



We create chemistry

# Stop problems before they start.

Innovative solutions for early-season  
disease management in pulses.



# Pulse crops face many threats to quality and yield – particularly early-season disease.

Infection from fungal pathogens are highly influenced by weather conditions, crop rotation and history of disease in the field. To minimize the yield and quality robbing implications of early-season disease, employ a preventative management strategy.

## Staying ahead of two big challenges.

The two diseases that impact pulses most are mycosphaerella blight in peas and anthracnose in lentils. Since you can expect to see these early season diseases in your fields year after year, it’s important to take a preventative approach with a fungicide application at first flower to stop fungal development before it starts.

## A blight on pea production.

Mycosphaerella blight is a prevalent foliar disease in Western Canada<sup>1</sup>. According to the Canadian Plant Disease Survey, mycosphaerella showed up in 80.6% and 93% of Alberta and Saskatchewan fields respectively surveyed in 2019<sup>2</sup>. The economic implications to pulse crops can be significant, with yield losses up to 80%<sup>1</sup> in high disease environments. To take control of this yield-robbing disease, look for signs of disease from the sixth node to pod fill and use a preventative application of multiple-modes-of-action fungicide at early flower.



**Mycosphaerella blight in field peas.**

Source: Agriculture Victoria, DEDJTR and Mary Burrows, Montana State University, Bugwood.org

## A growing threat for lentil growers.

Anthrachnose manifests as microsclerotia – tiny black resting bodies that are released during harvest and overwinter in the soil or in dead plant debris<sup>3</sup>. Although warm, moist weather provides the ideal conditions for spores to spread, anthracnose occurs consistently in lentil acres. According to the Canadian Plant Disease Survey, anthracnose was present in 92% of lentil fields surveyed in Saskatchewan in 2019<sup>2</sup>.

To take control of anthracnose growers should apply a preventative application of a registered fungicide at first flower or prior to canopy closure.



**Anthrachnose in lentils.**

Source: Agriculture Victoria, DEDJTR



## More than one way to take control.

Staying ahead of challenges comes easily when you use best management practices to control disease. Planting early with clean, certified disease-free seed is a great start. It’s also important to choose varieties with high levels of disease resistance, scout early and often and rotate with non-host crops. And to give seedlings the best start possible, using a fungicide seed treatment is always advisable.





