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Fungicides and Irrigation Water Management



Moose Jaw, Dec 6 & 7
ICDC/SIPA Conference
Rory Cranston PAg.
Provincial Irrigation Agrologist



Projects

- Dry Bean Irrigation Scheduling
- White Mold Disease Survey
- White Mold Control in Dry Beans
- Fungicide Application Timing on Wheat
- Canola Fungicide Demonstration
- Irrigation Water Management





Dry Bean Irrigation Scheduling

- Objective was to demonstrate two irrigation strategies for dry beans
- Two treatments and a dry land check
 - Adequate Irrigation
 - Deficit irrigation (no irrigation prior to flowering)
- Varieties – WM2, Winchester, AC Island, Othello, Medicine Hat, Maya



Dry Bean Irrigation Scheduling

- Project was located at CSIDC
 - Dr. Jazeem Wahab
 - Greg Larson
- Adequate Irrigation
 - First irrigation June 15
 - Nine irrigations for 112.5mm (4.5 inches)
- Deficit Irrigation (prior to flowering)
 - First irrigation July 27
 - Five Irrigations for 62.5mm (2.5 inches)



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Dry Bean Irrigation Scheduling

- Results of this project are still being processed



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White Mold Disease Survey

- Objective to determine the critical control period for white mold in dry beans in the LDDA
- Surveyed six fields every week from the start of July to the end of August
 - Three in Riverhurst
 - Dale Ewen, Gordon Kent, Rodney Kent
 - Three in Luck Lake
 - Garth Weitermen, Grant Carlson (two fields)



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White Mold Disease Survey

- $\sum ((\text{severity class} \times \text{number of plants in class}) \times 100) / \text{number of plants}$
- Severity classes
 - 0 = No disease
 - 1 = Small lesions less than 5cm in the longest dimension
 - 2 = Expanding lesions on branches or stem
 - 3 = Up to half of branches or stem colonized
 - 4 = More than half of the branches or stem colonized and/or plant dead

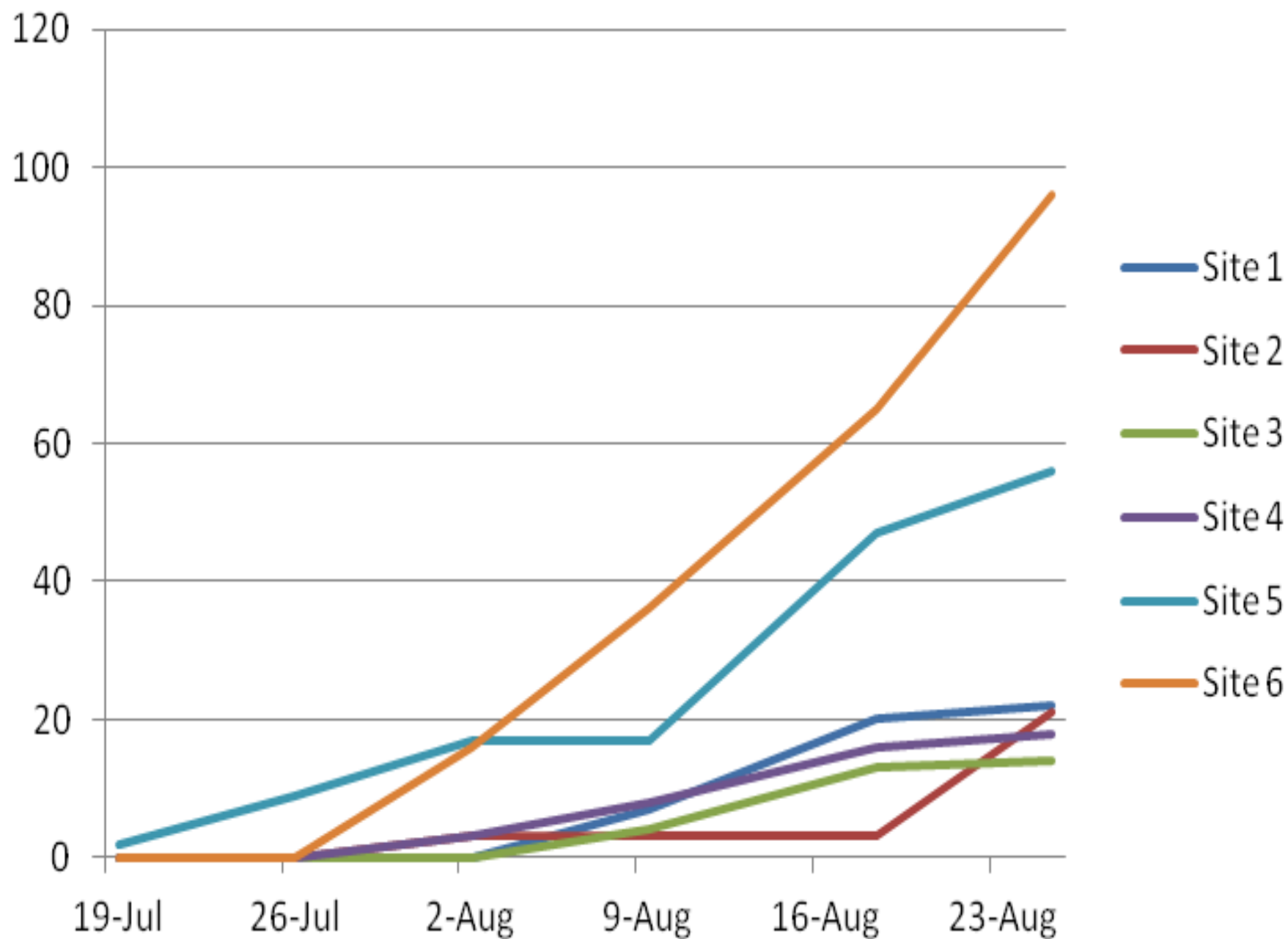


White Mold Disease Survey

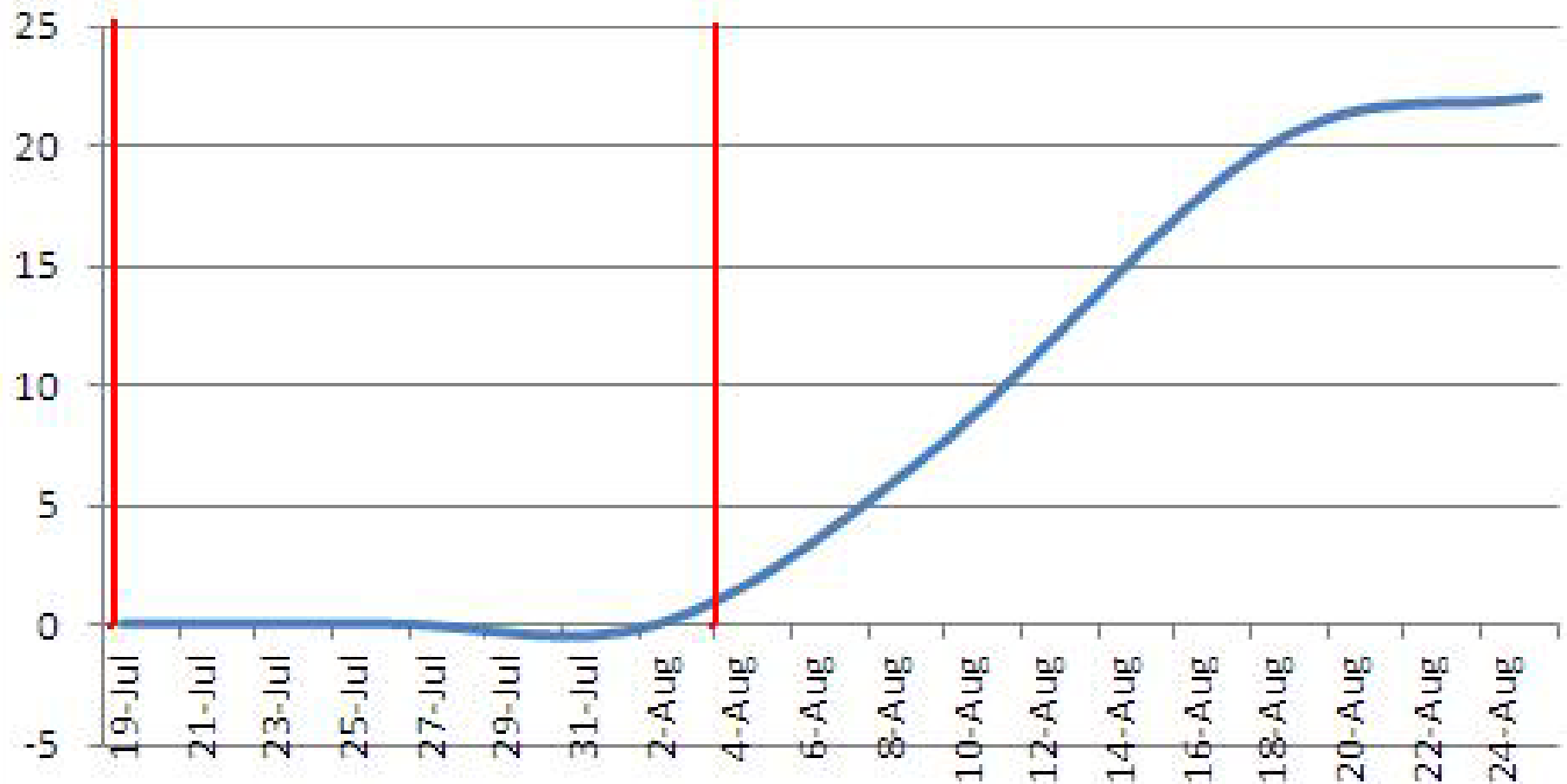
- 100 plants were surveyed each week to determine disease severity
- Disease Severity

Date	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3	Site 4	Site 5	Site 6
19-Jul	0	0	0	0	2	0
26-Jul	0	0	0	0	9	0
2-Aug	1	3	1	3	17	16
9-Aug	7	3	4	8	17	36
18-Aug	20	3	13	16	47	65
25-Aug	22	21	14	18	56	96

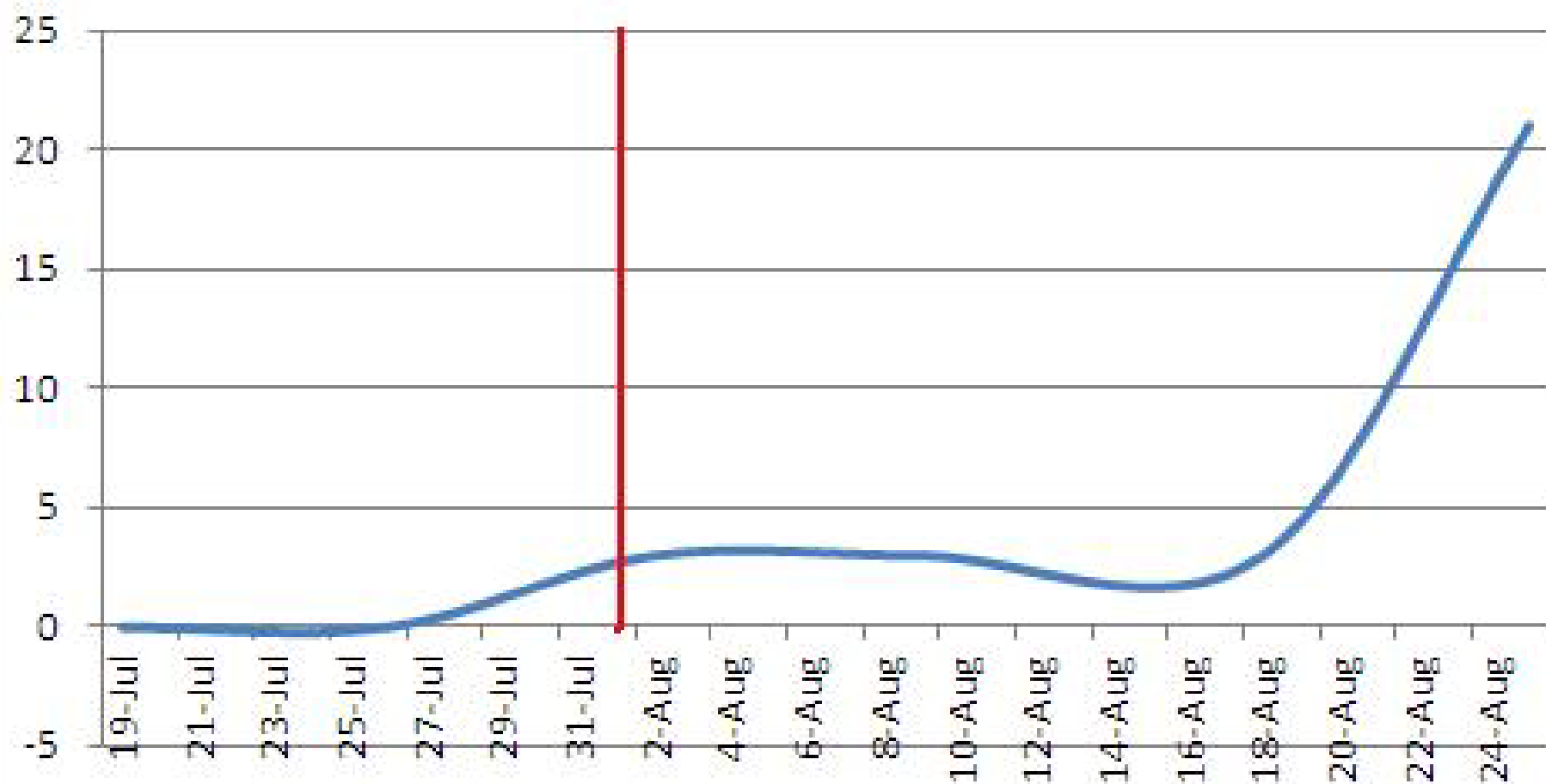
- Used the following equation to determine disease severity



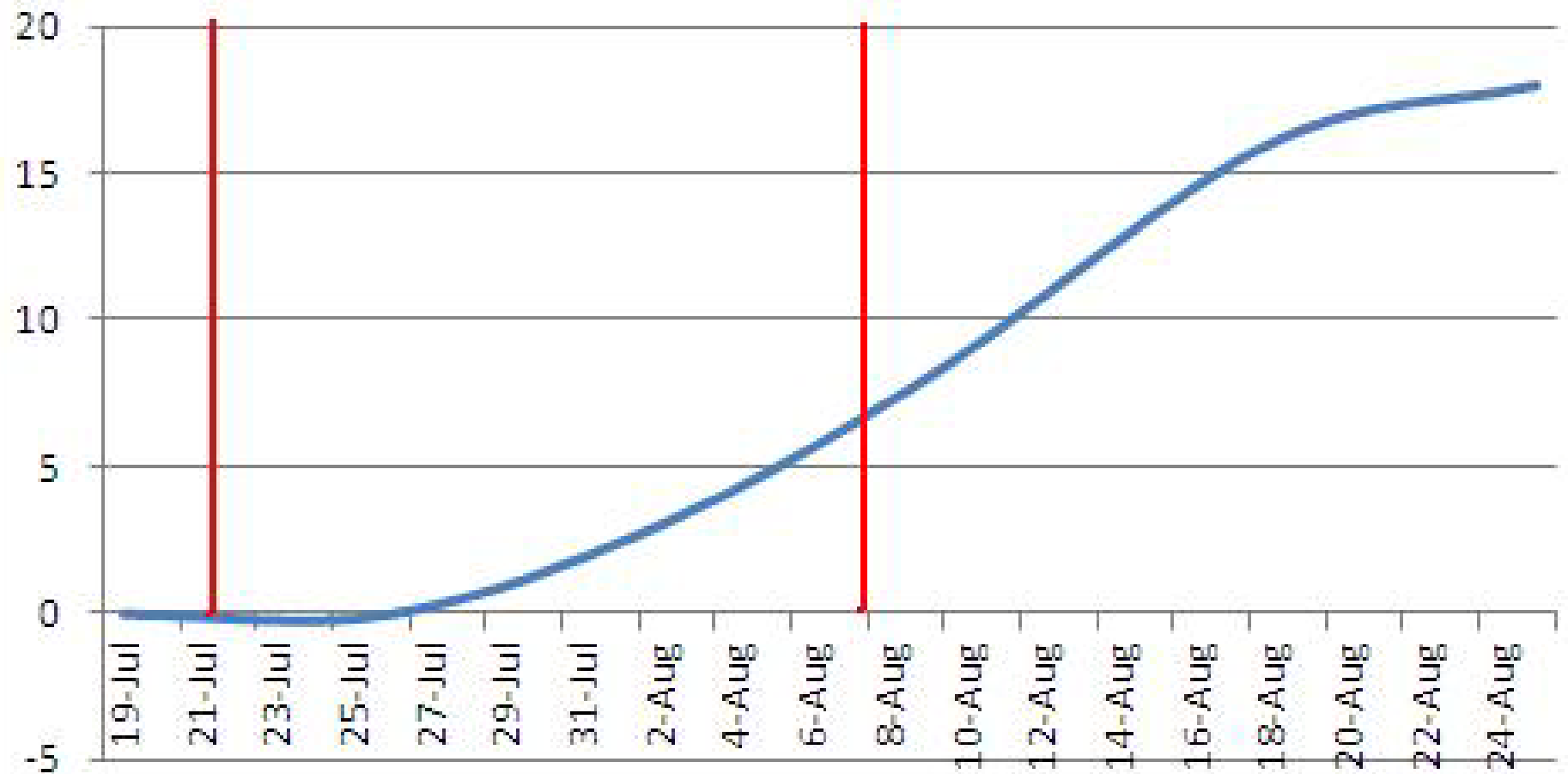
Site 1



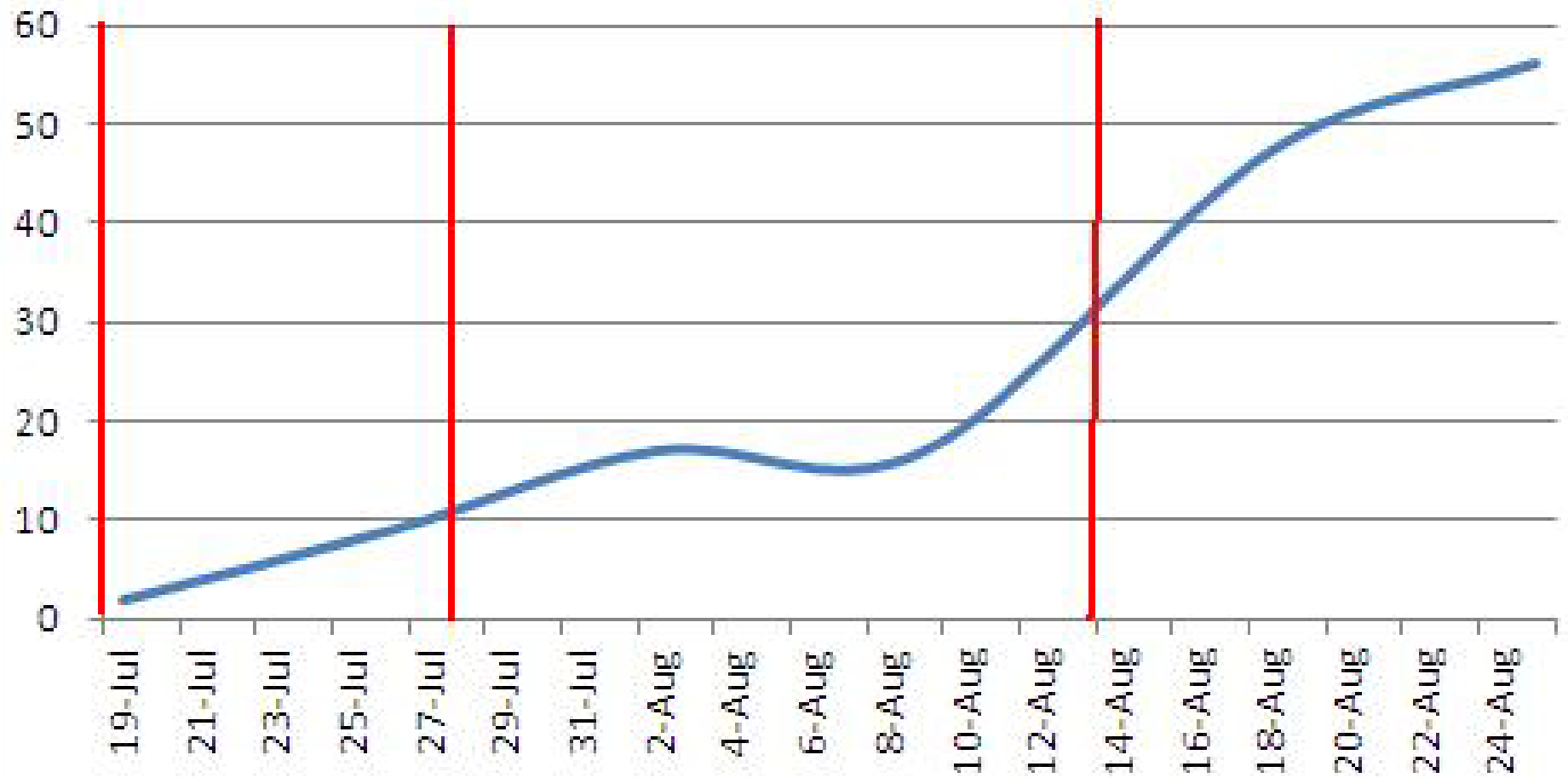
Site 2



Site 4



Site 5





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White Mold Disease Survey

- White mold first showed up on July 19
- Was present in all fields by August 2
- A application of fungicide in the middle of July prevented early infection
- An application of fungicide after infection occurred stopped further development in two cases



White Mold Control in Dry Beans

- Objective was to demonstrate the best combination of fungicides in two fungicide application system
- One demonstration site
 - Craig and Michael Millar, Birsay SK
- Three treatments
 - Lance – Allegro
 - Allegro – Lance
 - Allegro - Allegro



White Mold Control in Dry Beans

- 2011 had a low incidence of white mold
- Disease severity on Aug 24
 - Lance – Allegro 20
 - Allegro – Lance 21
 - Allegro - Allegro 15
- Yield on Sept 11
 - Lance – Allegro 2154 lb./acre
 - Allegro – Lance 2211 lb./acre
 - Allegro - Allegro 2995 lb./acre



Fungicide Application Timing

- Objective was to demonstrate the best timing for a fungicide application on wheat
- One demonstration site
 - Grant Pederson, Outlook SK
- Three treatments and untreated check
 - Application at flag leaf
 - Application at flowering
 - Combination



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Fungicide Application Timing

- Leaf samples taken on Aug 11 showed visual difference of disease presence

Project 2011-08 Fungicide Timing in wheat



AUG 11

PROSARO

Project 2011-08 Fungicide Timing in wheat



AUG 11

GUILT & PROSARO

Project 2011-08 Fungicide Timing in Wheat



AUG 11

QUILT

Project 2011-08 Fungicide Timing in Wheat



AUG 11

CHECK



Fungicide Application Timing

- Harvest results on Sept 10

Treatment	Flowering	Flag Leaf	Combination	Untreated
Yield (bu./acre)	72	60	59	55
<i>F.graminearium</i>	4%	7.5%	4%	2.5%
Total Fusarium	5%	10.5%	7%	3%
TKW	34.68	33.42	33.20	32.88
Grade	2	2	2	2



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Canola Fungicide Demonstration

- The objective of this project was to compare a single fungicide application to two fungicide applications in canola
- One demonstration site
 - Mark Gravelle, Riverhurst SK.
- Two treatments compared to an untreated area
 - One application of fungicide
 - Two applications of fungicide



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Canola Fungicide Demonstration

- There was a noticeable difference between the treated and untreated areas





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Canola Fungicide Demonstration

- There was a noticeable difference between the treated and untreated areas
- The producer noted that the treated areas were much easier to harvest
- Disease Severity (equation next slide)
 - Two Applications – 1.6
 - One Application – 2.2
 - Check – 4.3



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Canola Fungicide Demonstration

Sum of the rating of all infected plants = Disease severity

The number of infected plants

0 - No symptoms

1 – Infection of pods only

2- Lesions situated on main stem or branches with potential to affect up to $\frac{1}{4}$ of seed formation and filling on plant

3- Lesions situated on main stem or branches with potential to affect up to $\frac{1}{2}$ of seed formation and filling on plant

4- Lesions situated on main stem or branches with potential to affect up to $\frac{3}{4}$ of seed formation and filling on plant

5- Main stem lesion with potential effects on seed formation and filling of entire plant



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Canola Fungicide Demonstration

- Harvest results on Sept 12

Treatment	Two App	One App	Check
Yield bu./acre	62	52	47
TKW	3.165g	3.193g	2.953g

- There was a sandy knoll in the single app treatment where the crop was visibly thinner. Favors the two app treatment



Irrigation Water Management

- The Objective of this project was to compare actual on farm water management practices to the optimum predicted by the Alberta Irrigation Management Model (AIMM)
- Six sites – Three in the LLID and three in the RID
 - Roy King, Randy Bergstrom, Craig Langer, Gary Ewen



Irrigation Water Management

- Local weather station in each irrigation district collected environmental data
- Actual crop water use was calculated using the water balance formula

$$ET = (P + I) - R - D \pm \Delta S$$

Where ET = actual crop water use or evapotranspiration

P	=	precipitation
I	=	effective irrigation
R	=	runoff
D	=	deep percolation
ΔS	=	change in soil moisture

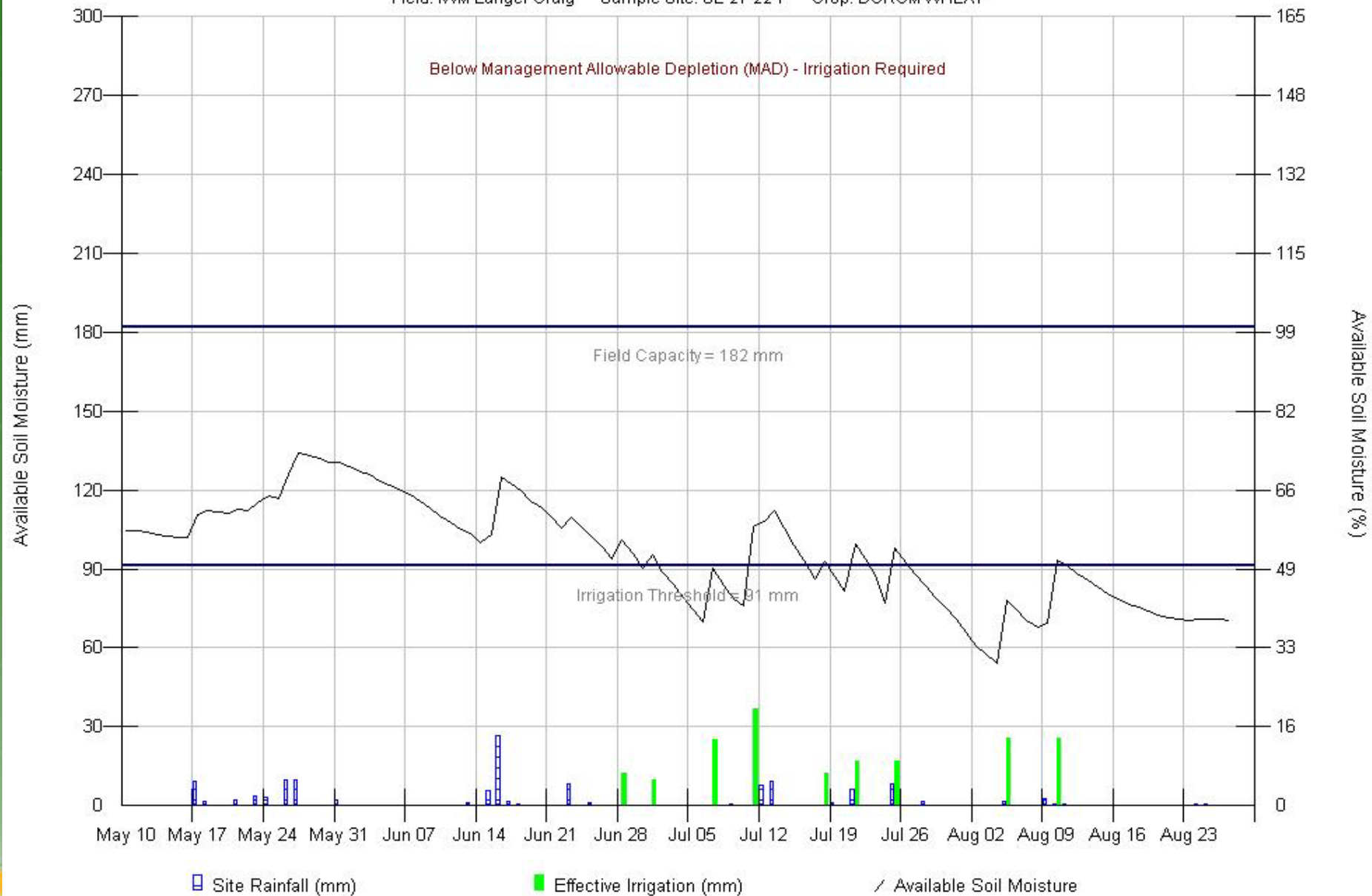


Irrigation Water Management

- Sites were visited weekly
- Optimum irrigation plan was developed in AIMM based on field, crop, and local weather
- Irrigation events were added in 25mm increments at least 3 days apart and were managed to keep soil moisture at an optimum level above 70%

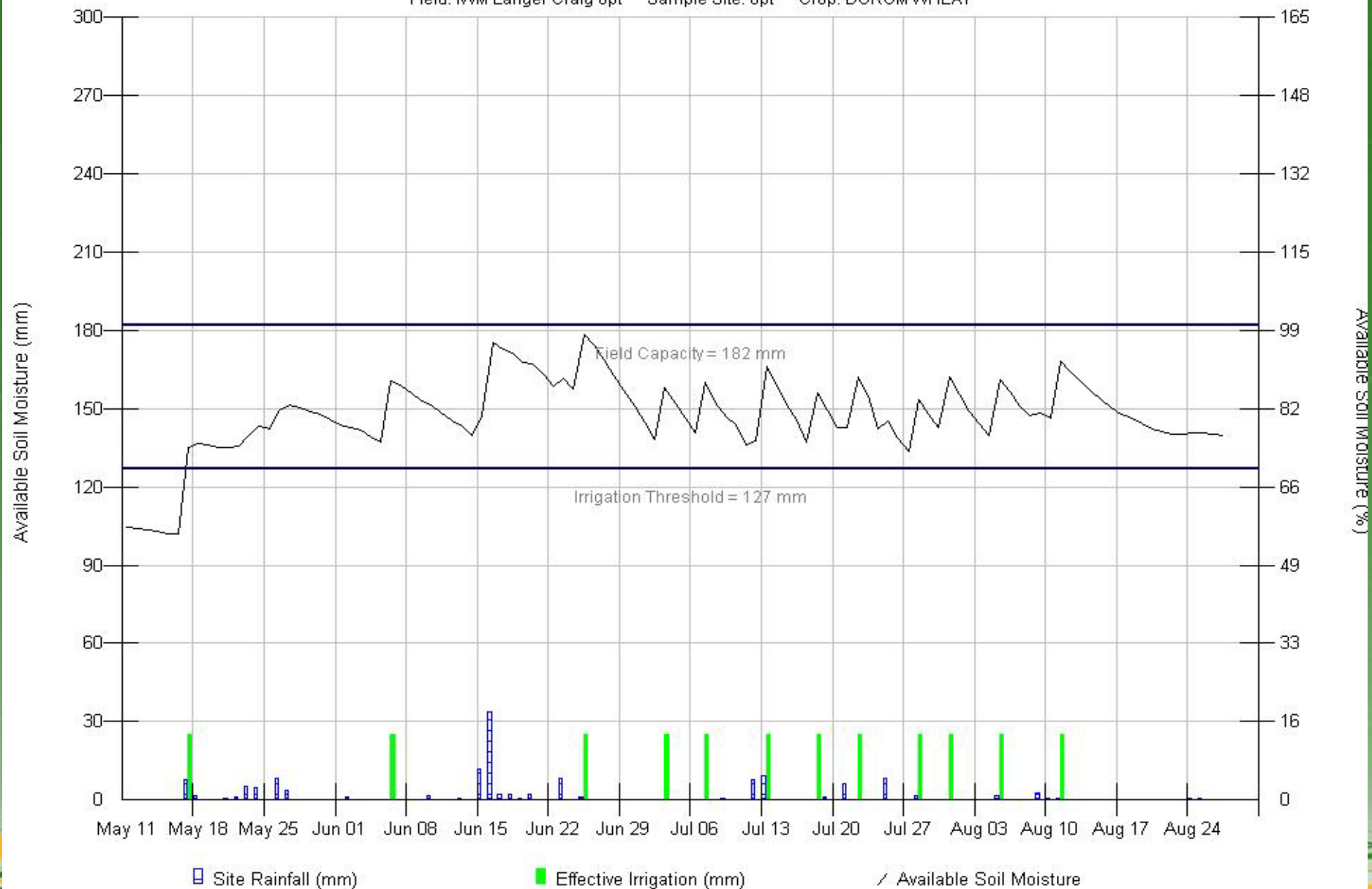
Moisture Balance 0 to 100% Maximum Root Zone

Field: IWM Langer Craig Sample Site: SE 27 22 7 Crop: DURUM WHEAT



Moisture Balance 0 to 100% Maximum Root Zone

Field: IVM Langer Craig opt Sample Site: opt Crop: DURUM WHEAT



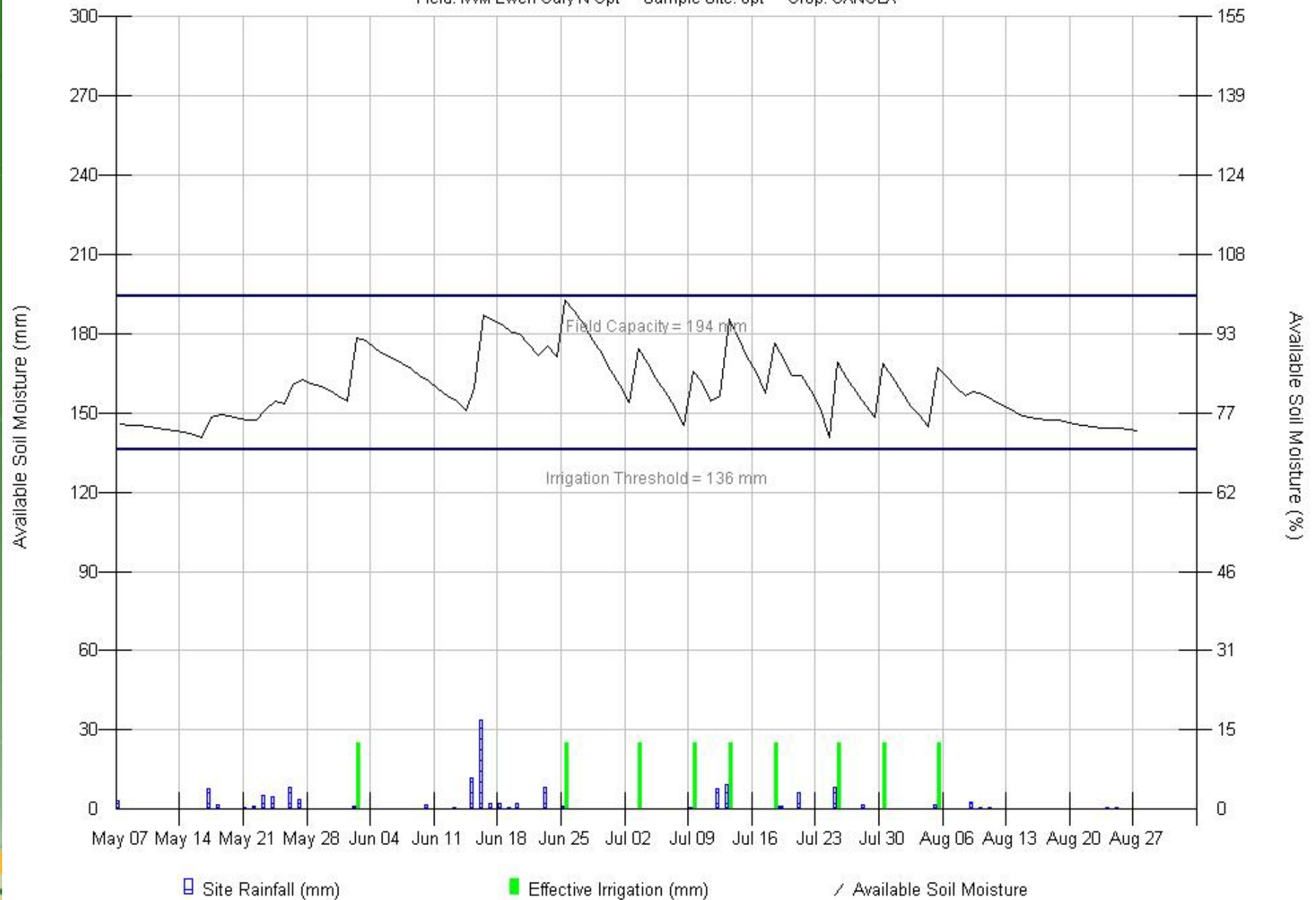
Moisture Balance 0 to 100% Maximum Root Zone

Field: IWM Ewen Gary N Sample Site: 27-22-7 Crop: CANOLA



Moisture Balance 0 to 100% Maximum Root Zone

Field: IWM Ewen Gary N Opt Sample Site: opt Crop: CANOLA





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Irrigation Water Management

District	Crop	Crop Water use		Act/opt
		Actual(mm)	Optimum(mm)	
Riverhurst	Durum	345	405	85%
	Canola	353	367	96%
	Flax	372	393	95%
Luck Lake	Durum	339	380	89%
	HSW	339	383	89%
	Flax	314	363	87%
All sites average		344	382	90%



Irrigation Water Management

District	Crop	Effective Irrigation		Act/opt
		Actual(mm)	Optimum(mm)	
Riverhurst	Durum	182	300	61%
	Canola	140	225	62%
	Flax	129	250	52%
Luck Lake	Durum	98	225	44%
	HSW	91	280	33%
	Flax	101	225	45%
All sites average		124	251	49%



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Irrigation Water Management

- Results indicate that farmers irrigate less than what is required for optimum production
- Indicate that irrigation is starting late



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2012 Irrigation Agronomic and Economics

- Aiming to release it at crop production show



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Thank you!

- Any Questions ?