PEA DISEASE UPDATE – KEY THREATS:

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.

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

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)

Amistar®

MAPP No: 18039
Approved use: Combining peas for Downy mildew, Leaf and pod spot
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.

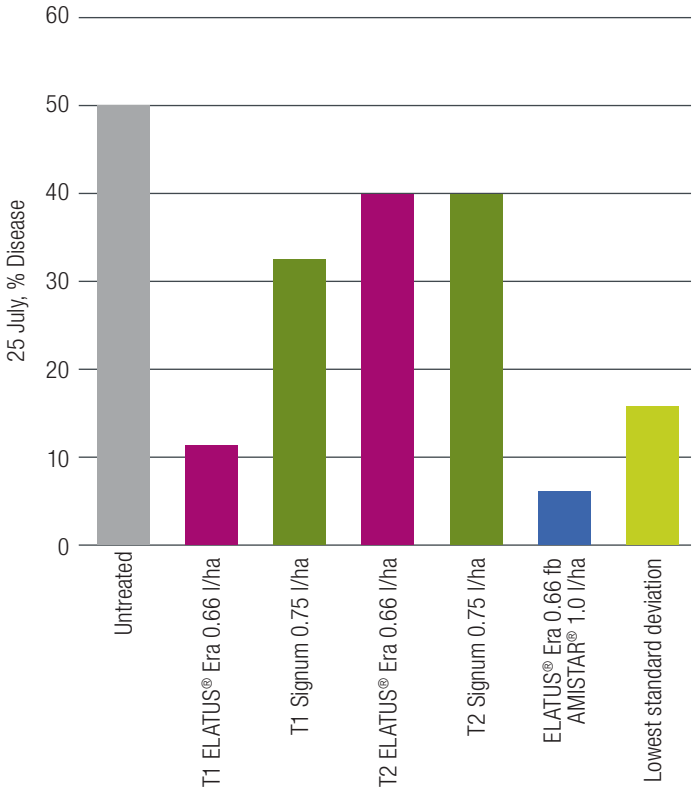
Switch®

MAPP No: 15129
Approved use: Vining pea, edible podded pea for *Mycosphaerella*, *Botrytis* and *Sclerotinia*
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.

POWDERY MILDEW

Syngenta trials in 2022 showed good control of Powdery mildew, particularly when applied at early flowering timing.

2022 Powdery mildew – Pea trial, Doncaster



T1 15 June 2022 Early flower
T2 04 July 2022 Full flower

ELATUS® Era offers broad spectrum disease control in combining peas. In addition, following ELATUS® Era with AMISTAR® at full flower gives good preventative disease control and reduction of Downy mildew, Leaf and pod spot and Grey mould (*Botrytis cinerea*).

APPLICATION ADVICE FOR FUNGICIDES ON PEAS

3D Ninety nozzle alternating forward and backward along the boom.
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.

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. 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 lead to 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.

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