

PP1867

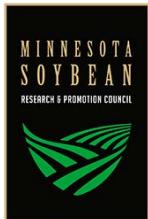
# Soybean Disease Diagnostic Series

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Cover photo: Sam Markell, NDSU

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# Fusarium root rot

*Fusarium solani*, *F. oxysporum*, *F. tricinctum*  
and other *Fusarium* species (fungi)

Photo: B. Nelson, NDSU



Figure 1

Photo: Giesler, Univ. of Nebraska



Figure 2

Photo: J. Bienapfl, Univ. of Minnesota



Figure 3

Photo: D. Mueller, Iowa State Univ.



Figure 4



# Fusarium root rot

*Fusarium solani*, *F. oxysporum*, *F. tricinctum*  
and other *Fusarium* species (fungi)

**AUTHORS:** Dean Malvick and Sam Markell

## SYMPTOMS

- Brown to black discoloration and rot of roots, especially the taproot
- Plant stunting and yellowing of leaves may occur if root rot is severe
- Seedling damping-off

**FIGURE 1** - Dark brown/black discoloration of roots

**FIGURE 2** - Root rot and dieback of tap root

**FIGURE 3** - Seedling damping-off

**FIGURE 4** - Plant chlorosis

## FACTORS FAVORING DEVELOPMENT

- Soil compaction
- Presence of soybean cyst nematode (SCN)
- Plant stress
- Drought

## IMPORTANT FACTS

- Disease can infect and kill seedlings and damage older plants
- *Fusarium* survives for long periods in soil
- Dry edible beans, corn and pulse crops are hosts
- *Fusarium* is dispersed with soil (on equipment, in water, by wind, etc.)
- Management: improve soil drainage, reduce compaction, fungicide seed treatments
- Commonly confused with other root rots, SCN and iron deficiency chlorosis



# Phytophthora root and stem rot

*Phytophthora sojae* (oomycete)



Photo: A. Dorrance, Ohio State Univ.



Photo: D. Malvick, Univ. of Minnesota



Photo: A. Dorrance, Ohio State Univ.



# Phytophthora root and stem rot

*Phytophthora sojae* (oomycete)

**AUTHORS:** Sam Markell, Dean Malwick and Berlin Nelson

## SYMPTOMS

- Seeds may rot and/or seedlings may die before or after emergence (damping-off)
- Mid- to late-season symptoms include a chocolate brown stem lesion extending up from the soil line
- Leaf chlorosis, necrosis and plant wilting can develop
- Frequently occurs in patches of fields and low areas

**FIGURE 1** - Close-up of lower stem lesion

**FIGURE 2** - Lower stem lesion and wilting

**FIGURE 3** - Severe infection in field

## FACTORS FAVORING DEVELOPMENT

- Excessive moisture and/or flooding, especially early in the season
- Poorly drained, heavy clay or compacted soils
- Short/no crop rotation

## IMPORTANT FACTS

- Can cause significant yield loss
- The pathogen is specific to soybeans
- Management tools available include genetic resistance and seed treatments
- The pathogen has many pathotypes and many can overcome Rps genetic resistance
- Commonly confused with other root rot diseases



# Pythium root rot

*Pythium ultimum*  
and other *Pythium* species (oomycete)

Figure 1

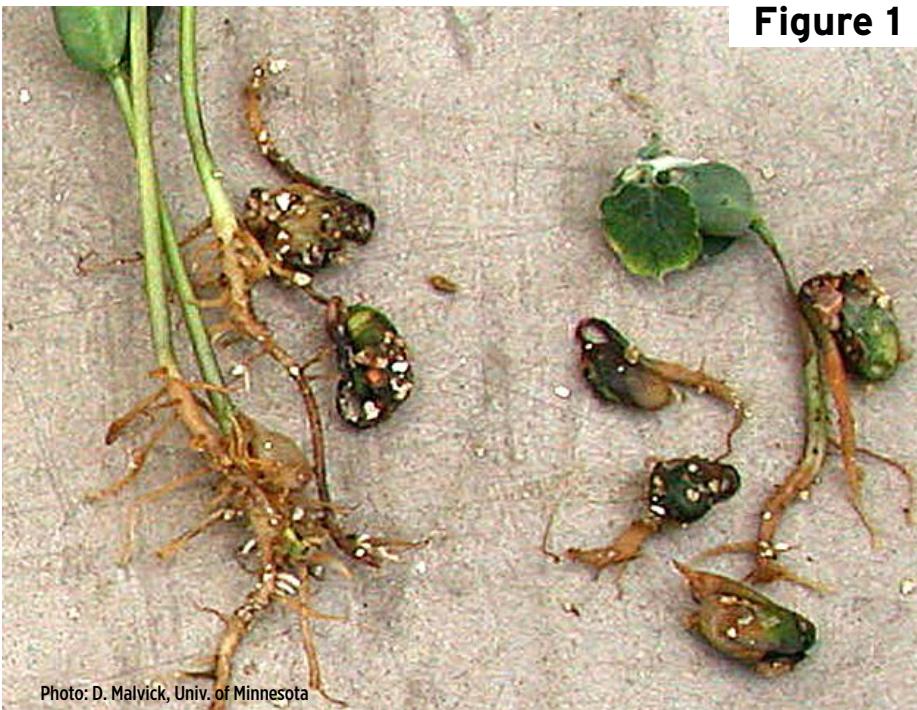


Photo: D. Malvick, Univ. of Minnesota

Figure 2



Photo: M. Chilvers, Michigan State Univ.

Figure 3



Photo: A. Robertson, Iowa State Univ.



# Pythium root rot

*Pythium ultimum*  
and other *Pythium* species (oomycete)

**AUTHORS:** Dean Malvick and Sam Markell

## SYMPTOMS

- Soft, slimy rot of seeds in ground
- Light brown rot of outer part of roots (cortex)
- Damping-off of seedlings

**FIGURE 1** - Seed rotting due to *Pythium*

**FIGURE 2** - Damping-off of seedlings

**FIGURE 3** - Light brown infected roots

## FACTORS FAVORING DEVELOPMENT

- Persistent wet soil after planting
- Soil compaction, heavy soil with high clay content
- Slow growth of seedlings and plant stress

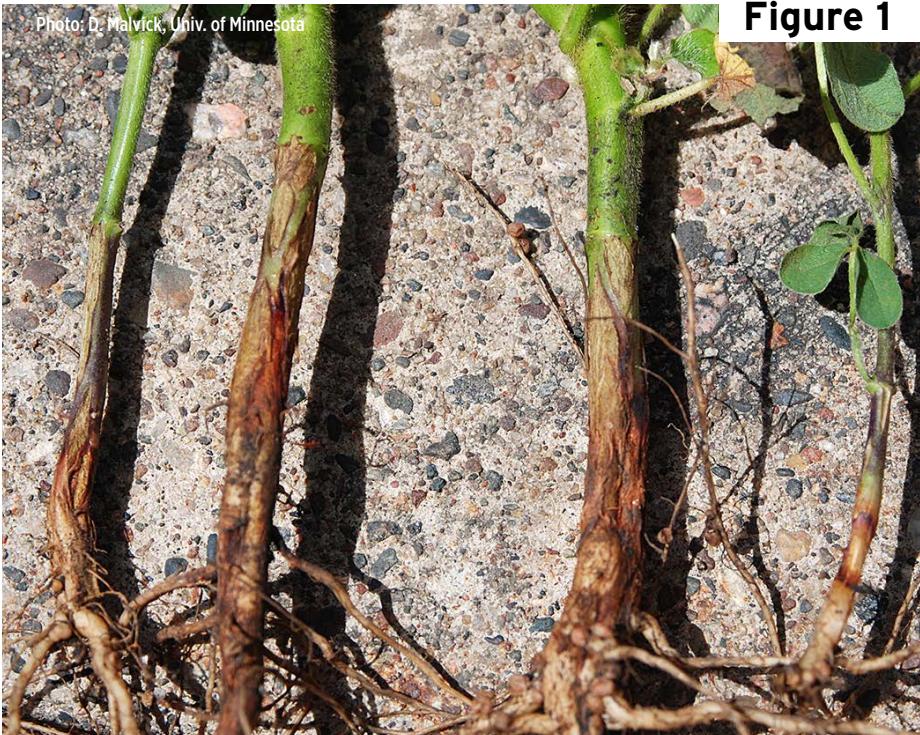
## IMPORTANT FACTS

- *Pythium* survives for years in soil
- Pathogen may damage roots of older plants
- Dry edible beans, corn and other crops can be hosts
- *Pythium* is dispersed with soil (on equipment, in water, by wind, etc.)
- Management: improve soil drainage, reduce compaction, some seed treatments
- Symptoms on seed and seedlings very similar to *Phytophthora* damage
- Commonly confused with other seedling diseases



# Rhizoctonia root rot

*Rhizoctonia solani* (fungus)





# Rhizoctonia root rot

*Rhizoctonia solani* (fungus)

**AUTHORS:** Dean Malvick and Sam Markell

## SYMPTOMS

- Rusty-brown, dry, sunken lesions on lower parts of stems
- Dark brown lesions than girdle the stems near the soil
- Plants stunted, yellow, and wilting

**FIGURE 1** - Rusty-brown lesions on soybean stems

**FIGURE 2** - Soybean seedlings with girdled stems

**FIGURE 3** - Seedlings dying in a row

## FACTORS FAVORING DEVELOPMENT

- Warm and moist soil while plants are in early vegetative stages
- Delayed planting in spring due to rain
- High soil organic matter
- Plant stress due to physical or chemical/herbicide injury

## IMPORTANT FACTS

- Dry edible beans, corn, sugar beet and pulse crops can be hosts
- *Rhizoctonia* is dispersed with soil (on equipment, in water, by wind, etc.)
- Management: some seed treatments, crop rotation, tillage, early planting
- Soybean varieties vary in susceptibility to *Rhizoctonia*
- Commonly confused with other root rots



# Seed and seedling disease complex

*Pythium* (oomycete), *Phytophthora* (oomycete),  
*Rhizoctonia* (fungus), *Fusarium* (fungus)



Figure 1



Figure 2

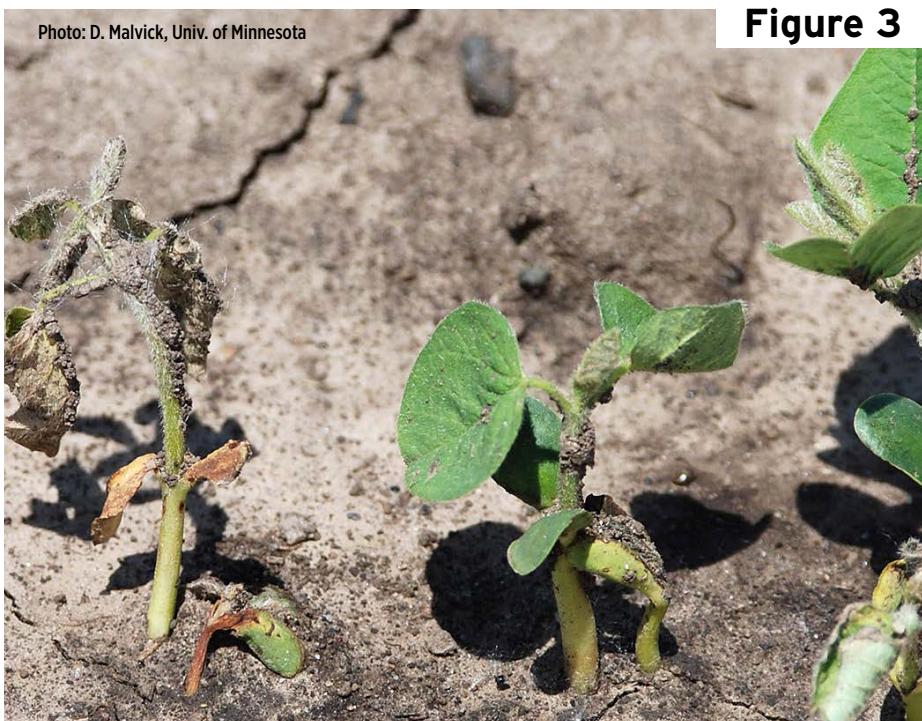


Figure 3



# Seed and seedling disease complex

*Pythium* (oomycete), *Phytophthora* (oomycete),  
*Rhizoctonia* (fungus), *Fusarium* (fungus)

**AUTHORS:** Dean Malwick and Sam Markell

## SYMPTOMS

- Rotting of seed in the ground
- Pre-emergence death
- Post-emergence death and stunting
- Soft, tan roots with intact steel (*Pythium* and *Phytophthora*)
- Dark brown discoloration and rot of tap roots (*Fusarium*)
- Rusty-brown lesions on stem and roots (*Rhizoctonia*)

**FIGURE 1** - Seedling decomposing due to infection

**FIGURE 2** - Pre-emergence death of seedling

**FIGURE 3** - Post-emergence death of seedling

## FACTORS FAVORING DEVELOPMENT

- Wet soil
- Cool soil that delays germination and growth
- Poor-quality seed
- Plant stress

## IMPORTANT FACTS

- Pathogens are favored by different conditions for infection and disease development
- Multiple pathogens often infect seeds/seedlings
- Difficult to diagnose principle pathogen
- Symptoms can look similar for different pathogens, but management may differ
- Management options: soil drainage, tillage, varieties with resistance, seed treatments
- Seed treatment ingredients vary in efficacy for different pathogens
- Commonly confused with water damage



# Soybean cyst nematode (SCN)

*Heterodera glycines* (plant parasitic nematode)



**Figure 1**



**Figure 2**



**Figure 3**



# Soybean cyst nematode (SCN)

*Heterodera glycines* (plant parasitic nematode)

**AUTHORS:** Sam Markell and Dean Malvick

## SYMPTOMS

- Small (approximately 1/32 inch) lemon-shaped female worms (cysts) on roots
- Cysts' color ranges from cream to dark brown
- Above-ground symptoms often are absent
- Soybeans can become stunted and yellow

**FIGURE 1** - White SCN females (cysts) and a nodule on soybean roots

**FIGURE 2** - Mature brown cysts

**FIGURE 3** - Yellowed areas near field entrance caused by severe SCN

## FACTORS FAVORING DEVELOPMENT

- Short crop rotation with soybeans and/or dry edible beans
- High soil pH, light soil texture
- Dry growing seasons

## IMPORTANT FACTS

- SCN is the most yield-limiting disease in the U.S.
- SCN can make other diseases (sudden death syndrome, brown stem rot) worse
- Soybeans, dry edible beans and several weeds are hosts
- SCN is dispersed with soil (on equipment, in water, by wind, etc.)
- Soil sampling is the most reliable way to determine if you have SCN
- Management tools available include crop rotation, variety resistance and possibly seed treatments
- Commonly confused with root rots, iron deficiency chlorosis, other abiotic stress

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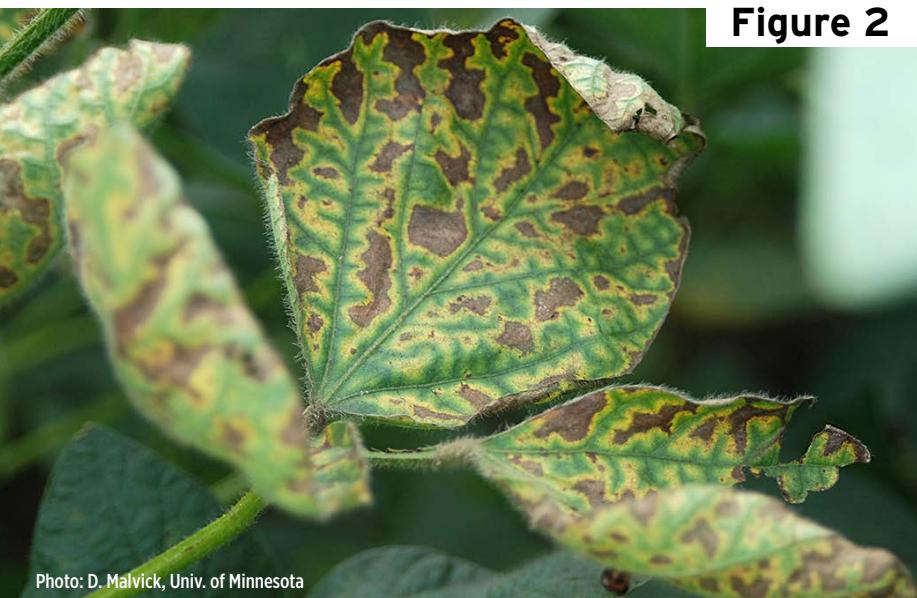
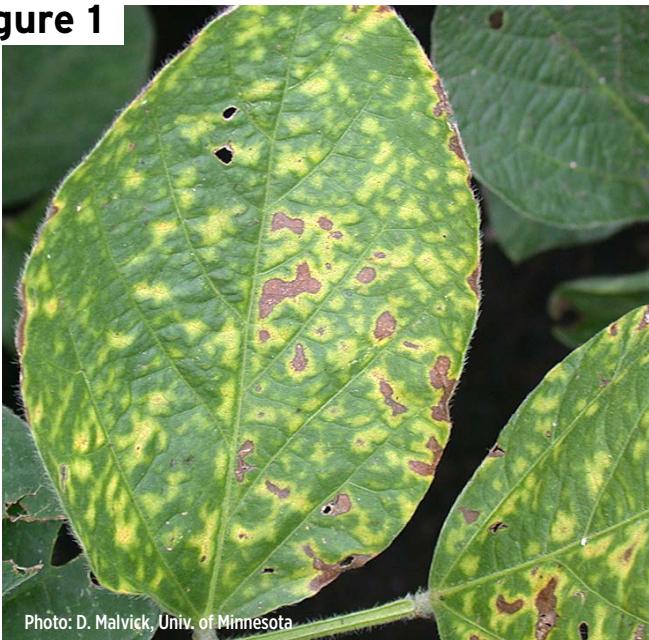


# Sudden death syndrome (SDS)

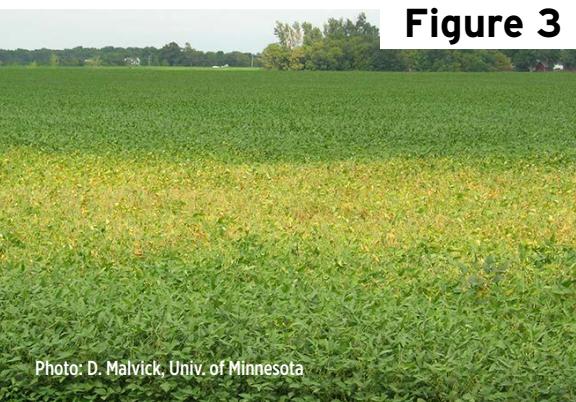
*Fusarium virguliforme* (fungus)



**Figure 1**



**Figure 2**



**Figure 3**



**Figure 4**



# Sudden death syndrome (SDS)

*Fusarium virguliforme* (fungus)

**AUTHORS:** Dean Malvick and Sam Markell

## SYMPTOMS

- Yellow and brown discoloration between leaf veins
- Tan stem under the epidermis near the soil line, while pith remains white
- Symptoms develop in plant seed fill stages (August)
- Leaflets can fall and petioles remain attached to plant
- Root rot and occasionally blue fungal growth on root

**FIGURE 1** - (L) Internal stem browning; (R) Early chlorotic blotches between veins

**FIGURE 2** - Severe leaf symptoms

**FIGURE 3** - Severe infection in a patch in a field

**FIGURE 4** - Root rot and blue fungal growth on root

## FACTORS FAVORING DEVELOPMENT

- Wet soil for two to four weeks after planting
- Field history of SDS
- Compacted soil, poor drainage
- Periodic heavy rain and moist soil through mid-Aug.
- High soybean cyst nematode populations

## IMPORTANT FACTS

- Common in southern and central Minnesota, rare in northern Minnesota, not yet confirmed in North Dakota (2017)
- Pathogen can cause root rot of dry edible bean and other legumes
- Pathogen dispersed with soil (on equipment, in water, by wind, etc.)
- Management options: varieties partially resistant to SDS, seed treatments
- Commonly confused with brown stem rot



# Anthracnose

*Colletotrichum truncatum*  
or other *Colletotrichum* species (fungi)

Photo: D. Malwick, Univ. of Minnesota

**Figure 1**



Photo: S. Markell, NDSU

**Figure 2**



Photo: S. Markell, NDSU

**Figure 3**





# Anthracnose

*Colletotrichum truncatum*  
or other *Colletotrichum* species (fungi)

**AUTHORS:** Sam Markell and Dean Malvick

## SYMPTOMS

- Symptoms usually not seen until plants reach maturity
- Dark brown lesions may appear on stems, pods and petioles
- Small black fungal patches develop in irregular patterns on stems, pods and petiole
- Black, infected areas covered with tiny black spines (setae) that can be seen with a 10X hand lens

**FIGURE 1** - Irregular-shaped blotches on stem

**FIGURE 2** - Abundant black fungal growths of irregular arrangement and size

**FIGURE 3** - Close-up appearance of fungal growths

## FACTORS FAVORING DEVELOPMENT

- Warm and wet/humid weather
- Planting infected seed
- Short/no crop rotation

## IMPORTANT FACTS

- A common late-season disease that rarely causes significant yield loss
- Pathogen(s) have a wide host range and may infect other legume crops and weeds
- Pathogen can be seedborne
- Commonly confused with pod and stem blight, stem canker, charcoal rot



# Brown stem rot (BSR)

*Cadophora gregata* (fungus)

Figure 1



Photo: D. Malvick, Univ. of Minnesota

Figure 2



Photo: D. Malvick, Univ. of Minnesota

Figure 3



Photo: D. Malvick, Univ. of Minnesota

Figure 4

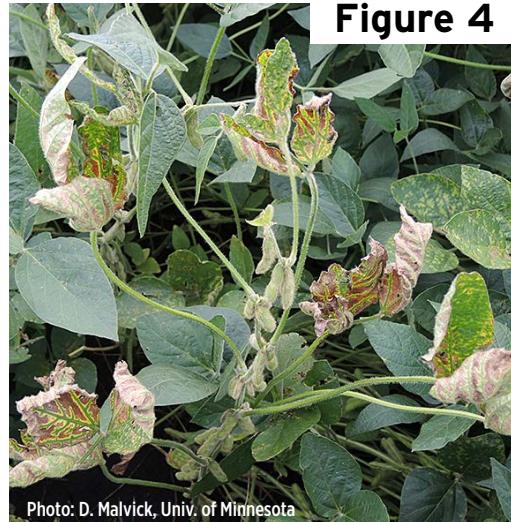


Photo: D. Malvick, Univ. of Minnesota



# Brown stem rot (BSR)

*Cadophora gregata* (fungus)

**AUTHORS:** Dean Malvick and Sam Markell

## SYMPTOMS

- Brown pith in stem, especially in lower stem
- Brown and yellow discoloration between leaf veins may be present
- Symptoms commonly develop in mid-August

**FIGURE 1** - Light brown discoloration in pith and leaf

**FIGURE 2** - Dark brown discoloration in pith of stem

**FIGURE 3** - Brown and yellow discoloration between veins

**FIGURE 4** - Symptoms on leaves of whole plant

## FACTORS FAVORING DEVELOPMENT

- Short/no crop rotation
- Wet and cool weather in July/August
- History of disease in a field
- Susceptible soybean varieties
- Presence of soybean cyst nematode

## IMPORTANT FACTS

- Stems should be longitudinally split to identify BSR
- Commonly confused with sudden death syndrome
- Pathogen overwinters/survives in infected soybean stems
- BSR pathogen dispersed with soil (on equipment, in water, by wind, etc.)
- Soybean is only known definite host
- Two pathogen types: type A causes leaf and stem symptoms; type B only stem symptoms
- Type B thought to be more common in our region
- Management options: crop rotation and varieties resistant to BSR



# Charcoal rot

*Macrophomina phaseolina* (fungus)

**Figure 1**



Photo: S. Markell, NDSU

**Figure 2**



Photo: S. Markell, NDSU

**Figure 3**



Photo: D. Malvick, Univ. of Minnesota

**Figure 4**



Photo: S. Markell, NDSU



# Charcoal rot

*Macrophomina phaseolina* (fungus)

**AUTHORS:** Sam Markell and Dean Malvick

## SYMPTOMS

- Symptoms usually not apparent until flowering or later
- Taproot and lower stem may appear gray/silver
- Numerous black fungal specks (microsclerotia) under epidermis give a “charcoal” appearance
- Premature death with wilted leaves attached
- Frequently occurs in patches in fields

**FIGURE 1** - Gray lesion on lower stem

**FIGURE 2** - Gray lesion peeling away, revealing profuse “charcoal” microsclerotia

**FIGURE 3** - Black microsclerotia embedded in tap root (epidermis scraped off)

**FIGURE 4** - Microsclerotia in root tissue

## FACTORS FAVORING DEVELOPMENT

- Hot temperatures
- Drought stress
- May be more severe when soybean cyst nematode is present

## IMPORTANT FACTS

- Yield loss may occur in hot, dry growing seasons
- Disease typically most severe in drought-prone areas of fields
- Very wide host range, which includes corn, sunflower, other legume crops and weeds
- Commonly confused with anthracnose, Phytophthora stem rot, pod and stem blight, stem canker



# Pod and stem blight/ Phomopsis seed decay

*Diaporthe sojae* and *Diaporthe longicolla* (fungi)





# Pod and stem blight/ Phomopsis seed decay

*Diaporthe sojae* and *Diaporthe longicolla* (fungi)

**AUTHORS:** Sam Markell and Dean Malvick

## SYMPTOMS

- Small, raised black dots (pycnidia) arranged in distinct rows on stem, pods and petioles
- Tops of plants may discolor and die, leading to plant death
- Symptoms often not apparent until plants near maturity
- Wavy, black zone lines inside infected stems and roots may occur (see stem canker)
- Seed may be cracked, shriveled, moldy and have poor germination

**FIGURE 1** - Linear rows of raised black dots

**FIGURE 2** - Infected (L) and healthy (R) plants

## FACTORS FAVORING DEVELOPMENT

- Warm and humid weather
- Short/no crop rotation
- Planting infected seed
- Delayed harvest due to wet weather

## IMPORTANT FACTS

- Yield loss and reduction in seed quality may occur
- Host range includes dry edible bean and dry edible pea
- Pathogen survives in crop residue and seed
- Pathogen is widespread, even in apparently healthy plants
- Black dots arranged in rows are diagnostic (anthracnose and charcoal rot dots are random)
- Commonly confused with anthracnose, charcoal rot and stem canker



# Stem canker

*Diaporthe caulivora* (northern stem canker) and  
*D. aspalathi* (southern stem canker) (fungi)





# Stem canker

*Diaporthe caulivora* (northern stem canker) and  
*D. aspalathi* (southern stem canker) (fungi)

**AUTHORS:** Sam Markell and Dean Malvick

## SYMPTOMS

- Reddish-brown lesions on the lower stem starting at branch points/nodes
- Lesions expand and may become sunken cankers
- Tiny black fungal structures may be produced on lesions
- Narrow black “zone lines” sometimes under epidermis, but importantly, zone lines also are associated with pod and stem blight

**FIGURE 1** - Reddish-brown stem canker lesion

**FIGURE 2** - Sunken canker on lower stem of mature plant

**FIGURE 3** - Zone lines beneath epidermis of sunken canker

## FACTORS FAVORING DEVELOPMENT

- Extended periods of wet weather (one to four days) with moderate temperatures (70 to 85 F)
- Short/no crop rotation in fields with history of disease
- Reduced tillage

## IMPORTANT FACTS

- Yield loss can occur if disease is widespread in a field and kills plants before pod fill
- Management tools include crop rotation (wheat, corn, etc.), resistant varieties and foliar fungicides
- Commonly confused with anthracnose, charcoal rot, late-season Phytophthora root rot, and pod and stem blight

# White mold (*Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* (fungus))

*Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* (fungus)



Figure 1



Figure 2

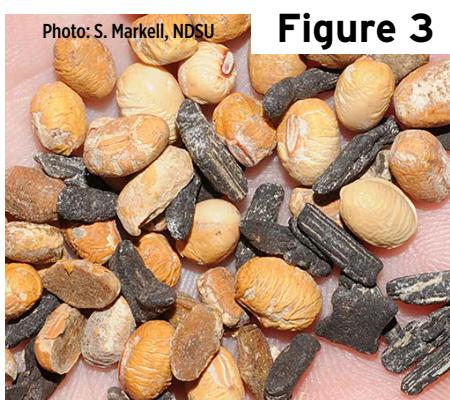


Figure 3

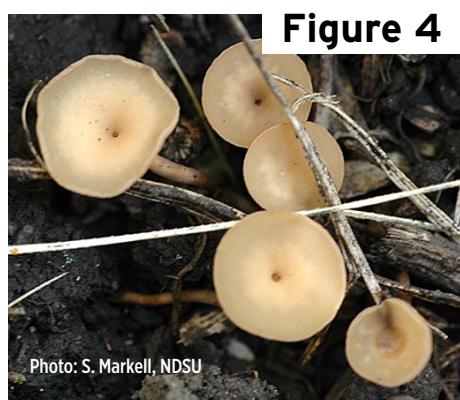


Figure 4



# White mold (*Sclerotinia* stem rot)

*Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* (fungus)

**AUTHORS:** Sam Markell and Dean Malvick

## SYMPTOMS

- Stem lesions begin as water-soaked spots near nodes
- Lesions enlarge, fluffy white fungal growth develops on moist stems
- Infected stems become bleached white and may shred
- Hard black structures (sclerotia) form on infected tissue

**FIGURE 1** - Lesions with white mold and sclerotia

**FIGURE 2** - Severe white mold infection

**FIGURE 3** - Black sclerotia among shriveled seeds

**FIGURE 4** - Apothecia

## FACTORS FAVORING DEVELOPMENT

- Wet soils prior to and during soybean flowering
- Frequent wetness (rain, fog, heavy dew) and cool temperatures during bloom
- Dense plant canopy, high fertility, high plant populations
- Disease history in field

## IMPORTANT FACTS

- Severe yield losses can occur when July and early August are cool and wet
- Many broadleaf crops and weeds are hosts
- Pathogen survives in soil for many years as sclerotia
- Sclerotia produce apothecia (about 1/4-inch mushrooms), which produce ascospores that initiate infection
- Apothecia commonly confused with bird's nest fungi
- Management options: partially resistant varieties and fungicides



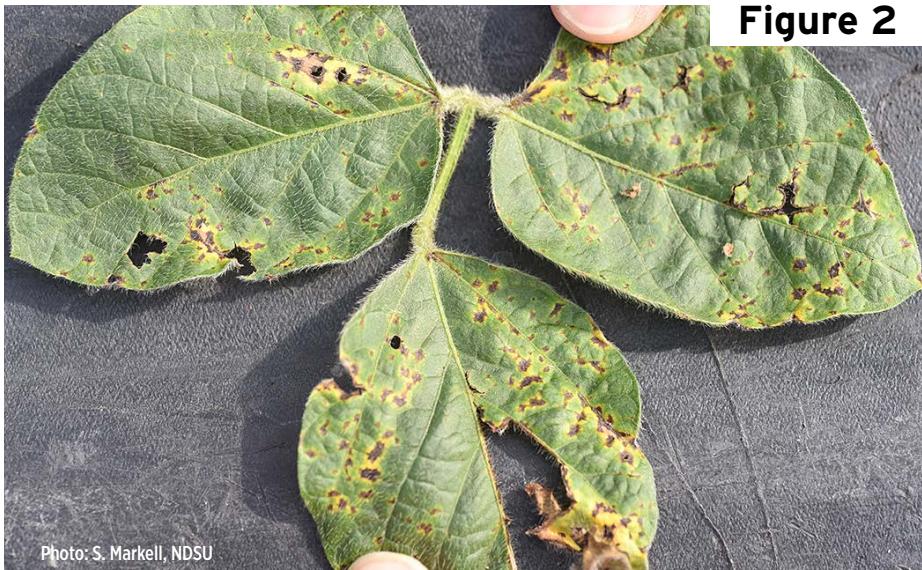
# Bacterial blight

*Pseudomonas savastanoi* pv. *glycinea* (bacteria)

**Figure 1**



**Figure 2**



**Figure 3**





# Bacterial blight

*Pseudomonas savastanoi* pv. *glycinea* (bacteria)

**AUTHORS:** Sam Markell and Dean Malwick

## SYMPTOMS

- Typically observed first in upper canopy in July
- Small, water-soaked and angular leaf lesions
- Lesion centers turn brown and are surrounded by a bright yellow halo
- Lesions often coalesce and leaves will tatter
- Often widespread distribution in field

**FIGURE 1** - Brown angular lesions with bright yellow halos

**FIGURE 2** - Coalescing lesions and leaf tattering

**FIGURE 3** - Magnified lesions

## FACTORS FAVORING DEVELOPMENT

- Cool temperatures, frequent rains and thunderstorms
- Weather that damages plant tissue (hail, high winds, etc.)
- Short/no crop rotation
- Planting infected seed

## IMPORTANT FACTS

- Widespread but rarely economically important
- Lesions may occur on stem, petiole and pod
- Pathogen survives and can be spread with seed and infested crop residue
- Fungicides are not effective
- Commonly confused with Septoria brown spot, bacterial pustule, downy mildew



# Bacterial pustule

*Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *glycines* (bacteria)

Photo: S. Markell, NDSU

**Figure 1**



top side of leaf

Photo: S. Markell, NDSU

**Figure 2**



underside of leaf

Photo: S. Markell, NDSU

**Figure 3**





# Bacterial pustule

*Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *glycines* (bacteria)

**AUTHORS:** Sam Markell and Dean Malvick

## SYMPTOMS

- Lesions begin as small (1/16 to 1/4 inch) light green specks with yellow halos
- Lesion centers turn brown
- Raised pustules appear in lesions

**FIGURE 1** - Lesions with chlorotic halos on upper side of leaf

**FIGURE 2** - Lesions and pustules on underside of leaf

**FIGURE 3** - Pustules (approximately 5 to 10X)

## FACTORS FAVORING DEVELOPMENT

- Wet and rainy weather
- Prolonged humid conditions

## IMPORTANT FACTS

- Uncommon in Minnesota and North Dakota
- Unlikely to cause yield loss
- Can be mistaken for soybean rust, a disease that has not occurred in Minnesota or North Dakota
- Commonly confused with bacterial blight or Septoria brown spot



# Bean pod mottle virus

Photo: A. Dorrance, Ohio State Univ.

**Figure 1**

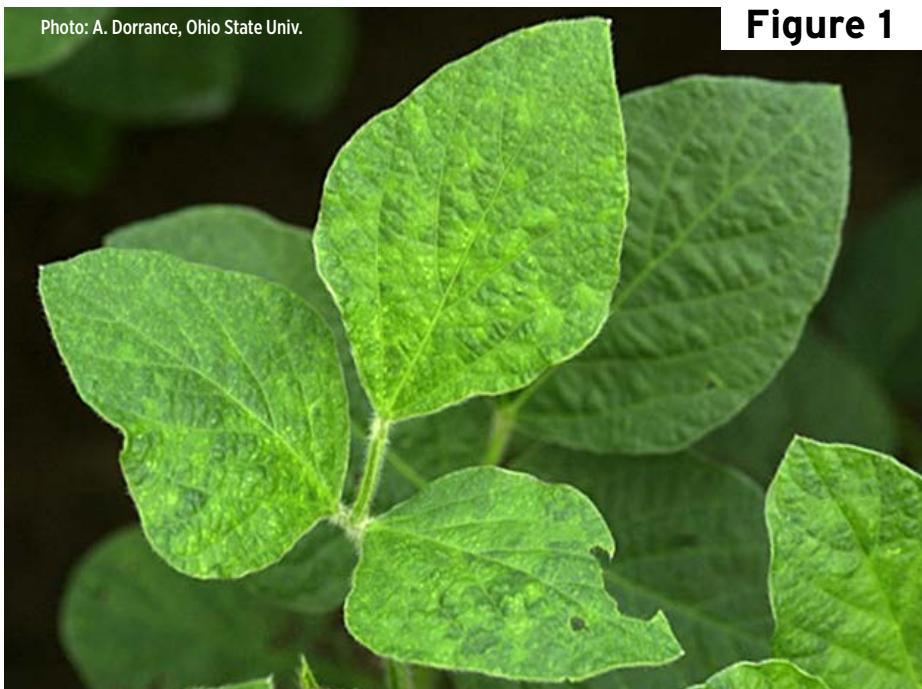
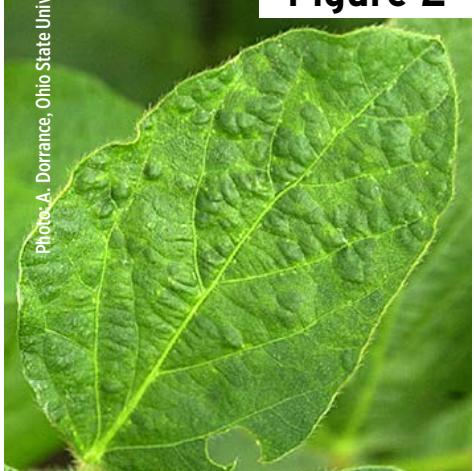


Photo: A. Dorrance, Ohio State Univ.

**Figure 2**



**Figure 3**





# Bean pod mottle virus

**AUTHORS:** Dean Malvick and Sam Markell

## SYMPTOMS

- Green to yellow mottling of young leaves
- Leaves may become puckered and wrinkled
- Symptoms may not be visible during high temperatures or after pod set
- Seed may become mottled with dark stains

**FIGURE 1** - Light green to yellow leaf mottling

**FIGURE 2** - Wrinkling, puckering and light green mottling

**FIGURE 3** - Leaf puckering and wrinkling

## FACTORS FAVORING DEVELOPMENT

- High populations of bean leaf beetle (or other beetles) early in the season
- Cool weather

## IMPORTANT FACTS

- Not thought to be common in Minnesota and North Dakota
- Virus can be transmitted by bean leaf beetle or other leaf feeding beetles
- Infection primarily occurs early in the season
- Host range includes dry edible bean, clovers and other legumes
- Management options: delay planting, seed applied insecticides
- Commonly confused with other viruses and possibly herbicide injury



# Cercospora leaf blight

*Cercospora kikuchii* (fungus)

Figure 1



Photo: A.K. Chanda, Univ. of Minnesota

Figure 2



Photo: A.K. Chanda, Univ. of Minnesota

Figure 3

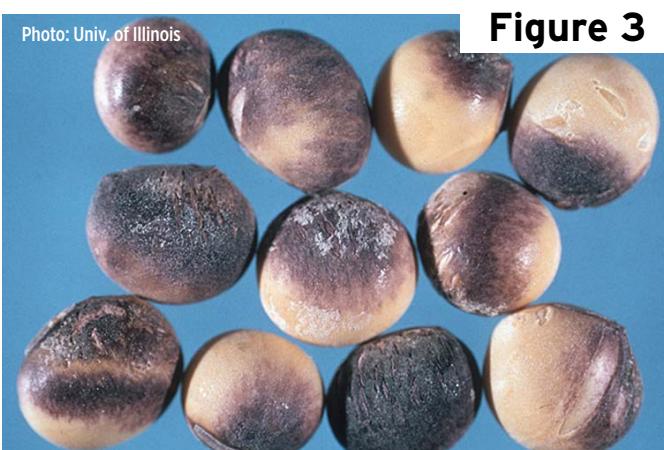


Photo: Univ. of Illinois



# Cercospora leaf blight

*Cercospora kikuchii* (fungus)

**AUTHORS:** Dean Malvick and Sam Markell

## SYMPTOMS

- Purple to bronze discoloration of upper leaf surfaces
- Red-brown spots on both leaf surfaces
- Large necrotic areas can develop on leaves, followed by leaf drop
- Seed coats can develop purple discoloration

**FIGURE 1** - Purple discoloration of leaf

**FIGURE 2** - Bronze discoloration and death of leaf tissue

**FIGURE 3** - Purple seed stain

## FACTORS FAVORING DEVELOPMENT

- High humidity and warm temperatures
- Lack of crop rotation

## IMPORTANT FACTS

- Disease is more common and severe in southern U.S.
- Pathogen overwinters on infested soybean debris and seed
- Plants susceptible from flowering to maturity
- Management options: pathogen-free seed, susceptible varieties, crop rotation and fungicides
- Commonly confused with sunscald



# Downy mildew

*Peronospora manshurica* (Oomycete)

**Figure 1**



**Figure 2**



**Figure 3**





# Downy mildew

*Peronospora manshurica* (Oomycete)

**AUTHORS:** Sam Markell and Dean Malvick

## SYMPTOMS

- Lesions begin as discrete pale green to light yellow spots on top side of leaves
- Fluffy tan tufts of fungal growth occur opposite lesions on underside of leaves
- Lesions become brighter yellow and turn brown with age

**FIGURE 1** - Discrete lesions

**FIGURE 2** - Fungal growth opposite lesions (inset: approximately 5 to 10X)

**FIGURE 3** - Severe infection

## FACTORS FAVORING DEVELOPMENT

- Frequent and prolonged periods of high humidity or free moisture (dew)
- Moderate temperatures
- Short crop rotation
- Planting infected seed or field history of downy mildew

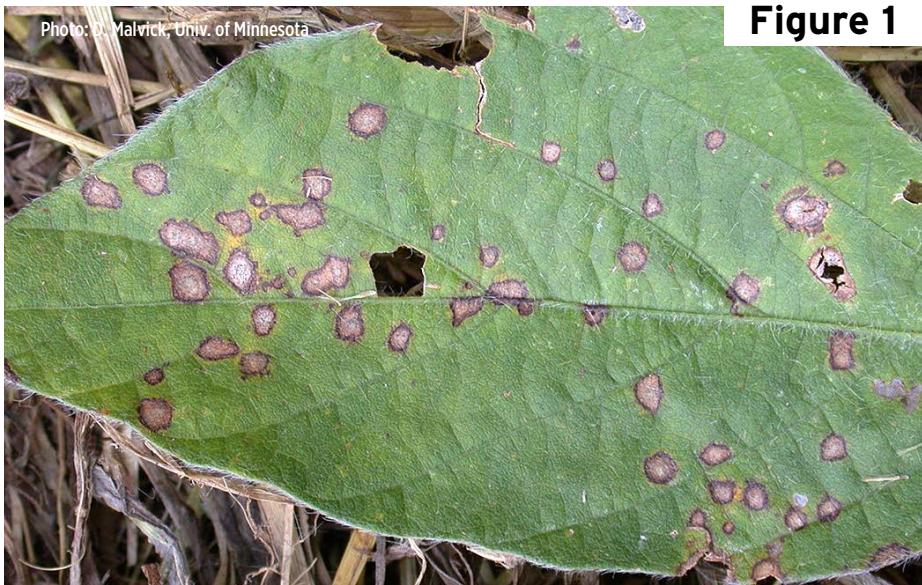
## IMPORTANT FACTS

- Yield loss thought to be rare; however, severe outbreaks have occurred in North Dakota and Minnesota
- Pathogen is specific to soybeans and will not cause downy mildew of other crops
- Can be confused with Septoria brown spot, powdery mildew and bacterial diseases



# Frogeye leaf spot

*Cercospora sojina* (fungus)



**Figure 1**



**Figure 2**



**Figure 3**



# Frogeye leaf spot

*Cercospora sojina* (fungus)

**AUTHORS:** Dean Malvick and Sam Markell

## SYMPTOMS

- Brown leaf spots surrounded by a darker reddish-brown or purple ring
- Centers of spots become tan as they age and develop black specks
- Spots may coalesce, fall out and kill large parts of leaves

**FIGURE 1** - Spots and patterns of lesion development on leaf

**FIGURE 2** - Infected leaf

**FIGURE 3** - Close-up of spots and holes in leaves

## FACTORS FAVORING DEVELOPMENT

- Warm and humid weather
- Highly susceptible soybean varieties

## IMPORTANT FACTS

- Disease more common in southern areas of the Midwest
- Pathogen overwinters in infected soybean residue and seed
- Management options: crop rotation, tillage and fungicides
- Pathogen in southern Midwest is insensitive to Strobilurin (QoI, FRAC 11) fungicides
- Commonly confused with bacterial blight, Septoria brown spot



# Powdery mildew

*Erysiphe diffusa* and *E. glycines* (fungi)

Figure 1



Photo: D. Malvick, Univ. of Minnesota

Figure 2



Photo: D. Malvick, Univ. of Minnesota

Figure 3



Photo: D. Malvick, Univ. of Minnesota



# Powdery mildew

*Erysiphe diffusa and E. glycines* (fungi)

**AUTHORS:** Sam Markell and Dean Malvick

## SYMPTOMS

- Powdery white tufts of fungal growth on upper side of leaf
- Fungal growth may look like white flour sprinkled on the leaves
- Fungal growth can expand and may cover entire leaf surface
- Small black specs in growth may be observed late in season
- White fungal growth can be rubbed off leaf easily

**FIGURE 1** - White tufts of fungal growth

**FIGURE 2** - Severe infection covering leaf

**FIGURE 3** - Infection spreading in hot spot

## FACTORS FAVORING DEVELOPMENT

- Temperatures from 64 to 75 F
- Low humidity with periods of limited leaf wetness
- Late-planted soybeans

## IMPORTANT FACTS

- Yield loss is rare in Minnesota and North Dakota
- Usually occurs late in growing season
- The pathogen also may infect dry edible beans and field peas
- Commonly confused with downy mildew



# Septoria brown spot

*Septoria glycines* (fungus)

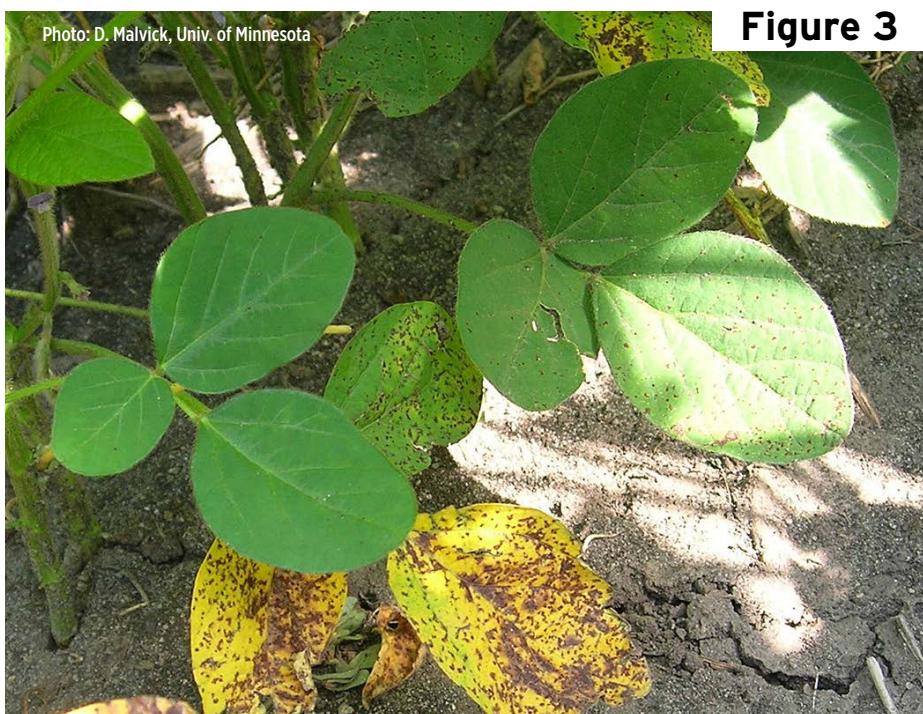
**Figure 1**



**Figure 2**



**Figure 3**





# Septoria brown spot

*Septoria glycines* (fungus)

**AUTHORS:** Dean Malwick and Sam Markell

## SYMPTOMS

- Dark brown spots (less than 1/8 inch diameter)
- Brown spots coalesce into large brown areas
- Irregular brown and yellow patches on one side of leaf
- Symptoms first develop in lower part of plant, then move up

**FIGURE 1** - Brown spots and chlorosis

**FIGURE 2** - Trifoliolate with brown spots and chlorosis

**FIGURE 3** - Common pattern of symptoms developing in lower canopy

## FACTORS FAVORING DEVELOPMENT

- Wet and warm weather
- High plant density
- Continuous soybean planting
- Minimum tillage

## IMPORTANT FACTS

- Typically does not cause yield loss
- Under severe conditions, defoliation and yield loss can occur
- Pathogen survives on infected residue and may be transmitted by seed
- Soybean varieties may vary in susceptibility
- Management options: crop rotation and fungicides
- Commonly confused with bacterial blight



# Soybean mosaic virus

Photo: A. Tenuta, OMAFRA, Ontario, Canada

**Figure 1**



Photo: A. Tenuta, OMAFRA, Ontario, Canada

**Figure 2**





# Soybean mosaic virus

**AUTHORS:** Sam Markell and Dean Malvick

## SYMPTOMS

- Light and dark green mottling of leaves
- Leaf puckering and downward curling
- Symptoms most severe on youngest leaves
- Flattening of pods, reduced seed size, seed discoloration and stunting may occur
- Infected plants can be asymptomatic

**FIGURE 1** - Leaf mottling and curling

**FIGURE 2** - Discolored seed

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## FACTORS FAVORING DEVELOPMENT

- Planting infected seed
- Aphid infestation

## IMPORTANT FACTS

- Not thought to be common in Minnesota or North Dakota
- Virus is seedborne and aphid-vectored
- Commonly confused with herbicide injury and bean pod mottle virus



# Soybean rust

*Phakopsora pachyrhizi* (fungus)

Photo: S. Markell, NDSU

**Figure 1**



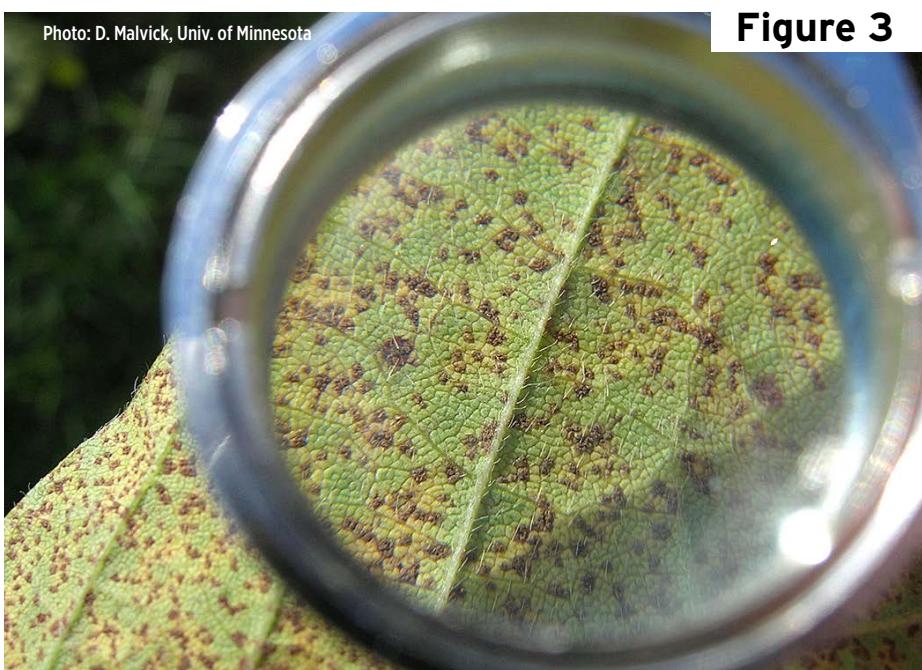
Photo: S. Markell, NDSU

**Figure 2**



Photo: D. Malvick, Univ. of Minnesota

**Figure 3**





# Soybean rust

*Phakopsora pachyrhizi* (fungus)

**AUTHORS:** Sam Markell and Dean Malvick

## SYMPTOMS

- Very small gray-green, tan and/or red-brown spots on leaves
- Very small pustules on underside of leaf (hand lens needed)
- Leaf chlorosis and defoliation may occur

**FIGURE 1** - Pustules visible on leaf wrapped around finger (approximately 5 to 10X)

**FIGURE 2** - Profuse sporulation and leaf chlorosis

**FIGURE 3** - Magnified pustules

## FACTORS FAVORING DEVELOPMENT

- Proximity to areas that do not freeze (southern Florida, Louisiana, Texas)
- Storms traveling from south to north that may bring spores showers (for example, hurricanes)
- Prolonged leaf wetness and moderate temperatures

## IMPORTANT FACTS

- *Soybean rust has never been recorded in Minnesota or North Dakota*
- Dry edible beans may be a host
- Can cause significant yield loss
- Commonly confused with bacterial pustule and other foliar diseases.