# "Canola Fungicide Trials"

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### **Key Outcomes:**

• Different fungicide applications didn't result in a significant difference in grain yield, however there was a large difference in the amount of internal blackleg infection.

**Trial Objectives:** To assess the effectiveness of foliar fungicides in canola

**Trial Duration:** 2011-12

**Location:** Keith Farmer Co-operators: Kym Makin

Soil Type:

**Paddock History:** 

## **Monthly Rainfall:**

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	April-Oct	Total	Jan - Mar
Keith (Post Office)	57	82	66	17	30	42	62	54	29	22	43	19	256	522	205

**Yield Limiting Factors:** 

Type of Trial: Replicated Plot Trial

**Trial Design:** 8m long plots x 8 rows at 15cm spacings (1.2m total width);

3 replicates

#### **Treatments:**

Fungicides were tested at Keith with a combination of fungicide treatments applied to the canola varieties 44C79 and 44Y84. Treatments are listed in Table 1.

The foliar fungicide tested was Prosaro, applied at 400 ml/ha at different growth stages. Prosaro is likely to be registered later in 2012 for blackleg and sclerotinia control in canola.

All trials were sown with small plot equipment and managed as per usual agronomic treatments. Grain yield was determined by machine harvest



#### Results:

# <u>Table 1. Mean blackleg internal infection and grain yield for two canola varieties at Keith 2011</u>

		kleg infection %)	Yield (kg/ha)		
Fungicide treatment	44C79	44Y84	44C792	44Y843	
Prosaro applied at 4-6 leaf and 8-10 leaf stage	14	20	1956	2149	
Prosaro applied at 4-6 leaf stage	12	26	1839	2372	
Prosaro applied at 8-10 leaf stage	11	28	1958	2156	
Jockey (Control)	7	17	1754	2356	
Jockey plus Prosaro at 4-6 and 8-10 leaf stage	3	1	1975	2356	
Jockey plus Prosaro at 4-6 leaf stage	3	5	1832	2332	
Jockey plus Prosaro at 8-10 leaf stage	4	5	2032	2466	
Untreated (Control)	16	56	2018	2258	

Site mean	2113
CV%	9.57
lsd(0.05)	NS

#### **Comments**

While there was a difference in the amount of blackleg internal infection, there was no significant difference in grain yield between the varieties or between the combinations of fungicide treatment.

However, the combination of Jockey plus Prosaro gave very good control of blackleg and it would be recommended that a combination of the two rather than just relying on later applications of Prosaro would be the best way to use the foliar option. Bayer Crop Science will also recommend this combination.

The hardest decision will be whether to rely on fungicides applied on the seed or on the fertiliser upfront or to use the foliar option. We will continue to undertake research into these combinations of product to try to give better information in future.

