	15.9	0.4	0.4	1	0.3	161	0.0	1.89
1	3	S																						Cloudy with drizzle
2	1	NRW																						Sunny morning, cloudy pm
3	7	E																						Overcast all day
4	3	ESE																						Sunny but cool
5	3	E																						Sunny with some low cloud, blustery
6	0	ENE																						Sparse, high cloud, warm but windy
7	0	ENE																						Slight haze, clear blue skies
8	0	ENE																						Hot, still and hazy
9	0	NNW																						Hot with some cloud
10	1	E																						Hot, hazy and humid
11	3	SE																						Clouds developed over the day, quite 'muggy'
12	7	E																						Violent storms from 4.45 am, heavy rainfall, lightning affected light meter, storms at 6pm
13	8	ENE																						Warm, sunny and breezy
14	1	NNW																						Hot and sunny
15	1	E																						Overcast
16	1	SE																						Thunder, lightning, no rain
17	2	S																						Hot and muggy
18	3	E																						Wind became stronger over the day
19	4	E																						Rain overnight
20	1	SE																						Thin, high cloud, evening rain
21	3	SW																						Rain late afternoon
22	2	N																						Intermittent rain, clouds less developed
23	8	S																						Intermittent rain
24	7	ESE																						Intermittent rain - some showers heavy
25	8	NNW																						Rain in the afternoon, very overcast
26	6	SSW																						Intermittent rain with the wind picking up after 5pm
27	8	SSE																						Intermittent rain before 9.30 am, overcast all day with storms at 6pm
28	4	W																						Cold and blustery, rain at 10pm
29	4	W																						Drizzle on and off through the day
30	8	SSW																						Slight drizzle
31	8	SE																						

EXTREMES	DEGC	DAY	MEAN AIR TEMPERATURES	DEGC	SOIL TEMPS	DEGC	RELATIVE HUMIDITY	MONTHLY TOTAL HRS
HIGHEST SCREEN MAX	32.1	11	MEAN DAILY TEMP	19.6	5 CM MEAN	20.6	85%	78
LOWEST SCREEN MIN	9.0	2	MEAN DAILY MAX	24.3	10 CM MEAN	19.3	DAYS >= 85%	6
HIGHEST SCREEN MIN	17.9	27	MEAN DAILY MIN	14.8	20 CM MEAN	18.4	RAINFALL	
LOWEST SCREEN MAX	19.4	26	AIR FROSTS	0	30 CM MEAN	18.5	TOTAL MONTHLY (mm)	124.2
LOWEST GRASS MIN	7.6	16	GROUND FROSTS ON	0	50 CM MEAN	17.8	DAYS >= 0.2 mm	13
MOST RAIN IN A DAY	47.5	12			100 CM MEAN	16.7	DAYS THUNDER HEARD	3