



# Anthracnose – Lentils

## Occurrence and management:

- Favoured by warm wet conditions
- Initiates during spring through infected stubble & 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 (A-D)

## Initial symptoms:

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

## Mature Symptoms:

- Lesions on stems can girdle the plant resulting in wilting
- Yellow patches appear in fields and enlarge as the disease spreads & plants prematurely die (may be blackening of dead plant stems) (A,B, C)
- Lodging of infected plants (C)
- Microsclerotia (survival structures) may be present on stem lesions (D)



Mild anthracnose on lentils



Moderate anthracnose on lentils



Severe anthracnose causing lodging



Anthracnose lesions on lentil leaflet



Close up of microsclerotia



# Anthracnose of lentil: Management strategies

Thank you to the PCDMN Phase 2  
Funders

Rotation to non-host for => 4 years ➔

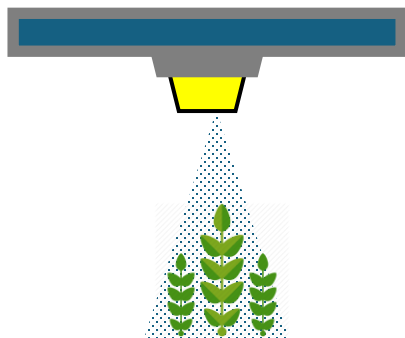


**Resistant varieties**



**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

