# DISEASE OF FIELD AND HORTICULTURAL CROPS – I

# SESSION 13 SOYBEAN DISEASES

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# **Important Diseases**

### Major Diseases

- 1. RAB
- 2. Rust
- 3. Bacterial Pustule
- 4. Soybean Mosaic

- Rhizoctonia solani
- Phakospora pachyrhizi
- Xanthomonas axonopodis pv glycines
- Soybean mosaic virus

### **Minor Diseases**

- 1.
- Frog eye leaf spot 2.
- Charcoal rot 3.
- Seedling blight 4.
- 5. Bacterial blight
- Yellow mosaic 6.

- Anthracnose & Podblight *Colletotrichum truncatum* 
  - Cercospora sojina
  - Macrophomina phaseolina
  - Fusarium, Pythium, Rhizoctonia, etc
  - Pseudomonas syringae pv glycinea
  - Begomovirus Aravind. T, Asst. Professor, MSSOA

# RHIZOCTONIA AERIAL BLIGHT

### Rhizoctonia solani

- 1. Leaf spot, leaf blighting, defoliation and cobweb like mycelium
- 2. Water soaked lesions, turning reddish brown with dark margin
- 3. Lesions coalesce to cause leaf blighting and defoliation
- 4. Cobweb like mycelium and sclerotia on infected leafs
- 5. Lesions also on petiole, stem and pods





### Etiology

- Hyphae branching at right angle; constriction at the point of origin of hyphae
- Sclerotia grayish white, later brown or grayish black, sub globose to slightly flattened in shape and vary from 0.5 to 5 mm



### **\***Disease cycle

- ✓ Primary inoculum Soil borne sclerotia
- ✓ Transmission Mycelium

#### **\***Favourable Conditions

- ✓ Hot (T > 30 °C) and Humid weather (RH > 90%)
- ✓ Mature plants are more susceptible

### \*Management

- 1. Moderately resistant variety PK-416, PS-1556, etc
- 2. Field sanitation
- 3. Crop rotation
- 4. Deep summer ploughing
- 5. Green manuring and application of neem cake @ 2.5t/ha
- 6. Soil application of *Trichoderma* enriched FYM (5t/ Ha)
- 7. Seed treatment
  - i) Trichoderma viridae @ 10g/Kg seeds
  - ii) Thiram @ 3g/kg
- 8. Foliar spray :
  - i) Pyraclostrobin @ 1ml/L
  - ii) Pencycuron @ 1ml/L
  - iii) Propiconazole @ 1ml/L
  - iv) Azoxystrobin @ 1ml/L

# Rust

### Phakospora pachyrhizi

- 1. On all above ground parts
- 2. Initially Light brown pustules on lower surface; Turn reddish brown
- 3. Pustules coalesce and cause defoliation



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Uredospores – One celled, Yellowish brown

Teliospores - One celled, Chocolate brown



- Primary infectionSecondary infection
- Teliospores in crop debris
- Air borne uredospore

**Favourable condition** 

**◆**T ~ 20 °C; RH ~ 80%

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### Management

- 1. Resistant varieties Ankur, PS-1024, Dsb-34
- 2. Field sanitation
- 3. Crop rotation
- 4. Split application of nitrogenous fertilizers
- 5. Fungicides
  - i) Oxycarboxin @ 0.1%
  - ii) Propiconazole @ 0.1%

# **Bacterial Pustule**

\* Xanthomonas axonopodis pv glycines

- 1. Tiny light green spots with elevated center
- 2. They enlarged into light brown pustules with yellow hallow
- 3. Several pustules coalesce to cause defoliation
- 4. Raised reddish brown pustules on pods



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#### **Etiology**

Xanthomonas
 Gram –ve, Single polar flagellum

**Disease Cycle** 

- ✤Primary inoculum Crop of
- **\***Secondary infection

- Crop debris, seeds
- Rain splashes, Wind

**Favourable condition** 

✤Hot humid weather with frequent rains

### Management

- Crop rotation
- Field sanitation
- ✤Use disease free seeds
- Seed treatment
  - 1. Pseudomonas fluorescence @10g/kg seeds
  - 2. Streptocyclin 300 ppm

Foliar spray

- 1. Peudomonas fluorescence @ 10g/L
- 2. Streptocyclin 3 g + COC 30 g per 10L of Water

### **Soybean Mosaic**

**\***Soybean mosaic virus

- 1. Leafs are malformed with mosaic pattern on the leaves
- 2. Leaf crinkling and margins rolled backwards
- 3. Blisters form in severely infected leaves
- 4. Pod setting reduced
- 5. Seeds small, malformed, discoloured
- 6. Severe stunting









### *Potyvirus* - ssRNA, Filamentous



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### **\*Primary inoculum** – Seeds

**Secondary infection** – Aphids (*Aphis gossipi, Myzus persicae*)





#### Management

Resistant/Moderately resistant varieties – PS-24, PS-25
Field sanitation

- Roughing
- Disease free seeds
- Seed treatment
- Imidachlorprid 3ml/kg

- ✤Foliar spray
- NSKE 5%
  - Imidachlorprid @ 3ml/10L

# **Seedling Blight**

Fusarium, Pythium, Rhizoctonia, etc

- 1. Seed rot
- 2. Pre/Post emergence damping off
- 3. Root rot and wilt





## **Bacterial Leaf Blight**

Pseudomonas syringae pv glycinea

- 1. Water soaked lesions
- 2. Turn into necrotic angular lesions with yellow hallow
- 3. Lesions merge to cause blighting and defoliation



### **Yellow mosaic**

### ✤Begomovirus; Vector – Bemisia tabaci (Whitefly)

- 1. Small yellow flecks
- 2. Flecks enlarge into typical yellow mosaic on the leaves
- 3. Stunting and reduced pod formation



