syngenta®

PEA PEST UPDATE

CULTURAL CONTROLS

Ensure removal of volunteers/weed hosts/green bridges. Heavy cultivation can reduce overwintering soil pests and ensure fine + firm seedbeds. Use resistant varieties and appropriate planting dates to avoid/reduce pest damage.

PEA MOTH

Timing: June-July. Budding/flowering crops.
Threshold: Dry harvested peas for human consumption – 10 moths or more caught in traps on two consecutive occasions; Vining peas – if moths detected. Spraying should be targeted at larvae stage between egg hatching and pod burrowing. Effect on quality, but not significantly on yield.

MINECTO™ One's systemicity is ideal at controlling pests in peas for both pod penetration from pea moth, as well as incidental control of some sucking pests. This will allow more flexible control of pea moth larvae, as it is able to control larvae post hatch unlike pyrethroids, as well as the incidental control of pea aphids and silver-Y moth in peas. Efficacy on both pea moth and sucking pests can be obtained without an adjuvant, but a high % methylated rapeseed oil can improve efficacy, especially in hot years with waxy crops. MINECTO One can only be applied post flowering and has a 5M buffer zone.

PEA MIDGE

Timing: June-August. Crops susceptible at early green bud stage (early crop, potentially less damage).
Threshold: 500 or more midges caught in one trap (placed by the third week of May), examine susceptible pea crops in the near vicinity. Damage is sporadic, estimated yield loss is 15%.

PEA AND BEAN WEEVIL

Timing: March. After periods above 15°C.
Threshold: An average of 30 or more weevils caught in traps in a single day. Adults transmit Broad bean stain virus (BBSV) and Broad bean true mosaic virus (BBTMV) and cause damage to young bean plants, the larvae feed on root nodules reducing yield by up to 30%.

PEA APHID

Timing: May-June.
Threshold: Combining peas - more than 20% of plants infested at early flowering; Vining peas - more than 15% of plants infested. Direct damage can be more than 10% yield loss. Also transmits Pea seed-borne mosaic virus (PSbMV), Pea enation mosaic virus (PEMV) and Bean leaf roll virus (BLRV). Aphid honeydew encourages disease infection.

SYNGENTA CROP PROTECTION RECOMMENDATION

Afinto®

MAPP No: 19622
Growth Stage: From 6 to 8 leaf stage
Crop: Vining Peas
Approved use: Peach potato aphid, Pea aphid, Black bean aphid
Max ind dose: 0.14 kg/ha
Max total dose: 0.14 kg/ha
Harvest interval: 14 days

Hallmark Zeon®

MAPP No: 12629
Crops: Combining, Vining and edible podded peas
Approved use: Pea and bean weevil, Pea aphid, Pea moth
Max ind dose: 75 mls/ha
Max total dose: 150 mls/ha
Harvest interval: 25 days. 7 day application interval. Ensure HALLMARK Zeon is added last to the spray tank

Minecto™ One

MAPP No: 18649
Growth stage: GS69-79
Crop: Vining and edible podded peas
Approved use: Pea moth
Max ind dose: 0.185 kg/ha (75 gai/ha)
Max total dose: 0.370 kg/ha
Harvest interval: 3 days. 7 day application interval.

APPLICATION ADVICE FOR INSECTICIDES ON PEAS

3D nozzle alternating forward and backward along the boom.
Pressure: 2-3 bar.

PEA DISEASE UPDATE – KEY THREATS:

DOWNY MILDEW This disease produces soil-borne resting spores, which can cause infection in young seedlings. A rotation of 1 in 5 years is recommended. Cool, damp conditions are ideal for infection as typically seen during the early growing season.

SYNGENTA CROP PROTECTION RECOMMENDATIONS

Revus®

MAPP No: 17443
Approved use: Vining peas for reduction of Downy mildew
Max ind dose: 0.6 l/ha
Max no. applications: 2 per crop
Harvest interval: 14 days before harvest

LEAF AND POD SPOT Use clean seed. Apply fungicides from early flowering especially during periods of wet weather as this represents the highest risk for significant disease infection.

SYNGENTA CROP PROTECTION RECOMMENDATIONS

Amistar®

MAPP No: 18039
Max ind dose: 1.0 l/ha
Max no. of applications: 2 per crop
Harvest interval: 14 days. Application of 1.0 l/ha during early flowering will give good preventative control.

Elatus™ Era

MAPP No: 17889
Approved use: Combining peas for Leaf and pod spot and Rust
Max ind dose: 0.66 l/ha
Max no. applications: 1 per crop
Harvest interval: Up to and including 20% of pods have reached typical length (GS72)

BOTRYTIS AND *SCLEROTINIA* Petal drop combined with wet weather represent high risk for Botrytis and *Sclerotinia* infection. Fungicide treatments at pod set and again at flat pod will give the most effective control of Botrytis.
Dry weather reduces the requirement for fungicides.

A 1 in 5 rotation should be considered in fields which have previously had *Sclerotinia* issues. Wet weather at flowering represents a high risk for this disease, a foliar fungicide application should be considered as below.

SYNGENTA CROP PROTECTION RECOMMENDATIONS

Amistar®

MAPP No: 18039
Max ind dose: 1.0 l/ha
Max no. of applications: 2 per crop
Harvest interval: 14 days. Application of 1.0 l/ha during early flowering will give good preventative control.

Switch®

MAPP No: 15129
Max ind dose: 1.0 kg/ha
Max no. of applications: 2 per crop
Harvest interval: 14 days. Apply at first sign of disease infection, from early flowering onwards. Where wet conditions continue and disease risk remains high a second application of 1.0 kg/ha SWITCH may be required.

APPLICATION ADVICE FOR FUNGICIDES ON PEAS

3D nozzle alternating forward and backward along the boom.
In compromised conditions: Use the AMISTAR nozzle, all facing backwards when operated at 1.5 bar pressure.
Boom height: Make sure boom is kept at 50 cm above the target - increasing the height leads to increased drift and poorer coverage of the target.
Forward speed: 12 km/hr or slower.

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