F7. Field Pea Crop-topping, MRZ Yorke Peninsula (Melton), South Australia

Aim

To assess the agronomic practice of 'crop topping' at multiple application timings on grain yield and grain weight of field pea varieties varying in plant maturity.

Treatments

Varieties:	see Table .				
Treatments:	see Table 1	for crop topping application timing and dates			
	Nil	- no desiccant applied			
	Early	- applied approximately two weeks prior to the ryegrass milky			
		dough stage			
	Mid/Recommended - applied at the ryegrass milky dough stage				
NB: A late treatme	nt was not a	oplied in 2014 due to the dry and rapid finish to the season.			

Other Details

Sowing date:	29 th May
Fertiliser:	MAP + Zn (2%) @ 90 kg/ha at sowing
Seed Treatment:	P-Pickel T (200ml/100 kg seed)
Foliar Fungicides:	Canopy Closure –Carbendazim @500ml/ha, Chlorothalonil @2L/ha Mid flowering to Early Podding – Carbendazim @500ml/ha, Chlorothalonil @ 2L/ha

Results and Interpretation

Grain yield

- Significant timing and variety responses for grain yield were observed indicating that varieties performed similarly across the three crop timings.
- Across all varieties, a 24% yield loss was incurred from crop topping two weeks prior to the recommended timing (rye grass milk dough stage) compared to the recommended and Nil treatments which yielded similar.
- PBA Oura and OZP1101 were the equal higher yielding varieties while Kaspa was the lower yielding variety than all other varieties except Parafield and PBA Coogee (Error! Reference source not found.).

Grain weight

- Significant two way interactions (timing by variety) were observed for grain weight.
- Crop topping two weeks prior to the recommended timing (rye grass milk dough stage) led to lower grain weights compared to the recommended and Nil treatments which yielded similar.
- On average a 17% grain weight reduction was observed from early crop topping across all varieties varying from 6% (PBA Oura) to 28% (Kaspa).

Key findings and comments

• All varieties showed similar levels of yield loss from crop topping two weeks prior to the recommended timing (rye grass milk dough stage) and no yield loss at the recommended timing under dry finishing conditions in 2014 and therefore no one variety was more or less suited to this agronomic practice.

Previous research has suggested that all field pea varieties with early maturity ratings or early to midmaturity ratings are well suited to the practice of crop topping in SA even in seasons with longer and more favourable finishes. Varieties rated mid maturity or later require more caution with this practice in some seasons.

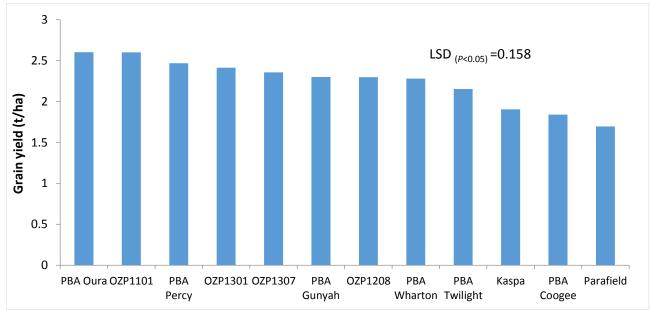


Figure 7: Grain yield (t/ha) of 12 field pea varieties averaged across two crop topping regimes at Melton, South Australia, 2014.

Table 1: Effect of crop-top timing on grain yield and grain weight of field pea varieties at Melton, SouthAustralia 2014. Varieties are ranked in order according to their visual maturity rating from earliest to latest(E = Early, M = Mid, L = Late).

Treatment	Maturity Profile		Yield (t/ha)	Yie	ld (% of Nil)	Grain Wt. (g/100)	Grain Weight (% of Nil)	
Variety	Flower Timing	Maturity Timing		- 2 wks ^a (15/10)	Recommended 23/10)	Nil	- 2 wks ^ª (15/10)	Recommended 23/10)
PBA Twilight	E	E	2.15			18.9	85	99
PBA Percy	VE	Е	2.47			21.5	84	98
PBA Wharton	E	Е	2.28			18.6	85	97
PBA Oura	E-M	E	2.60			19.7	94	105
PBA Gunyah	E-M	E	2.30			19.5	85	101
OZP1301	M-L	М	2.41	76	97	15.6	83	100
OZP1307	M-L	М	2.36	-	_	18.9	81	99
OZP1101	L	М	2.60			18.6	81	95
OZP1208	L	М	2.30			19.1	80	102
Kaspa	L	М	1.90			17.4	72	100
PBA Coogee	L	М	1.84			17.9	81	100
Parafield	M-L	M-L	1.70			16.0	85	102
Mean			2.24	1.87	2.40	18.48	83	100

LSD (P<0.05) variety 0.158 (grain yield), timing 0.404 (grain yield)

NB: shading indicates a significant difference from the nil treatment.