

# Anthracnose of lentils

## Differentiating anthracnose from Ascochyta

### Anthracnose



Stem lesions first appear at the **base (lower third)** of the plant

### Ascochyta



Stem lesions often first appear **in the upper half** of the plant

# Anthracnose of lentils

## Differentiating anthracnose from Ascochyta

### Anthracnose



Pathogen fruiting structures generally **not observed on leaves.**

### Ascochyta



Pathogen fruiting structures **sometimes observed on leaves.**

Fruiting structures generally develop in concentric rings.

# Anthracnose of lentils

## Differentiating anthracnose from Ascochyta

### Anthracnose



Stems are girdled, resulting in **necrotic patches.**

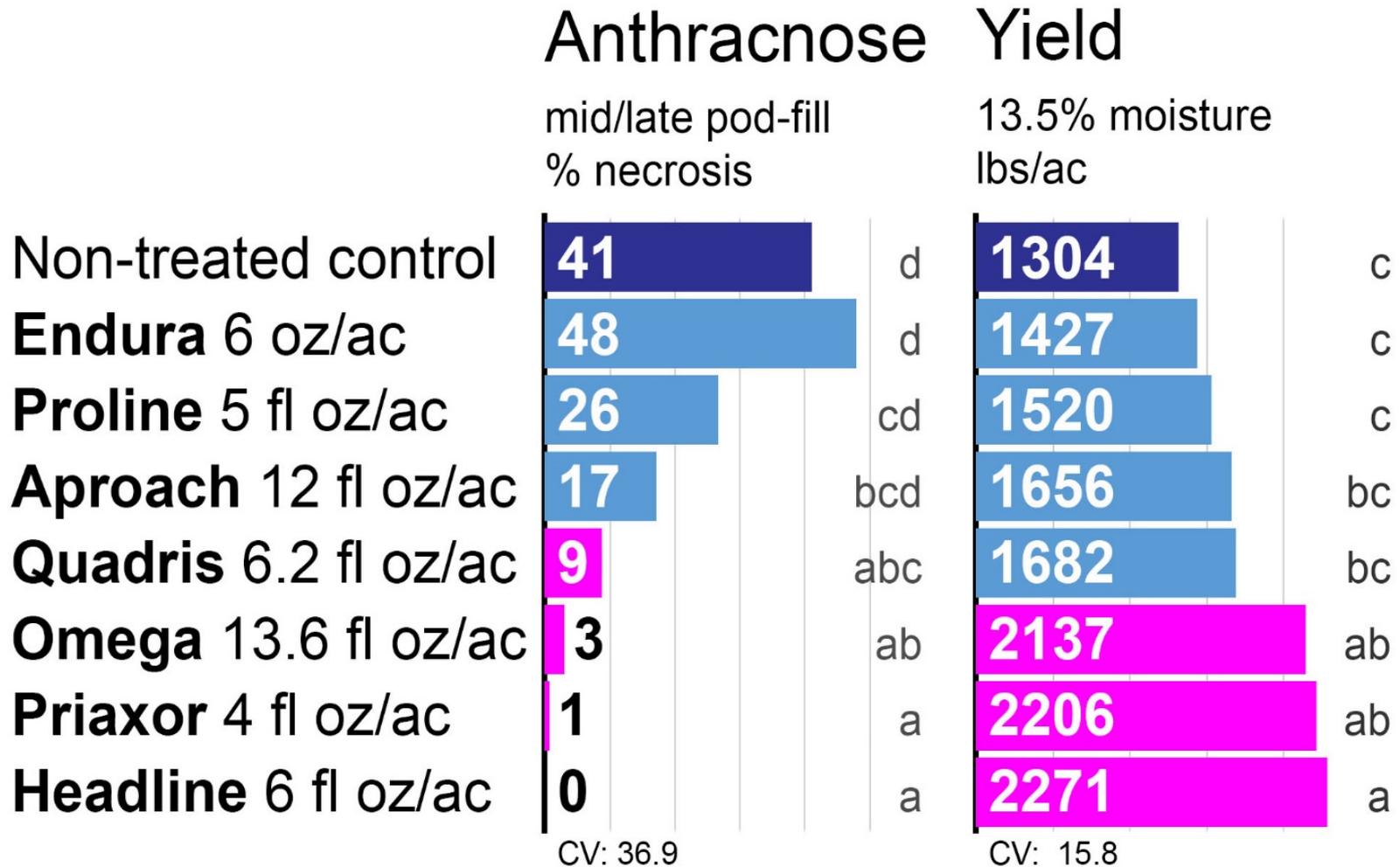
### Ascochyta



Peduncles are girdled, resulting in **flower and pod abortion.**

# Fungicide efficacy

## Anthracnose of lentils



Omega is not currently registered for use on lentils.

Combined analysis across five field trials (Carrington and Williston, ND)

# Anthracnose management

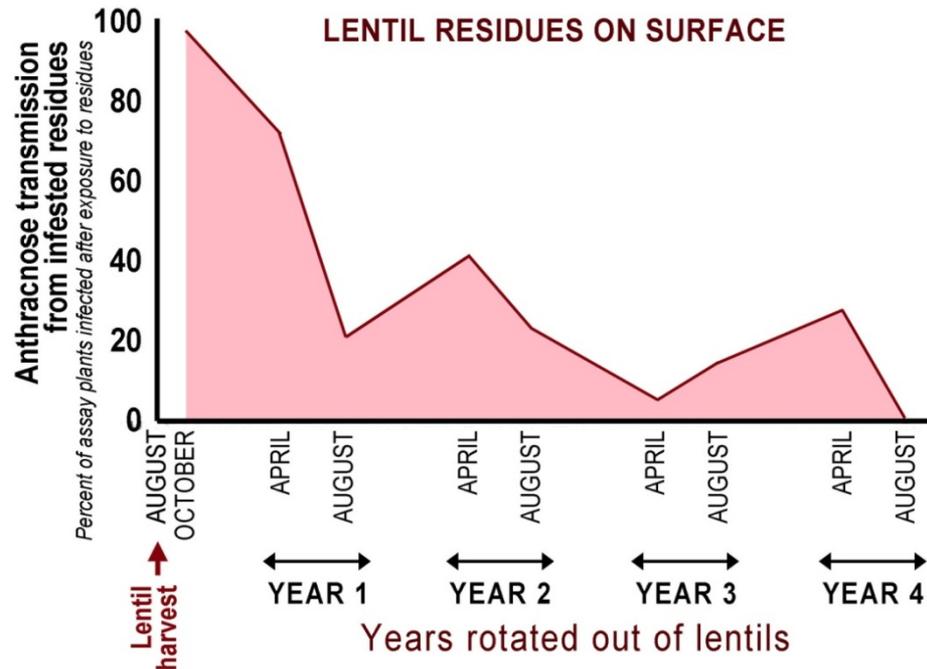
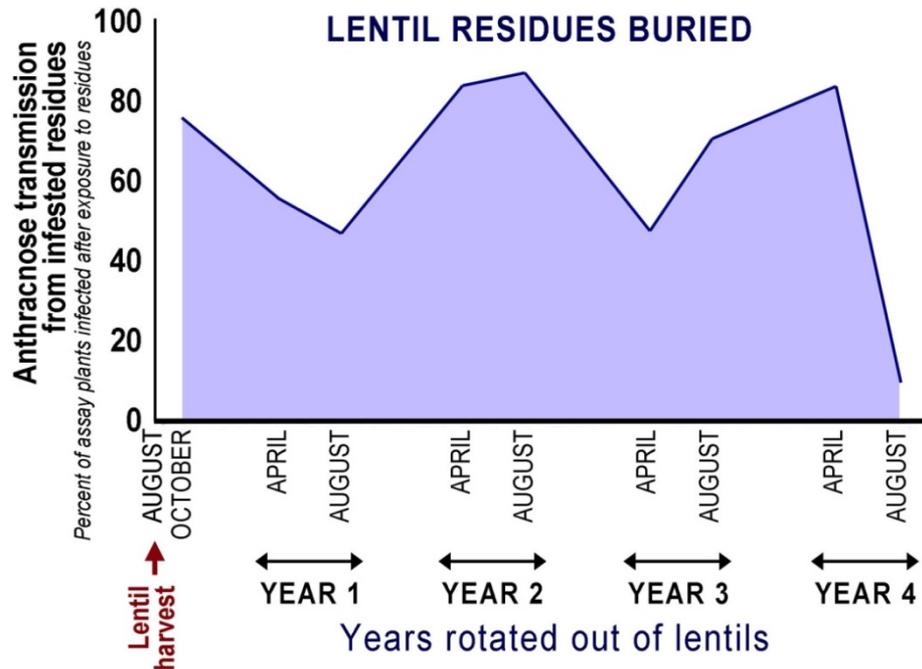
## Persistence of the pathogen

The pathogen persists in the soil

No-till is best. Long rotations are best (>3 years out of lentils).

### WINNIPEG, MANITOBA:

1991-1995



# White mold

## Lentils



## OPTIMIZING FUNGICIDE DEPOSITION WITHIN THE LENTIL CANOPY

### Fungicide application methods

- White mold develops in the interior of dense lentil canopies
- **Achieving satisfactory fungicide deposition to the interior of a dense lentil canopy can be a challenge.**



## Spray droplet size

**Cutting droplet diameter in half**



**=**

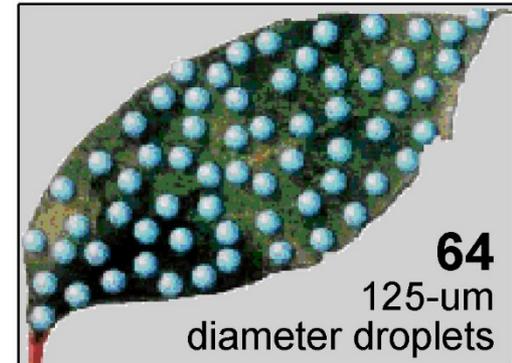
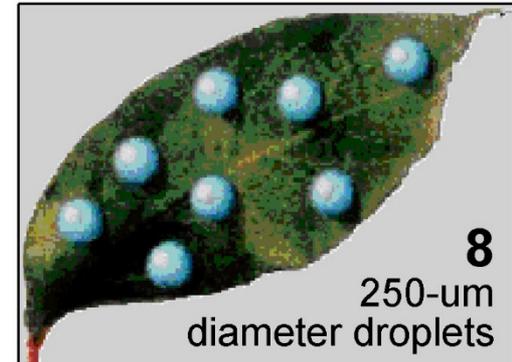
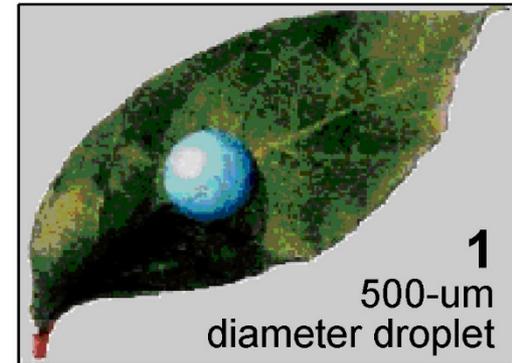
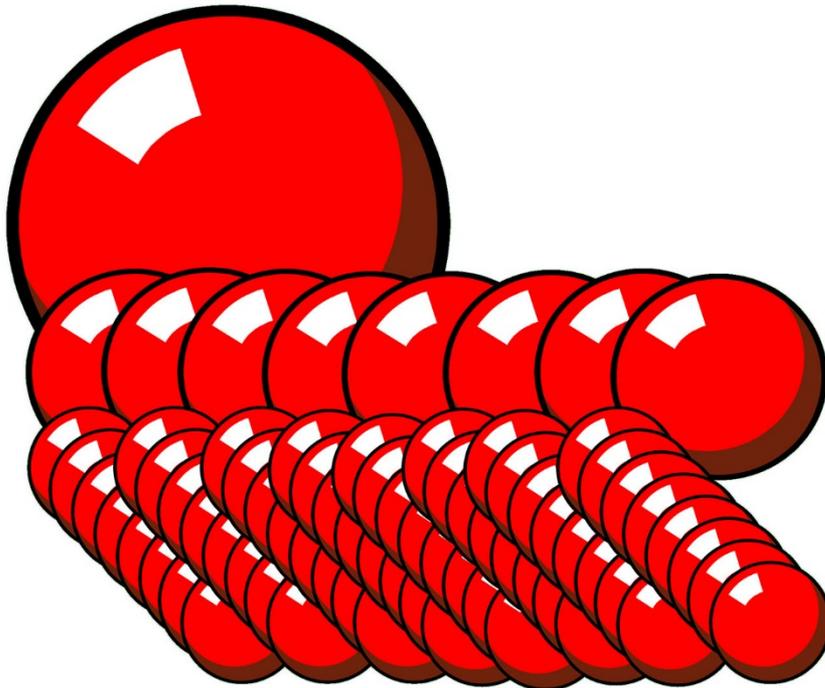
**Results in eight times as many droplets**



*(there is one more droplet in the rear)*

## Spray droplet size

**0.065 mm<sup>3</sup> spray volume =**  
**one** 500-um diameter droplet  
**eight** 250-um diameter droplets  
**sixty-four** 125-um diameter droplets

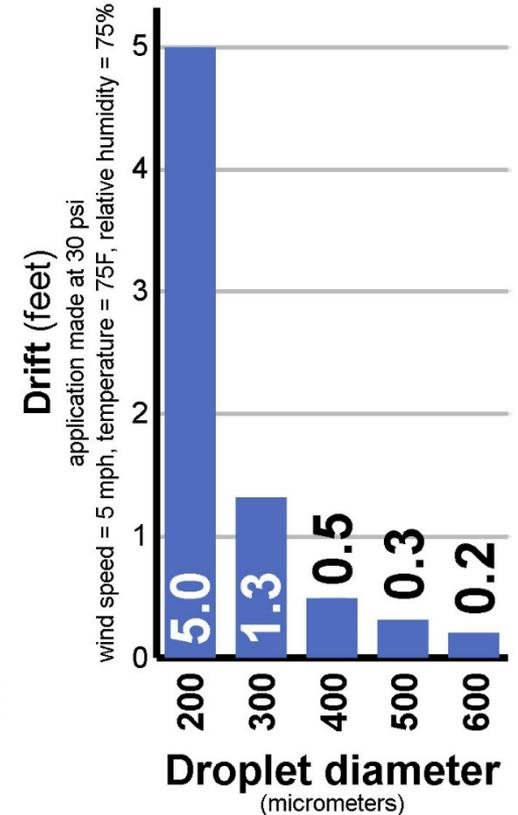
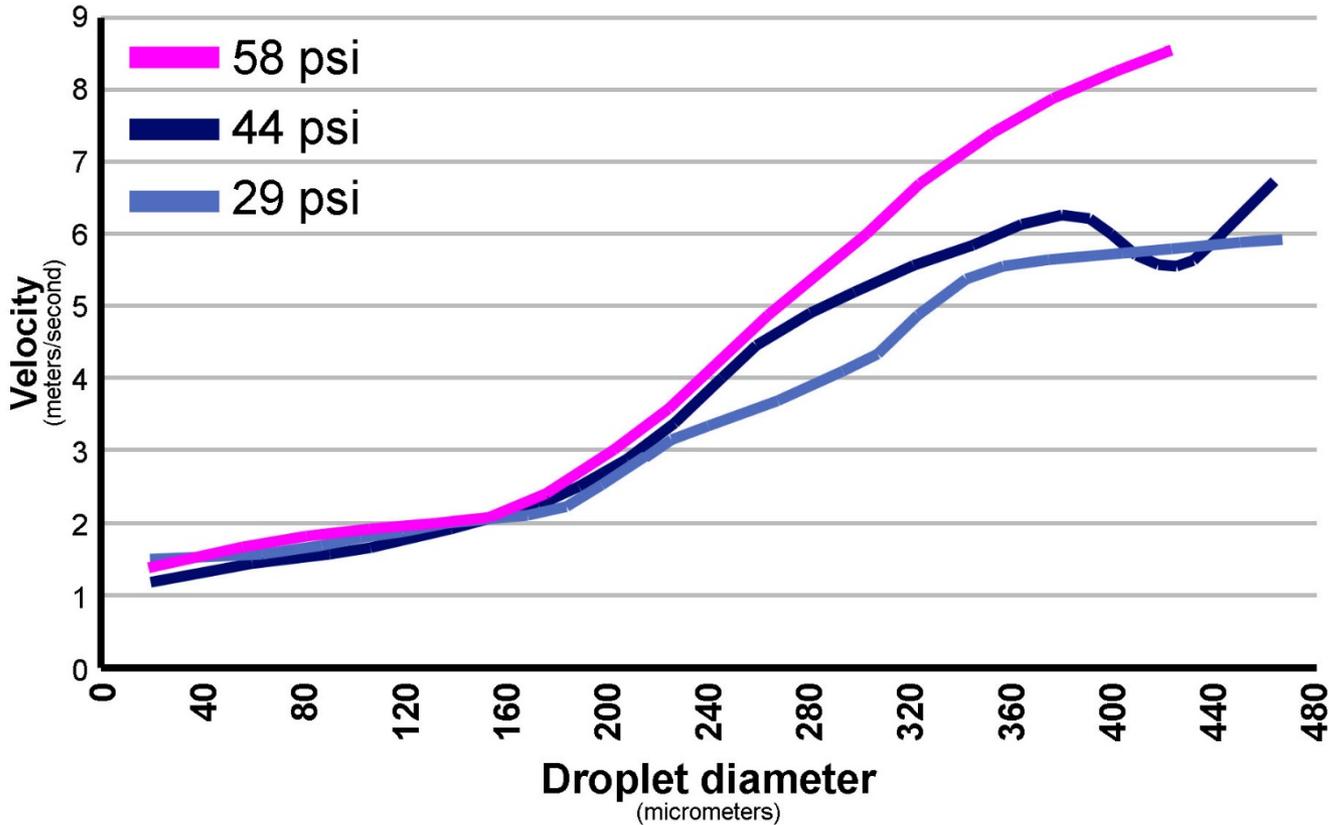


# OPTIMIZING FUNGICIDE DEPOSITION WITHIN THE LENTIL CANOPY

## Spray droplet size

... but larger droplets have greater velocity, drift less.

*Increased velocity and reduced drift improves canopy penetration.*



FINE      MEDIUM      COARSE      VERY COARSE

Fine   Med.   C.   V. Coarse

## LENTILS

### **Boscalid residues**

16 days after fungicide applied  
ppm (lower two-thirds of canopy)

Spray nozzle (spray pattern)	Applic. Pressure	Droplet Size		
<b>Non-treated control</b>			<b>0.1</b>	c
<b>XR8004</b> (flat spray)	<b>60 psi</b>	fine	<b>2.3</b>	ab
<b>XR8004</b> (flat spray)	<b>40 psi</b>	medium	<b>2.1</b>	ab
<b>XR8010</b> (flat spray)	<b>40 psi</b>	coarse	<b>1.7</b>	b
<b>TJ60-8005</b> (twin jet)	<b>40 psi</b>	medium	<b>2.9</b>	a
<b>AIXR110015</b> (air induction flat spray)	<b>74 psi</b>	medium	<b>1.9</b>	b

CV: 22.0

## PINTO BEANS

### **Yield**

13.5% moisture  
pounds/acre

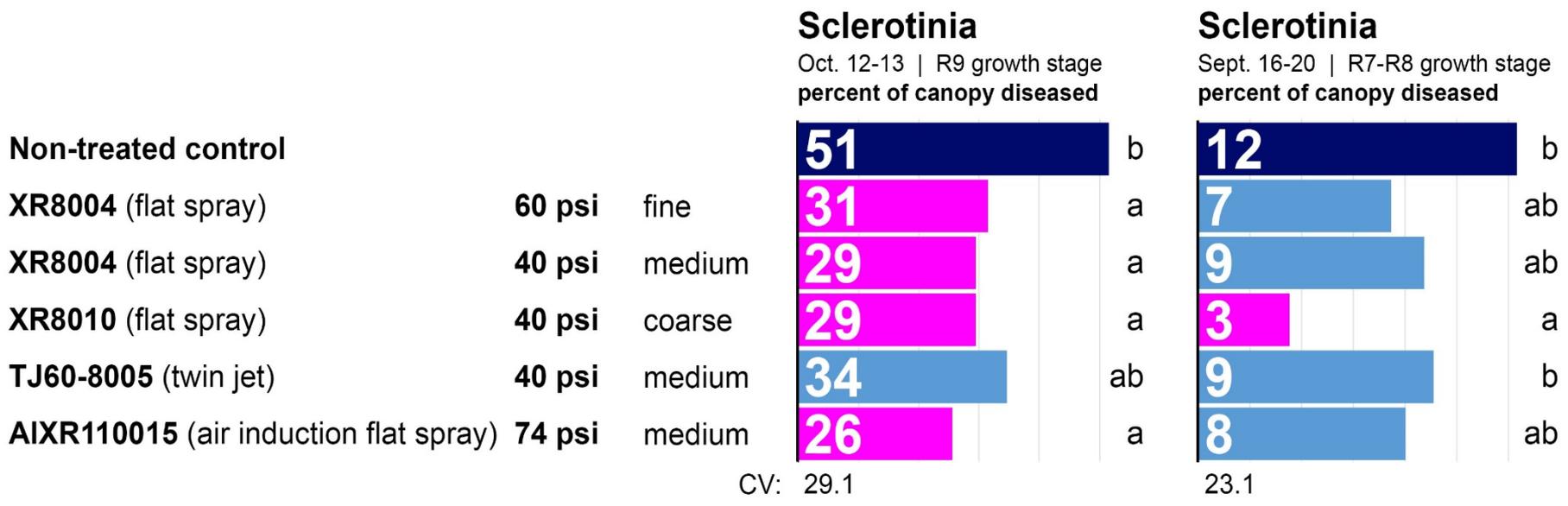
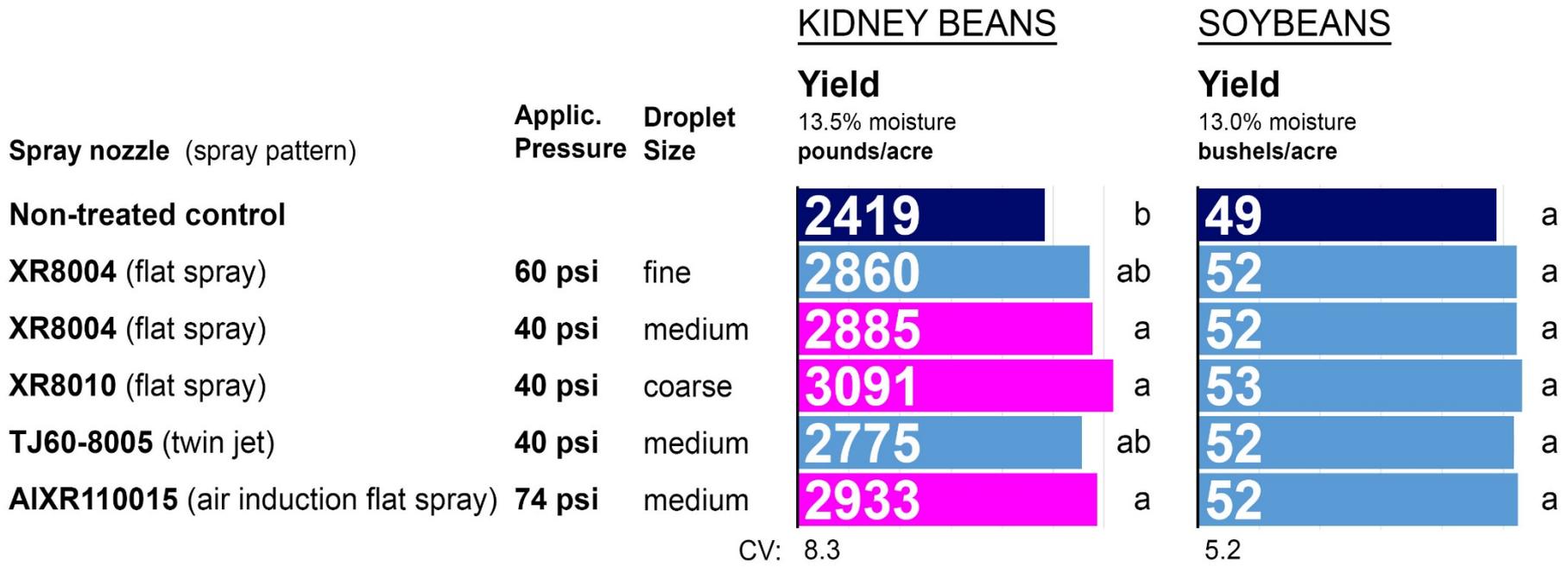
### **Sclerotinia**

Sept. 8 | R7-R8 growth stage  
percent of canopy diseased

Spray nozzle (spray pattern)	Applic. Pressure	Droplet Size	Yield		Sclerotinia	
<b>Non-treated control</b>			<b>3127</b>	a	<b>44</b>	b
<b>XR8004</b> (flat spray)	<b>60 psi</b>	fine	<b>3643</b>	a	<b>23</b>	a
<b>XR8004</b> (flat spray)	<b>40 psi</b>	medium	<b>3537</b>	a	<b>19</b>	a
<b>XR8010</b> (flat spray)	<b>40 psi</b>	coarse	<b>3407</b>	a	<b>25</b>	a
<b>TJ60-8005</b> (twin jet)	<b>40 psi</b>	medium	<b>3826</b>	a	<b>20</b>	a
<b>AIXR110015</b> (air induction flat spray)	<b>74 psi</b>	medium	<b>3390</b>	a	<b>17</b>	a

CV: 11.4

35.3





Thank you!

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