

Field evaluation of fungicides for management of *Ascochyta* blight on chickpeas

Carrington, ND (2011)

Michael Wunsch, plant pathologist
Michael Schaefer, research specialist
Billy Kraft, research technician

NDSU Carrington Research Extension Center

KEY FINDINGS:

- **Priaxor** (4 and 6 fl oz/ac), **Omega** (0.85 and 1 pt/ac), **ProPulse** (8.6 fl oz/ac), **Proline** (5 fl oz/ac), and **rotational strategies with Proline** (5 fl oz/ac) and **Endura** (6 oz/ac) showed efficacy against *Ascochyta* blight on chickpea. Omega was most effective when the canopy was open and excellent coverage was achieved; it was less effective later in the season after the canopy closed.
- **Chlorothalonil** (Echo 720 at 1.4 pt/ac), applied as the first application in a fungicide resistance management program, did not show satisfactory efficacy against *Ascochyta*. *Ascochyta* was already at moderate severity when the first fungicide application was made, and chlorothalonil generally performs best when *Ascochyta* is at zero or trace levels.
- **Headline** (pyraclostrobin) and **Quadris** (azoxystrobin) showed no efficacy.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS:

Within-column means followed by different letters are significantly different ($P < 0.05$; Tukey multiple comparison procedure).

Fungicide application timing:

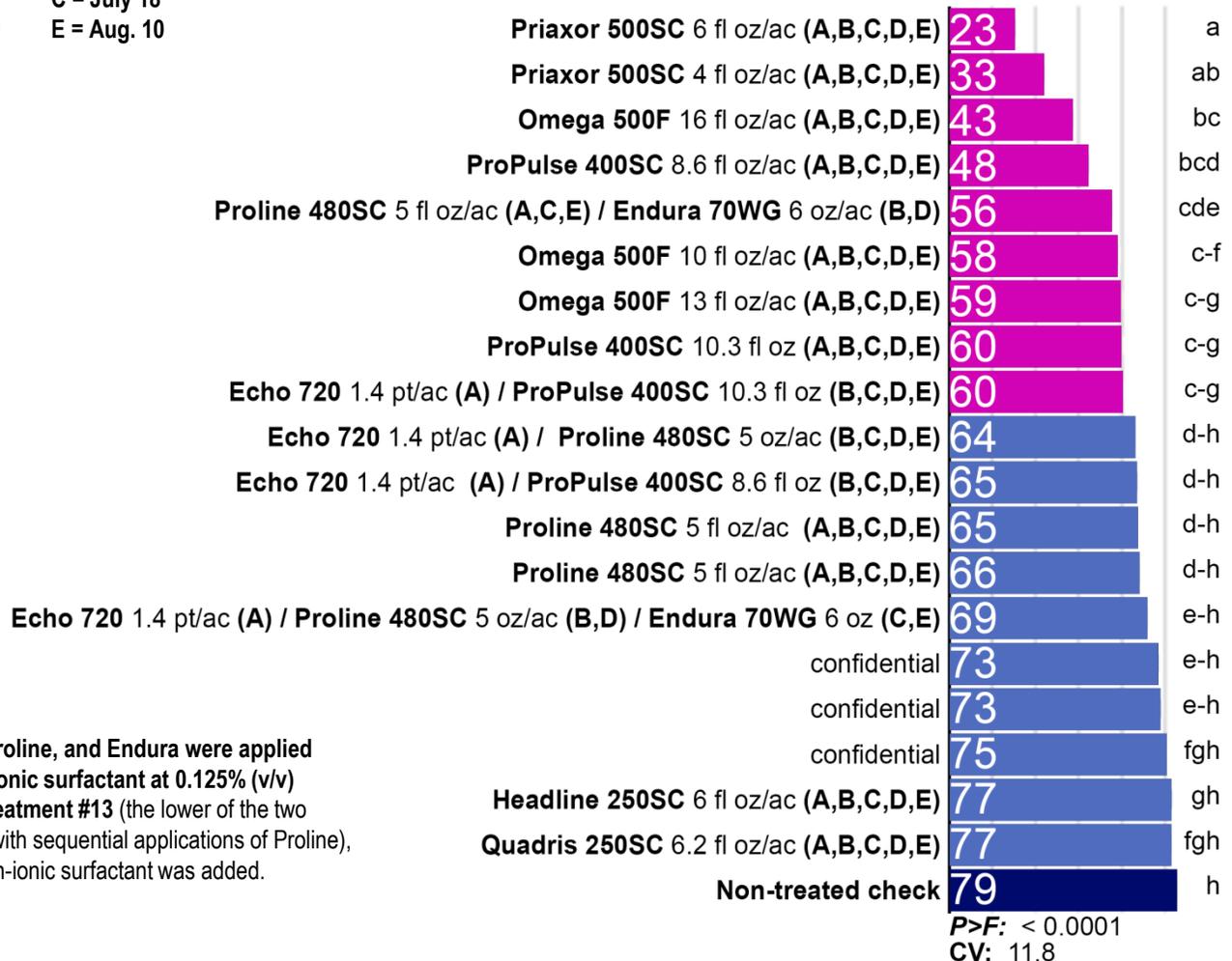
A = June 23; prior to bloom and 3 days after the first appearance of disease symptoms

B = July 6 **C = July 18**

D = July 29 **E = Aug. 10**

Ascochyta severity

0 to 100
disease progression,
June 23 - Aug. 20



ProPulse, Proline, and Endura were applied with a non-ionic surfactant at 0.125% (v/v) except in treatment #13 (the lower of the two). Treatments with sequential applications of Proline, where no non-ionic surfactant was added.

Due to severe disease pressure, chickpea yields were zero or nearly zero in all treatments.

A highly susceptible cultivar (CDC Xena) was planted, and recurrent, torrential rainfall occurred from mid-June to mid-August.

The fungicide OMEGA is currently not registered for use on chickpeas and should not be used. Future registration of this fungicide is anticipated, and results for Omega are provided for reference only.

Field evaluation of fungicides for management of *Ascochyta* blight of chickpeas: Carrington, ND (2011)

July 28

REPLICATE 1 REPLICATE 2



Priaxor 6 fl oz/ac
(A, B, C, D, E)

Priaxor 4 fl oz/ac
(A, B, C, D, E)

Omega 16 fl oz/ac
(A, B, C, D, E)

Proline 5 fl oz/ac +
NIS (A, C, E) /
Endura 6 oz/ac (B, D)

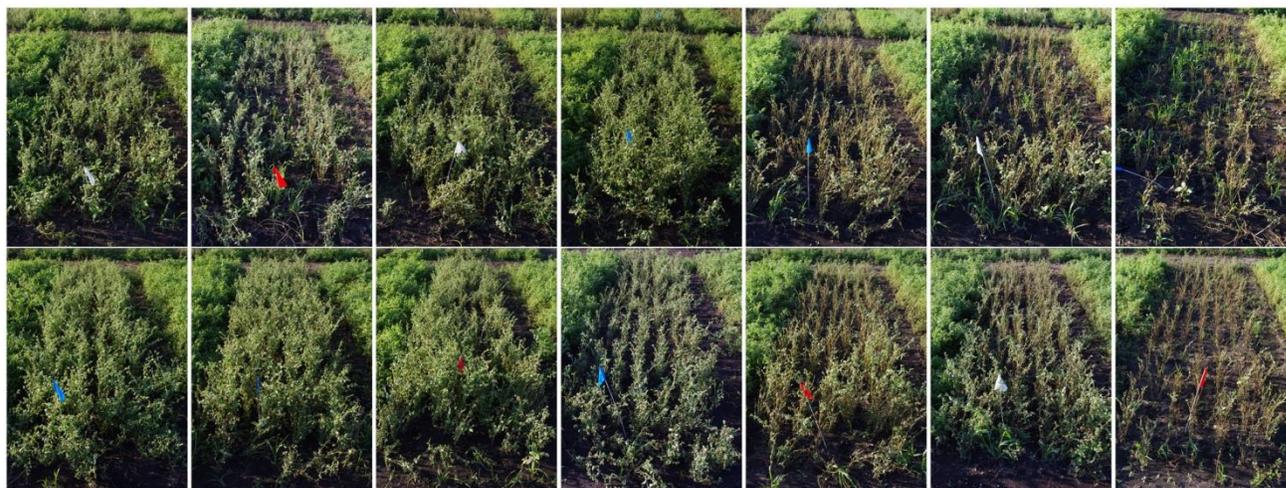
Omega 10 fl oz/ac
(A, B, C, D, E)

Omega 13 fl oz/ac
(A, B, C, D, E)

Non-treated check

July 28

REPLICATE 1 REPLICATE 2



Echo 720 1.4 pt/ac (A) /
Proline 5 fl oz/ac +
NIS (B, C, D, E)

Proline 5 fl oz/ac +
NIS (A, B, C, D, E)

Proline 5 fl oz/ac
(A, B, C, D, E)

Echo 720 1.4 pt/ac (A) /
Proline 5 fl oz/ac + NIS (B, D) /
Endura 6 oz/ac (C, E)

Headline 6 fl oz/ac
(A, B, C, D, E)

Quadris 6.2 fl oz/ac
(A, B, C, D, E)

Non-treated check

Fungicide application timing: A = June 23; prior to bloom and three days after the first appearance of disease symptoms

B = July 6 C = July 18 D = July 29 E = Aug. 10

'NIS' denotes non-ionic surfactant applied at 0.125% (v/v)

The fungicide OMEGA is currently not registered for use on chickpeas and should not be used.

Future registration of this fungicide is anticipated, and results for Omega are provided for reference only.

Field evaluation of fungicides for management of *Ascochyta* blight of chickpeas

Carrington, ND (2011)

Michael Wunsch, Plant Pathologist; Michael Schaefer, Research Specialist; and Blaine Schatz, Director and Agronomist

NDSU Carrington Research Extension Center

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

METHODS:

- **Location of trial:** NDSU Carrington Research Extension Center, Carrington, ND.
- **Experimental design, seeding, planting, and harvest:** Soil type was Heimdal-Emrick loam, and conventional tillage was used. Chickpeas were planted May 25 at 4.5 pure live seeds per square foot (targeted plant population was 4 plants per square foot). Seeds were treated with Cruiser 5FS (1.28 fl oz/cwt), ApronMaxxRTA (5.0 fl oz/cwt), and Mertect 340F (2.04 fl oz/cwt). The experiment was a randomized complete block design with four replicates. Plots consisted of seven rows, each 25 ft long and 7 in apart; an 18-in alley separated plots (plot size = 5 ft by 25 ft). To minimize spray drift between treatments, treatment plots were separated by buffer plots. 'CDC Xena', a large kabuli chickpea highly susceptible to *ascochyta* blight, was seeded in treatment plots; 'Amit', a Desi-type chickpea moderately resistant to *ascochyta* blight, was seeded in buffer and guard plots. After plant emergence, plots lengths were trimmed to 19 to 20 feet; to ensure accurate yield calculations, plot lengths were recorded at harvest. Due to recurrent rainfall that precluded the natural senescence of the chickpeas, the trial was desiccated Aug. 22 with paraquat. The trial was harvested Sept. 7.
- **Fungicide applications:** Fungicides were applied Thursday, June 23 at 6:30-8:00 am (chickpeas 5-6 in. tall, *ascochyta* blight incidence approx. 1-3%, *ascochyta* severity approx. 1%), Wednesday, July 6 at 12:00-1:30 pm, Monday, July 18 at 7:30-10:00 am, Thursday, July 29 at 9:00 am, and Tuesday, Aug. 10 at 10:00 am. A 60-in hand boom with four equally spaced XR TeeJet 8001VS nozzles was used for applications. Applications were made with 17.5 gal/ac water and 35 psi pressure.
- **Inoculation:** Chickpea residues from the 2010 field season that were naturally infected with *Ascochyta rabiei* were spread evenly across the trial on June 10 at the V1 crop stage (first multifoliate leaf unfolded from stem).
- **Relative AUDPC calculations:** Disease progress over time was calculated with the following formula:

$$\text{Relative AUDPC} = \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\left(\frac{x_i + x_{i+1}}{2} \right) * (t_{i+1} - t_i) \right] \right\} / (t_n - t_1)$$

Where x_i = disease severity index at the i th observation, t_i = time in days at the i th observation, and n = number of observations.

- **Statistical analysis:** All data were evaluated with analysis of variance. The assumption of constant variance was assessed by plotting residuals against predicted values, and the assumption of normality was assessed with a normal probability plot. The yield data were characterized by several large outliers that violated the assumption of normality; however, no systematic transformation could be identified to resolve the problem, and analyses were conducted on the untransformed data. The other data met model assumptions. Single-degree-of-freedom contrasts were performed for all pairwise comparisons of isolates; to control the Type I error rate at the level of the experiment, the Tukey multiple comparison procedure was employed. Analyses were conducted with replicate and treatment as main factor effects and with interactions included in the model, and they were implemented in PROC GLM of SAS (version 9.2; SAS Institute, Cary, NC).

FUNDING:

This project was funded by the **BASF Corporation, Bayer CropScience, and ISK BioSciences.**

IMPORTANT NOTICE:

- Fungicide performance can differ in response to which diseases are present, levels of disease when products are applied, environmental conditions, plant architecture and the susceptibility to disease of the chickpea variety planted, crop growth stage at the time of fungicide application, and other factors.
- This report summarizes fungicide performance as tested at the NDSU Carrington Research Extension Center in 2011 under the conditions partially summarized in the methods section (above).
- Fungicide efficacy may differ under other conditions; when choosing fungicides, always evaluate results from multiple trials.
- This report is shared for educational purposes and is not an endorsement of any specific products.