



Anthracnose - Lentils

Occurrence and management:

- Favors warm wet conditions
- Initiates during spring through infected stubble and seed
- When anthracnose is established, a four-year rotation between lentil crops is essential.
- Eliminating volunteer lentil plants
- Application of foliar fungicide before canopy closure can reduce yield loss and infection

Symptoms Occur On:

- Leaflets and Stems

Initial symptoms:

- Appear as white to grey or cream-coloured spots on leaflets and stems
- Appear between 8-12 node stages
- First appear on lower leaves and stems

Mature Symptoms:

- Lesions on stems can girdle the plant resulting in wilting
- Yellow patches appear in fields and enlarge as the disease spreads & plants die
- Lodging of crops
- Plants die prematurely



Mild anthracnose on lentils



Moderate anthracnose on lentils



Severe anthracnose causing lodging



Anthracnose lesions on lentil leaflet



Close up of microsclerotia



Management Strategies

● **Rotation to non-host for => 4 years** ➔



Resistant varieties



Foliar fungicide

- Spray at 10-12 node or early flower
- Rotate fungicide from different groups



Fungicide Management

- Resistance to Group 11 (strobilurin) fungicides has been confirmed
- Use fungicides with a non-strobilurin mode of action either alone or in combination with a strobilurin
- -Do not apply a strobilurin-containing fungicides more than once in a growing season



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**Thank you to the PCDMN
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