



Ascochyta – Field Peas

Occurrence and management:

- Prairie-wide & thrives in cool, wet weather
- Can be confused with bacterial blight, but lesions are not water soaked or “greasy”
- Use an integrated management approach (rotation, fungicide, seed health, etc.)

Symptoms Occur On:

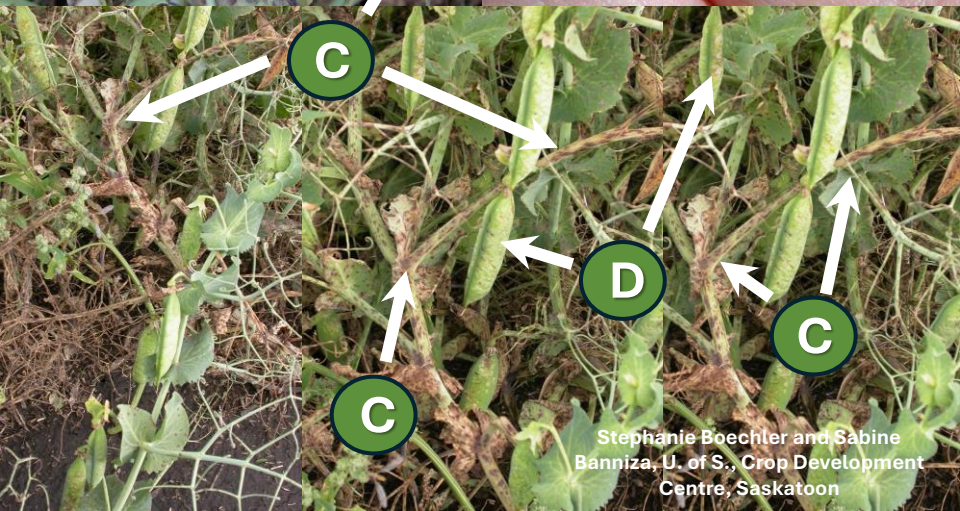
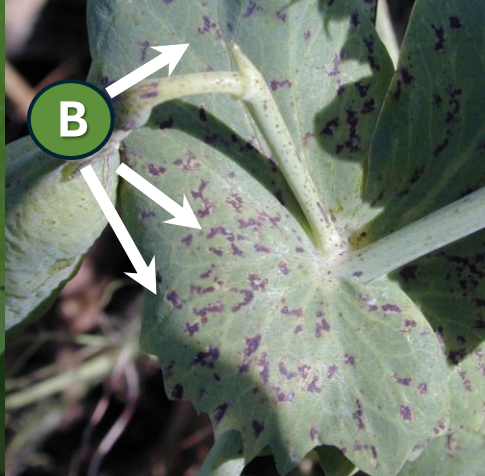
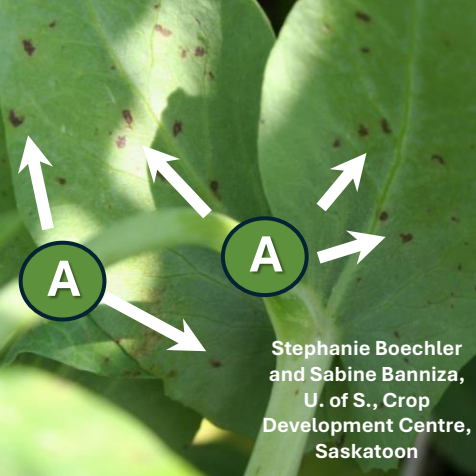
- Leaves, stems, flowers, seed and pods (A-D)

Initial symptoms:

- Purple/brown spots/flecks (A)

Mature Symptoms:

- Purplish/brown spots/flecks or circular/oval lesions with irregular margins (B)
 - May coalesce or show concentric ring patterns
- Nodes may have purplish lesions that elongate along stems and can increase lodging risk (C)
- Small raised black dots (pycnidia) may be present within lesions
 - Pycnidia are asexual fruiting structures that release rain-splashed spores (pycnidiospores)
- Pods may have lesions (D), while seed maybe shrunken and sometimes discoloured





Management Strategies

Rotation to non-host for => 4 years

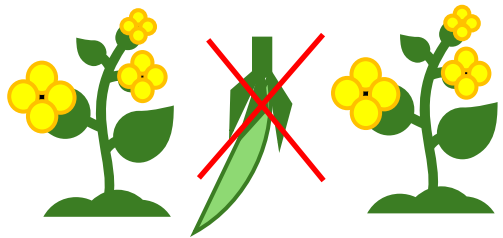


Seed treatment

Avoid seed with high levels of infection from the previous year. Seed treatments can help to improve seedling emergence

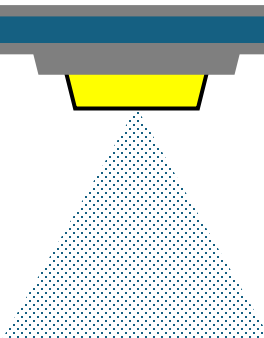


Volunteer control



Foliar fungicide

Rotate actives if more than one application is made in a single growing season. Avoid strobilurins on their own. Use products with multiple modes of action



Use risk assessment schemes to assess the need for fungicide. 1st application is typically just before canopy closes



**PRAIRIE CROP DISEASE
MONITORING NETWORK**



**Thank you to the PCDMN
Phase 2 Funders**

