Chickpea, Disease Management, LRZ Northern Mallee (Werrimull), Victoria

Aim

To evaluate fungicide strategies to manage ascochyta blight in chickpea in the low rainfall Mallee environment.

Treatments

Four fungicide strategies were compared to a nil control and full control (fortnightly Chlorothalonil @ 1.5 L/ha). Treatments combined fungicides applied to either the seed (P Pickel T) or fertiliser (Uniform @ 400 ml/ha) with foliar applied fungicides (Chlorothalonil @1.5 L/ha or Aviator Xpro @ 600 ml/ha) (**Table 3**). All fungicide strategies were evaluated in Genesis 090 chickpea sown at 106 kg/ha and PBA Striker chickpea sown at 101 kg/ha.

Table 3. Fungicide treatments for the ascochyta management in chickpea trial.

Fungicide Strategy	Seed Treatment	Fertiliser Treatment	In-crop Fungicide	In-crop fungicide timing
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	-
PPT	PPT	Nil	Nil	-
Uniform	Nil	Uniform	Nil	-
PPT + Chlorothalonil (Strategic)	PPT	Nil	Chlorothalonil	6 weeks post sow Early flowering Pod fill
PPT + Aviator Xpro	PPT	Nil	Aviator Xpro	6 Weeks post sow
Full Control - Chlorothalonil (Fortnightly)	PPT	Nil	Chlorothalonil	Fortnightly

Table 4. Other Site Details

Sowing Date	15 May 2018
Plant Density (plant/m^2)	PBA Striker (45), Genesis 090 (35)
Stubble (height cm)	5
Row Spacing (cm)	28
Fertiliser	50 kg/ha Granulock Z

Results and Interpretation

- Both varieties had similar grain yields (Genesis 090: 0.28 t/ha, PBA Striker: 0.26 t/ha) and no significantly different effect of fungicide treatment (Table 3). There was no evidence of an interaction between the fungicide and the variety.

Table 5. Chickpea grain yield for each fungicide strategy at Werrimull in 2018.

Treatment	Grain Yield (t/ha)
1. Nil	0.27
2. PPT	0.27
3. Uniform	0.24
4. PPT + Chlorothalonil (Strategic)	0.31
5. PPT + Aviator Xpro	0.26
6. Full Control	0.27
LSD (P<0.05)	**NS**