Control of Ascochyta Blight in Chickpea. (C03-henson162408-Oral)

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Abstract:

In recent years, Ascochyta blight (Ascochyta rabiei) has devastated chickpea (Cicer arietinum L.) production in the Northern Plains and the Pacific Northwest. Previous research has identified fungicides which provide economically-viable control under moderate to heavy disease pressure. However, restrictions on the number of legal applications and insufficient control under very high disease pressure continue to reduce yield and quality in traditional growing areas and limit the expansion of production to new regions. The objective of this trial was to compare diverse chickpea cultivars under a variety of fungicide regimes and an untreated check. The cultivars evaluated represent current production varieties in the three major market classes: large kabuli, small kabuli, and desi. Plots were located at the North Dakota State University Research Extension Centers in Carrington, Hettinger, and Minot. Significant differences in disease reaction were observed among cultivars, but susceptibility was not related to seed size (market class). Within the large kabulis, 'Sierra' was less susceptible than 'Dwelley.' Among the small kabulis, 'B-90' was less susceptible than 'CDC Chico.'

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