1982

Clover scorch fungicide trials, Cercospora leaf spot of sub clover, Lupinosis control.

A Bokor

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1. Clover scorch fungicide trials
2. Cercospora leaf spot of sub clover
3. Lupinosis control

A. Bokor
Plant Pathologist
Albany Regional Office

CLOVER SCORCH FUNGICIDE TRIALS

82 AL 60 File: 483.11SC

LOCATION - ALBANY

BACKGROUND:

Sub clover based pastures are utilized for grazing and losses due to clover scorch can be controlled by manipulation of stocking rates. With the onset of warmer conditions in spring the disease builds up to epidemic proportions. On paddocks closed up for hay production severe losses to total collapse can occur. The clover component of pasture gradually diminishes resulting in hay which mainly consists of grasses and weeds. Such losses are unacceptable in farming systems and over the years the mode of chemical control was investigated.

From a series of trials beginning in 1972 Benlate(R) has proved to be the most useful product to spray pastures. Presently it is the only product registered for use. Accepptance by farmers of the spray treatment for hay crops is generally good. In recent years new fungicides have been developed and testing was extended to some of them.

AIM: Test a range of new fungicides for clover scorch control in comparison with Benlate

METHOD: Plots of 2.5 x 40m were set up in a randomised layout replicated three times.

TREATMENTS: Six different systemic fungicides were applied at two rates on the 3rd September in a volume of 100 l/ha.

ASSESSMENT: The trial was assessed visually on three occasions on a 0-5 scale. Ten scores were done on each plot.

RESULTS:

No	Fungicide	Rate AI/ ha	Disease Score (0-5) 27/9	11/10	13/10
1	Bayleton 25 WP	150	0.6	1.1	1.5
2	"	75	1.1	2.4	2.5
3	Baycor 300 EF	150	0.6	1.5	1.8
4	"	75	1.0	2.2	2.6
5	Bavistin 50 WP	150	0.1	0.2	0.6
6	"	75	0.2	0.4	0.8
7	Tilt	150	0.2	0.6	0.8
8	"	75	0.2	1.0	1.2
9	Benlate 50 WP	150	0.4	0.3	0.6
10	"	75	0.4	1.4	1.8
11	DPX 164-2 74 WP	150	0.0	0.3	0.3
12	"	75	0.0	0.6	0.6
13	Nil	-	1.7	3.0	3.6

COMMENTS:

DPX 164-2 and Bavistin gave excellent disease control even at the lower rate. Benlate and Tilt were still satisfactory but control was not as good at the lower rate. Bayleton and Baycor gave some disease control but only at the higher rate.

CERCOSPORA LEAF SPOT OF SUB CLOVER

The disease status of sub clover on the Kabatiella screening plots at the Denmark Research Station was examined after mid September.

This season possibly due to a warmer winter, Cercospora leaf spot was widespread on the plots. No other disease of consequence has come to attention.

RESULTS

Scoring method:

	Score	Number of lines in a category	%
Not readily found	0	922	86.4
On an occasional leaf	±	70	6.6
On most leaves	+	49	4.6
Some economic damage	++	15	1.3
Much economic damage	+++	11	0.9

In pasture situations and under poor nutritional conditions Cercospora leaf spot was found damaging on cultivars of Mt Barker, Trikkala and Larissa.

COMMENTS

1. Cercospora leaf spot could be found on most plots with careful search.

2. Economically important damage has occurred only on a few plots.

3. Pseudopeziza leaf spot was notably absent during this season compared with others.

LUPINOSIS CONTROL

LOCATION: Forrest Hill 83 MB 1
South Stirling 83 AL 1

OFFICERS RESPONSIBLE: A. Bokor and P.M. Wood

BACKGROUND: Variable success was obtained in previous years to control Phomopsis invasion of lupin stems by spray application of Benlate(R)

AIM: Test variously timed spray applications of Benlate at the rate of 300 g/ha to control invasion of lupin stems by Phomopsis.

METHOD: Plots of 8 x 40m were set up in a randomized lay-out replicated five times.

ASSESSMENTS: As the fungus may be present in lupin stems without visible symptoms the trial was assessed by cultural method. Twenty stems were collected at random from each replication, surface sterilized and pieces cut to be placed into nutrient agar plates. The results were expressed as the percentage stems from which Phomopsis was isolated.

At the end of January the stubble was rated for the degree of colonisation by Phomopsis on thirty stems. Seed was collected for yield and level of infection.

TREATMENTS AND RESULTS:

	Percentage of green infected stems		Stubble rating Forrest Hill	Seed Yield
	Sth Stirling 9/11	Forrest Hill 15/11	28/1	kg/ha
1 *	6	78	1.9	1292
2 *	1	81	1.9	1333
3 *	4	76	1.8	1246
4 *	8	66	2.1	1356
5 *	9	62	1.4	1299
6 *	4	81	2.2	1303

COMMENTS

Results of this year's experimentation does not show any appreciable control effect of the Benlate sprays on the colonisation of lupin stems by Phomopsis.

*1 Spray prior to flowering
*2 Spray prior to flowering and 2 weeks later
*3 Spray prior to flowering and 2 weeks, then 4 weeks later
*4 Single spray at treatment two
*5 Single spray at treatment three
*6 Nil