



THE PULSE AGRONOMY NETWORK  
PARTNERSHIP WITH INDUSTRY



## PAN PEST REPORT # 3

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**PLEASE NOTE - Be advised that areas not mentioned in this report may under disease / pest pressure... Scouting helps in managing problems.**

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**In This Issue:** Sentinel Trap Line  
*Ascochyta rabiei* resistance in chickpeas  
Pea leaf weevil update

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### Sentinel Trap Line

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada - Swift Current, Saskatchewan Ag and Food, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatchewan Pulse Growers and Pulse Canada are working together to test a sentinel system that may help reduce unneeded spraying. In this project, chickpea plants will be used in 'sentinel fields' as live spore traps to estimate the flow of *Ascochyta rabiei* spores from chickpea residue and will be replaced weekly with fresh plants to gauge changes over time. AAFC and SAF staff will analyze the plants for lesions and issue a report of spore conditions to growers and retailers in the area. At this point, the project is being tested at two sites in each of two key chickpea production regions: Swift Current and Hodgeville, Saskatchewan. At each of these sentinel sites there will be three sets of plants, placed at varying distances from infected chickpea residue. The sentinel sites are:

- west of Swift Current (Lorne Carefoot's land)
  - east of the AAFC- Swift Current Research station (Floyd Carefoot's land)
  - northwest of Hodgeville (Bruce Buller's land)
  - southwest of Hodgeville (Corey Haubrich's land)
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### *Ascochyta rabiei* resistance to Headline in chickpeas

In a limited survey of southwest Saskatchewan, BASF has detected *ascochyta* isolates with increased tolerance to Headline and presumably other strobilurin fungicides, such as Quadris. Similar findings are reported by Kan Fa Chang, Alberta Agriculture and Food, in testing from Southern Alberta, and by Kiersten Wise, North Dakota State University in testing from North Dakota. Without quick tests for detection of these isolates, growers should assume that these strains may comprise a percentage of the *Ascochyta* present within their chickpea fields. Continued use of strobilurin fungicides alone will increase the proportion of the population that is resistant to these fungicides, and decrease their effectiveness.

BASF's reaction to this news was the introduction of Headline Duo, a tank-mix product of pyraclostrobin and boscalid, to replace Headline in chickpeas. Other non-strobilurin fungicides registered for control of this disease include Bravo (chlorothalonil – group M), Lance (boscalid – group 7), and Proline (prothioconazole – group 3).

Growers are encouraged to rotate through registered fungicides in all fungicide groups and use multiple mode of action or multi-site activity fungicides, where possible, to minimize the selection pressure and risk of further resistance development. It also becomes even more important to use other integrated approaches to minimizing the effects of this disease, such as using clean seed with an effective seed treatment, proper land rotation, not planting highly sensitive varieties, spraying only when needed (reference sentinel results if applicable to your area, and utilize frequent scouting).

Lowering plant stands has also been found to be effective in reducing ascochyta infections, but yields would also be reduced by this management practice.

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### **Pea Leaf Weevil Update**

Ray McVicar, SAF Reports that the pea leaf weevil has been confirmed in the Maple Creek region of Saskatchewan.

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**If you have a pest report that you would like to share with the Pulse Agronomy Network, e-mail reply or call 780-980-4360.**