# Field evaluation of fungicides for management of Mycosphaerella (Ascochyta) blight on field peas Carrington, ND (2011)

Michael Wunsch, plant pathologist Michael Schaefer, research specialist Blaine Schatz, director and agronomist North Dakota State University Carrington Research Extension Center

#### KEY FINDINGS:

- The registered fungicides Headline (pyraclostrobin), Proline (prothioconazole), Priaxor (pyraclostrobin + fluxapyroxad), and Quadris (azoxystrobin) provided a strong yield response under heavy Mycosphaerella blight pressure.
- The SDHI (FRAC 7) fungicides Endura (boscalid) and Vertisan (penthiopyrad) were less effective; sequential applications of Endura (6 oz/ac) and Vertisan (20 fl oz/ac) did not result in a statistically significant increase in yield relative to the control.
- Foliar fungicide usage resulted in modest increases in seed quality.

### GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR USING FUNGICIDES TO MANAGE MYCOSPHAERELLA BLIGHT ON PEAS:

Fungicides do not always raise yields sufficiently on field peas to provide an economic return. Fungicides are most likely to be profitable when (1) disease pressure is high or (2) the tolerance for Ascochyta infection in the harvested seed is low (such as in seed production).
The recommended fungicide timing is bloom initiation. In most cases, a single fungicide application is sufficient. However, if weather is highly favorable for disease (cool and wet), a second application may be beneficial 10 to 14 days later.

### SUMMARY OF KEY RESULTS, 2011 FUNGICIDE TRIAL (Carrington, ND):

Kernel Yield Discolored Disease Overall yields were severely reduced by a significant hail storm Weight Seed Severity on July 24. The hail storm resulted in both mechanical damage and July 27 high levels of bacterial blight, which is not controlled by fungicides. percent necrosis oz / 1000 seeds lbs / acre percent 10 20 5.5 6.5 7.5 0 1500 3000 0 6 12 6 7.3 **Headline** 6 fl oz/ac (A,B) 2856 9.3 ab а а ab Proline 5.7 fl oz/ac (A,B) 6 7.5 2623 8.0 ab ab ab а Quadris 6.2 fl oz/ac (A,B) 6.9 14 ab ab 2606 ab 8.6 ab **Priaxor** 6 fl oz/ac (A,B) 7.5 9.5 6 ab 2576 ab ab а **Proline** 5 fl oz/ac (A,B) 8 7.3 2575 9.0 ab ab ab а Seed discoloration: Seeds at the left and center were considered discolored. Priaxor 4 fl oz/ac (A.B) 6 ab 7.5 а 2572 ab 9.9 ab Aproach 12 fl oz/ac (A,B) 7.1 9.8 9 ab а 2517 ab ab Headline 6 fl oz/ac (A) / Proline 5 fl oz/ac (B) 7.4 а a 2483 ab 11.8 ab 9 6.9 6.4 Confidential (A,B) ab ab 2442 ab а Endura 6 oz/ac (A,B) 6.5 9.3 18 2229 ab bc bc ab Vertisan 20 fl oz/ac (A,B) 6.5 13 ab 2153 71 bc bc а Fungicide timing: 23 1877 6.2 13.1 Non-treated check b С С b **A** = July 7 (4 days after bloom initiation) **B** = July 20 (near the end of bloom) F: 3.04 14.28 7.11 2.53 Within-column means followed by different letters are P > F0.0110 < 0.0001 < 0.0001 0.0277 significantly different (P < 0.05) CV: 19.89 7.89 24.69 3.37

## AGRONOMICS OF 2011 FUNGICIDE TRIAL (Carrington, ND):

- Variety and seeding rate: 'Admiral'; 330,000 pure live seeds per acre
- Planting date and seeding rate: May 18, 2011. Wet conditions precluded an earlier planting date.
- Fungicide applications: July 7 (4 days after bloom initiation) and July 20 (near the end of bloom) in 17.5 gal/ac water and 35 psi pressure. A 60-inch hand boom with four equally spaced XR TeeJet 8001VS nozzles was used for applications.
- Disease establishment: To ensure sufficient disease pressure to permit the evaluation of fungicide efficacy, the trial was inoculated. Field pea residues from the 2010 season were spread across the trial on June 10. In addition, the buffer and guard plots (these are plots established at the edges of the trial and between each treatment plot to capture spray drift and eliminate edge-effects) were inoculated with laboratory-grown Mycosphaerella pinodes on July 8.
- Harvest date: August 9, 2011
- Harvested plot size: The average harvested plot size was 85.5 square feet.

Michael Wunsch, Plant Pathologist, NDSU Carrington Research Extension Center

701-652-2951 / michael.wunsch@ndsu.edu

DETAILED RESULTS:								
Overall yields were severely reduced by a significant hail storm on July 24. The hail storm resulted in mechanical damage and high levels of bacterial blight (not controlled by fungicides).	DISEASE SEVERITY <sup>2</sup>		HARVEST SCORE <sup>3</sup>	test Weight	KERNEL WEIGHT	YIELD	PROTEIN	VISUAL QUALITY
	July 27		Aug. 9					
	percent necrosis	percent of canopy height	1 to 9	pounds / bushel	ounces / 1000 seeds	pounds / acre	percent	percent discolored
<b>TREATMENT</b> (application timing <sup>1</sup> )								seed
1 Non-treated check (water)	23 <b>b</b> *	83 <b>c</b> *	8.6 <b>cd *</b>	64.5 <b>a</b> *	6.15 <b>c</b> *	1877 <b>c</b> *	25.48 <b>a</b> *	13.1 <b>b</b> *
2 Confidential (A,B)	9 <b>ab</b>	71 <b>abc</b>	8.0 <b>bcd</b>	64.2 <b>a</b>	6.94 <b>ab</b>	2442 <b>ab</b>	24.68 <b>a</b>	6.4 <b>a</b>
3 Priaxor 500SC 4.0 fl oz/ac (A,B)	6 <b>ab</b>	67 <b>abc</b>	7.1 <b>ab</b>	64.6 <b>a</b>	7.45 <b>a</b>	2572 <b>ab</b>	24.85 <b>a</b>	9.9 <b>ab</b>
4 Priaxor 500SC 6.0 fl oz/ac (A,B)	6 <b>ab</b>	50 <b>a</b>	6.5 <b>a</b>	64.4 <b>a</b>	7.49 <b>a</b>	2576 <b>ab</b>	24.90 <b>a</b>	9.5 <b>ab</b>
5 Proline 480SC 5.0 fl oz/ac (A,B)	8 <b>ab</b>	54 <b>ab</b>	7.5 <b>b</b>	64.7 <b>a</b>	7.25 <b>a</b>	2575 <b>ab</b>	24.80 <b>a</b>	9.0 <b>ab</b>
6 Proline 480SC 5.7 fl oz/ac (A,B)	6 <b>ab</b>	52 <b>ab</b>	7.4 <b>ab</b>	64.4 <b>a</b>	7.48 <b>a</b>	2623 <b>ab</b>	24.83 <b>a</b>	8.0 <b>ab</b>
7 Headline 250SC 6.0 fl oz/ac (A,B)	6 <b>ab</b>	59 <b>ab</b>	7.3 <b>ab</b>	64.6 <b>a</b>	7.26 <b>a</b>	2856 <b>a</b>	24.60 <b>a</b>	9.3 <b>ab</b>
8 Quadris 250SC 6.2 fl oz/ac (A,B)	14 <b>ab</b>	67 <b>abc</b>	8.0 <b>bcd</b>	64.5 <b>a</b>	6.91 <b>ab</b>	2606 <b>ab</b>	24.80 <b>a</b>	8.6 <b>ab</b>
9 Aproach 2.08SC 12 fl oz/ac (A,B)	9 <b>ab</b>	67 <b>abc</b>	7.8 <b>bc</b>	64.4 <b>a</b>	7.14 <b>a</b>	2517 <b>ab</b>	24.85 <b>a</b>	9.8 <b>ab</b>
10 Vertisan 1.67EC 20 fl oz/ac (A,B)	13 <b>ab</b>	74 <b>bc</b>	8.8 <b>d</b>	64.8 <b>a</b>	6.49 <b>bc</b>	2153 <b>bc</b>	24.90 <b>a</b>	7.1 <b>a</b>
11 Headline 250SC 6 fl oz/ac (A) / Proline 480SC 5.0 fl oz/ac (B)	4 a	51 <b>a</b>	7.1 <b>ab</b>	63.9 <b>a</b>	7.43 <b>a</b>	2483 <b>ab</b>	24.86 <b>a</b>	11.8 <b>ab</b>
12 Endura 70WG 6.0 oz/ac (A,B)	18 <b>ab</b>	72 <b>abc</b>	8.9 <b>d</b>	65.0 <b>a</b>	6.52 <b>bc</b>	2229 <b>bc</b>	25.03 <b>a</b>	9.3 <b>ab</b>
Treatment differences, <i>F</i> : <sup>4</sup>	3.04	5.60	17.17	0.72	14.28	7.11	1.99	2.53
Treatment differences, $P > F$ : <sup>5</sup>	0.0110	0.0002	< 0.0001	0.7081	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	0.0773	0.0277
C.V.:	19.89	14.03	4.59	1.02	3.37	3.37	1.23	24.69

<sup>1</sup> Fungicide application timing: (A) = July 7 at 9-10:30 am, full bloom (bloom initiation was 4 days prior); (B) = July 20 at 8-9:30 pm, nearing end of bloom.

<sup>2</sup> **Disease severity:** <u>Percent necrosis</u>: percent of the canopy (leaves and stems) that was necrotic due to Ascochyta, Mycosphaerella, and bacterial blights; Mycosphaerella blight predominated. <u>Percent of canopy height</u>: The percent up the canopy that target-shaped lesions with concentric rings (characterisic of Ascochyta and Mycosphaerella blights) extended.

<sup>3</sup> Harvest scores: A 1 to 9 scale denoting how erect the peas were at harvest, with 1 = perfectly erect and 9 = completely flat. A hail storm with 2- to 3-cm diameter hail caused severe lodging on July 24.

<sup>4</sup> Treatment differences, F: F- values associated with the test of the null hypothesis that there are no differences among treatments.

<sup>5</sup> Treatment differences, P > F: Probability of observing an F-statistic greater than that observed; an assessment of the significance of treatment differences.

\* Within-column means followed by different and non-overlapping letters are significantly different (P < 0.05; Tukey multiple comparison procedure)



#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

- Michael Schaefer, Billy Kraft, and Blaine Schatz of the NDSU Carrington Research Extension Center played instrumental roles in the execution of this trial. Without their efforts, this work would not have been possible.
- We gratefully acknowledge the <u>Northern Pulse Growers Association</u>, <u>BASF Corporation</u>, and <u>ISK Biosciences</u> for their financial support of this trial.