Field Pea, Disease Management, HRZ Western District (Inverleigh), Victoria

Aim

To assess the efficacy of fungicide programs to manage black spot in field peas in the Victorian high rainfall zone (HRZ).

Treatments

Table 1. Disease management treatments in field peas at Inverleigh.

Treatment	Product	Rate/ha	Date 2018
NIL	Nil		
CHL x 2	Chlorothalionil 720	1.2 L	27 Jul
	Chlorothalionil 720	1.2 L	10 Sep
MAN x 2	Mancozeb	2 kg	27 Jul
	Mancozeb	2 kg	10 Sep
VER x 2	Veritas	1 L	27 Jul
	Veritas	1 L	10 Sep
AVI x 2	Aviator Xpro	600 mL	27 Jul
	Aviator Xpro	600 mL	10 Sep
CHL + AVI	Chlorothalonil 720	1.8 L	27 Jul, 10 Sep, 25 Sep, 24 Oct
	Aviator Xpro	600 mL	

Table 2. Other Site Details

Variety	PBA Wharton
Sowing date	1 May
Stubble management	Burnt
Row spacing (cm)	20
Plant density (pl/m^2)	30
Fertiliser[1] (kg/ha)	60

1. MAP

Results and Interpretation

- **Key Messages:** There was low disease pressure in 2018 and no differences in grain yield between the untreated and fungicide programs.

- **Summary:** Fungal disease is a major constraint to pulse production in the Victorian high rainfall zone (HRZ). New products such as Aviator Xpro and Veritas are available which may have greater efficacy against disease in pulses than older products such as Carbendazim. This trial evaluated fungicide strategies that integrated new and old products at various timings.
- There was very low disease pressure in 2018 and no fungicide strategy provided notably greater disease control than the nil control. There was no difference in grain yield between the untreated plots and the fungicide strategy treatments, nor were there any differences in grain yield between fungicide strategies. Disease pressure was so low in field peas at Inverleigh that disease was not assessed.

Table 3. Grain yield of field peas under various disease management strategies at Inverleigh.

Treatment	Grain Yield (t/ha)	
NIL	2.9	-
CHL x 2	2.9	-
MAN x 2	3.2	-
VER x 2	3.2	-
AVI x 2	3.1	-
CHL + AVI	3.1	-
LSD (P<0.05)	**0.4**	