

# APHANOMYCES FACTS

## TIPS FOR BEST MANAGEMENT:

### CHOOSE THE RIGHT FIELD

- Lighter in texture (sandier)
- Avoid warm, wet soils that poorly drain (clay soils)
- Manage or avoid compacted fields

### ROTATION

- No peas/lentils for at least three years and 6 years if Aphanomyces is present

### SOIL TESTING AND FERTILITY

- Add proper fertility for strong seeding and plant growth
- Add phosphorus if seeding earlier into cooler soils

### SEEDING DECISIONS

- Grow crops with some tolerance to Aphanomyces – faba beans, chickpeas, soybeans
- If present use the seed treatment Intego Solo for suppression of the pathogen

### POST-SEEDING

- Monitor crop for any visual signs such as yellowing of plants and tissue, reduced root system and caramel coloration of the root system
- Symptoms normally appear in patches and may expand if conditions remain favorable

▶ **IF SYMPTOMS ARE PRESENT  
BOOK A FIELD SCOUT WITH SWT**

## THE PATHOGEN:

- This disease is soil born and may spread through water run off
- The best way to prevent spreading is cleaning equipment between each field
- The pathogen can live in the soil for up to 12 years

## ECONOMIC RISK

- High levels of Aphanomyces may reduce yield up to 100%
- May limit your growing options and affect your rotation practices
- There is no in-crop solution



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