



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:

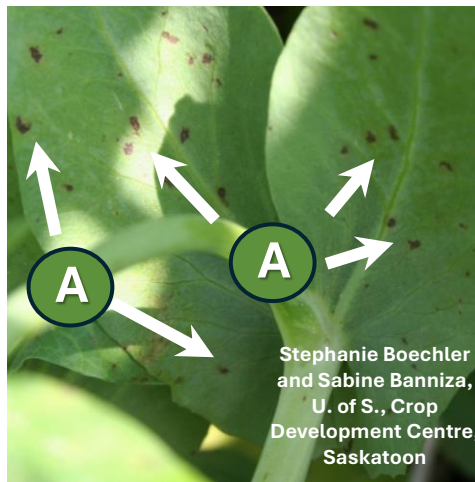
- Leaves, stems, flowers, pods and seed (A-D)

Initial symptoms:

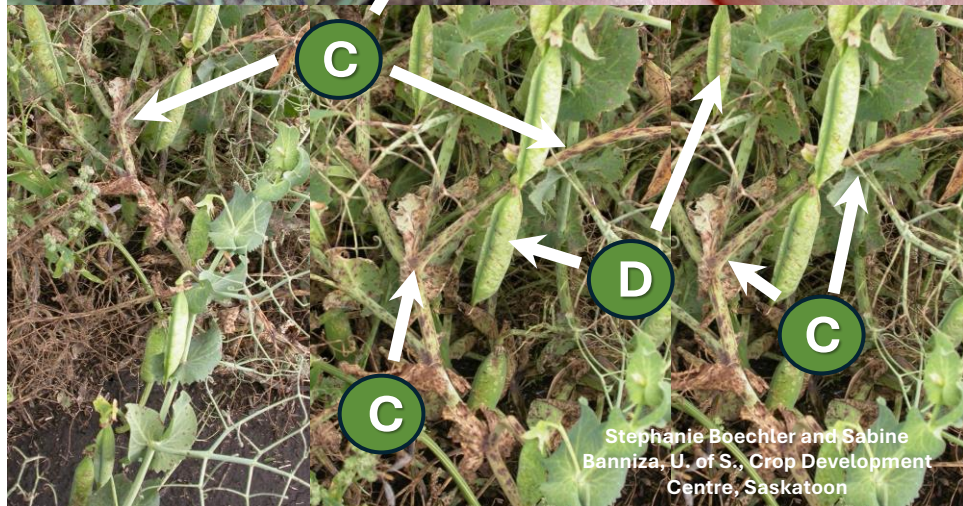
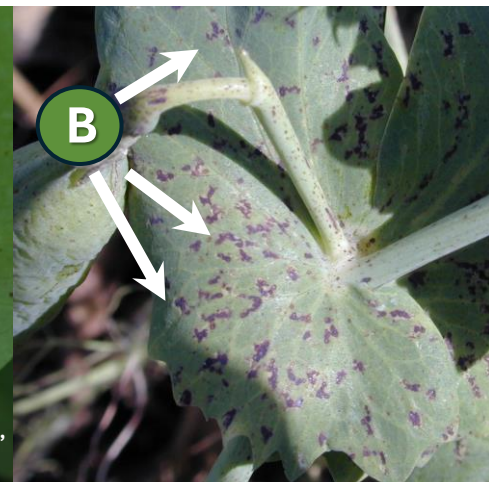
- Purple/brown spots/flecks (A)

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 shrunk and sometimes discoloured



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Ascochyta of field peas: Management strategies

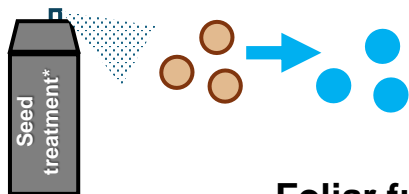
Thank you to the PCDMN Phase 2 Funders

Rotation to non-host for => 4 years

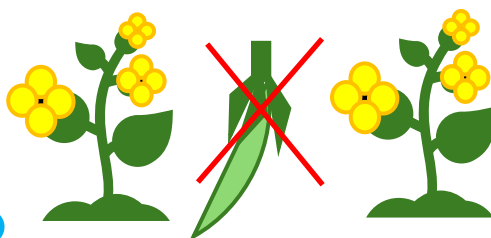


Seed treatment*

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



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/early flowering

