Comparative Fungicide Efficacy Testing for Managing *Mycosphaerella* Blight and White Mould in Peas in Manitoba

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Ascochyta/Mycosphaerella blight complex is among the most widespread and economically damaging foliar diseases of pea crop (*Pisum sativum*) in Manitoba. Ascochyta infections are caused by the fungi *Ascochyta pinodes* (leaf infection), *Ascochyta pinodella* (foot rot infection), and *Ascochyta pisi* (pod infection) on peas. The *Mycosphaerella pinodes* is the sexual stage of *A. pinodes* causing Mycosphaerella blight in peas. *Mycosphaerella* infection begins at the bottom third of the plant and progresses upward during the early flowering stage of pea growth. Where, white mould (*Sclerotinia sclerotium*) affects the stems, leaves, pods, and seeds of peas. Mycosphaerella blight was the most common foliar disease, found in 100% of fields. Mycosphaerella blight severity was on average 2.2 (range: 1.0-5.1) on a scale of 0-9. Bacterial blight was present in 83% of fields. White mould was found at trace levels in 4% of pea fields. The Assiniboine Community College (ACC) in partnership with the Manitoba Pulses and Soybean Growers (MPSG) association conducted field trials under this program in 2022 and 2023 at Roblin (MB), Malita (MB), and Portage La Prairie (MB). The poster will highlight and present the results of the 2 years of testing.