F6. Blackspot Management, MRZ Mid North (Hart), South Australia

Aim

To assess the use of fungicides for the control of blackspot (ascochyta blight) and effect on yield in field pea.

Treatments

Variety: Kaspa
Sowing dates: 3rd May
Fungicide treatments: see Table .

Other Details

Row Spacing:	25cm (10 inches)
Seeding system:	Knife point cone seeder
Seeding rate:	120 pl/m^2
Fertiliser:	Impact on DAP +Zn (2%) @ 100 kg/ha at sowing
Inoculum:	Nil
Soil Type:	Sandy clay loam/clay loam

Table 1: Fungicide treatments, rates and application timings for a field pea blackspot management trial, Hart 2014.

Treatment	Chemical active	Application rate	Application timing
Nil	Nil	0	Nil
Fluid injection 1	Flutriafol	400ml/ha	at sowing
Fluid injection 2	Triadmefon	1L/ha	at seeding
Impact on fertiliser	Flutriafol	400ml/ha	at seeding
P-Pickel T® (PPT)	thiram + thiabendazole	200ml/100kg	seed dressing
PPT + 2x Mancozeb	thiram + thiabendazole & Mancozeb in crop	= 200ml/ha 2kg/ha	seed dressing In crop (10 node; early flower)

Results and interpretation

- Disease - Due to a relatively cold winter, low spring rainfall and moderate crop biomass, disease pressure was low in this trial. As such there were no measurable levels of ascochyta blight to warrant disease rating.
- Grain Yield – There was no significant yield response from application of fungicide treatments. A mean yield of 2.0 t/ha was obtained across all treatments.

Key findings and comments

- The risk of blackspot is influenced by many factors of which seasonal conditions play a significant role in disease outbreak as was observed in this trial. Fungicide use to control blackspot is one of the strategies to minimise the disease. Although there was no effect of fungicide treatment on yield, previous trials have shown that crops sown into high blackspot risk and with a high yield potential can benefit from a fungicide strategy of P-Pickel T seed dressing combined with a mancozeb spray at 9 nodes growth stage followed by a second spray at early flowering.
- Overall, it is important for growers to implement an integrated approach to manage the disease every year in order to maintain high yields.