B2. Disease Management x Row Space, Wimmera (Vectis), Victoria

Aim

To investigate if optimum disease management strategies change in different row spacings across a range of faba bean genotypes, differing in ascochyta blight and chocolate spot susceptibility.

Treatments

Varieties: Nura, Farah, AF03063, AF03109, AF05054, AF05073, 1269*483/6-1, 974*(611*974)/15-1.

Fungicide Regimes:

Regime	Chemical & Application Rate[1]	Timing
Complete	chlorothalonil 720 @ 2L/ha carbendazim 500 @ 500ml/ha	Fortnightly starting 6 weeks after emergence.
Double Choc (Cx2)	carbendazim 500 @ 500ml/ha	early and late flower
Triple Choc (Cx3)	carbendazim 500 @ 500ml/ha	early, mid and late flower
Nil	Nil	Nil

1. Refers to application rate of the product

Row Spacings/Stubble: 17.2 cm row spacing, slashed stubble (sl17),
60 cm row spacing, inter-row, standing stubble (ST60).

Other Details

Sowing date: 15 May.
Fertiliser: MAP + Zn @ 60 kg/ha at sowing.
Plant Density: 20 plants/m^2.

Results and Interpretation

- Key Message: Disease pressure was low in the trials and no major effects of agronomic treatment were noted.

- Disease Presence – Disease levels (both Chocolate spot and Ascochyta Blight) were only present at very low levels in these trials in 2010. This was a surprise as many growers experienced difficulty in managing the disease. The reason for low disease pressure was unclear.

- Grain Yield – Grain yields showed a similar trend to that observed in the sowing time x row space trial described above. AF5073 was significantly higher yielding than all other genotypes. (Table C3.2, highlighted).

Table B2.1. The main effect of genotype on grain yield (t/ha) at Vectis in 2010.

Genotype	1269*483/6-1	974*(611*974)/15-1	AF03063	AF03109	AF05054	AF05073	Farah	Nura
Grain Yield (t/ha)	4.00	4.08	4.16	4.11	4.08	4.78	4.26	4.26

lsd(P<0.05) = 0.27

Key Findings and Comments

Disease pressure was low in the trials and no major effects of agronomic treatment were noted.