



# **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**

**Barley**

**Lentils**

**Wheat**

**Canola**

## 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



**PRAIRIE CROP DISEASE  
MONITORING NETWORK**



# Thank you to the PCDMN Phase 2 Funders

