

Field pea disease management

2025 – Barellan

Key findings

- There was no difference in observed disease incidence between treatments at any assessment timing through the season.
- Vegetative growth and canopy development was similar across all treatments.
- Despite the lack of differences in disease severity and NDVI, grain yield varied between treatments. Miravis® Star at 500 mL/ha (1.96 t/ha) or 750 mL/ha (1.91 t/ha) resulted in the highest yield, with other treatments including the Nil averaging 1.71 t/ha.

Background

A trial was conducted to determine if foliar fungicides can be used effectively to manage foliar fungal disease in field peas and to identify the most cost effective strategy in low rainfall environments.

Seasonal conditions were warmer and drier than average, conditions not conducive to fungal disease development. As a result there was very little disease observed in the trial.

Seasonal conditions

Conditions for the first 4 months of the year were very dry, with below average rainfall and above average temperatures. Warm and dry conditions persisted into May, with some much-needed rain towards the end of the month (Table 1). Follow up rain occurred mid-late June, before the crop accessed stored soil moisture.

With warmer, windy days and cold, frosty nights impacting topsoil moisture, below average rainfall continued throughout June, July and August as drought conditions strengthened. Much needed rain occurred in early September.

The Barellan trial received 148.4 mm growing season rainfall (GSR) from April–October (263.6mm GSR average) with 45 mm (30%) of this rainfall received during September and October.



**Very low level of disease in lower canopy,
17 September 2025 at Barellan**

Table 1: Monthly rainfall at Barellan Post Office (BOM Number 74005) in 2025.

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
2025	17.0	15.7	29.0	0.2	31.0	31.2	28.0	13.0	36.4	8.6	19.1	47.2	276.4

Trial details, management and treatments

Table 2: Trial management of the pulse phosphorus response trial at Barellan in 2025.

2025	Management
Pre-sow herbicides	Terbyne® Xtreme @ 0.86 L/ha + Reflex® @ 0.75 L/ha + Paraquat 250 g/L @ 2 L/ha
Sowing date	28 May
Starter fertiliser	120 kg/ha Superfect
Variety	APB Bondi [®]
Sowing rate	Calculated from seed size for target plant population 40 plants/m ²
Post-emergent herbicides	15 July: Brodal® Options @ 0.2 L/ha 1 August: Status® @ 0.5L/ha + Factor® @ 80 g/ha + AMS @ 0.5kg/100L + sodium molybdate @ 25 g/ha + Hasten™ @ 1%
Fungicide	17 September: as per treatment (Table 3)
Insecticide	1 October: Alpha-Scud® 300SC @ 0.1 L/ha + BS 1000 @ 0.2%
Desiccation	10 November
Harvest Date	20 November

Table 3: Fungicide treatments applied at canopy closure (17 September) of APB Bondi[®] field peas at Barellan in 2025.

Fungicide treatments			
Number	Product	Active ingredient concentration	Application rate
1	Nil		
2	Amistar® Xtra	200 g/L azoxystrobin + 80 g/L cyproconazole	800 mL/ha
3	Miravis® Star	150 g/L fludioxonil + 100 g/L pydiflumetofen	250 mL/ha
4	Miravis® Star	150 g/L fludioxonil + 100 g/L pydiflumetofen	500 mL/ha
5	Miravis® Star	150 g/L fludioxonil + 100 g/L pydiflumetofen	750 mL/ha
6	Bravo® Weatherstik®	720 g/L chlorothalonil	1.1 L/ha

Results

Seasonal conditions in 2025 were not conducive to disease development. As such there was very minimal disease in the trial, with no difference in disease scores between any of the treatments at each timing. There were also no differences in NDVI between any of the treatments.

Despite this there were differences in grain yield (Figure 1). The application of Miravis® Star at either 500 mL/ha or 750 mL/ha resulted in the highest yield, ~1.94 t/ha. Amistar® Xtra, Bravo® Weatherstik® and the lowest rate of Miravis® Star were equal to the nil treatment, yielding 1.7 t/ha.



**Applying fungicide treatments to field peas,
17 September 2025 at Barellan**

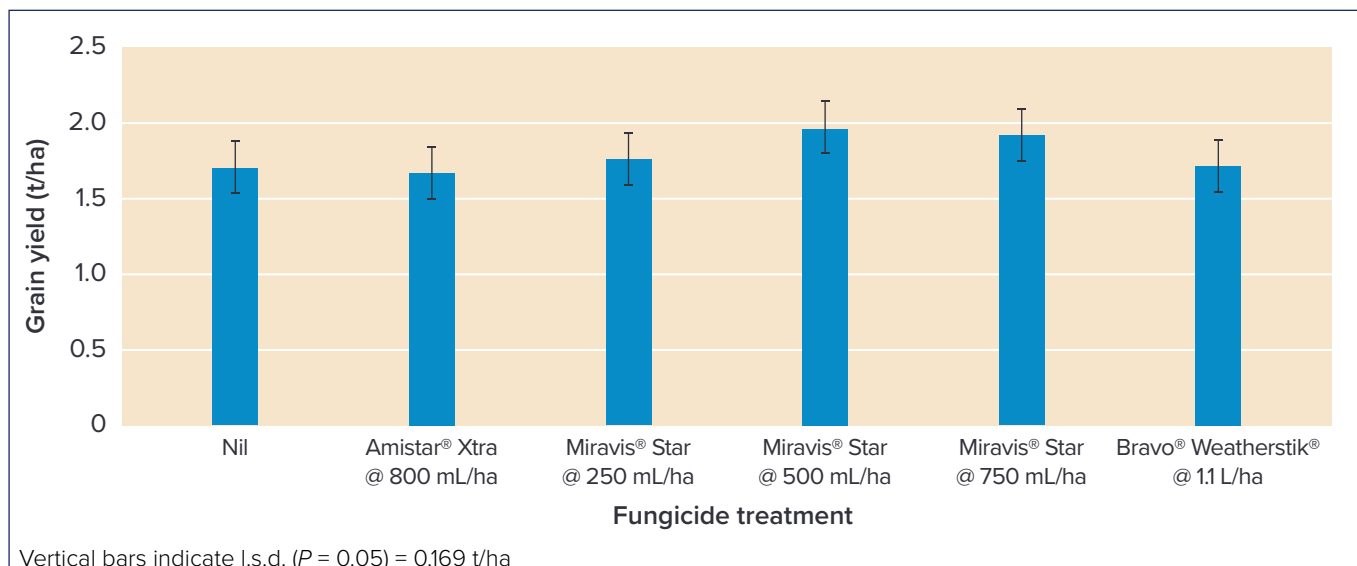


Figure 1: Grain yield of APB Bondi[®] for each fungicide treatment at Barellan in 2025.

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