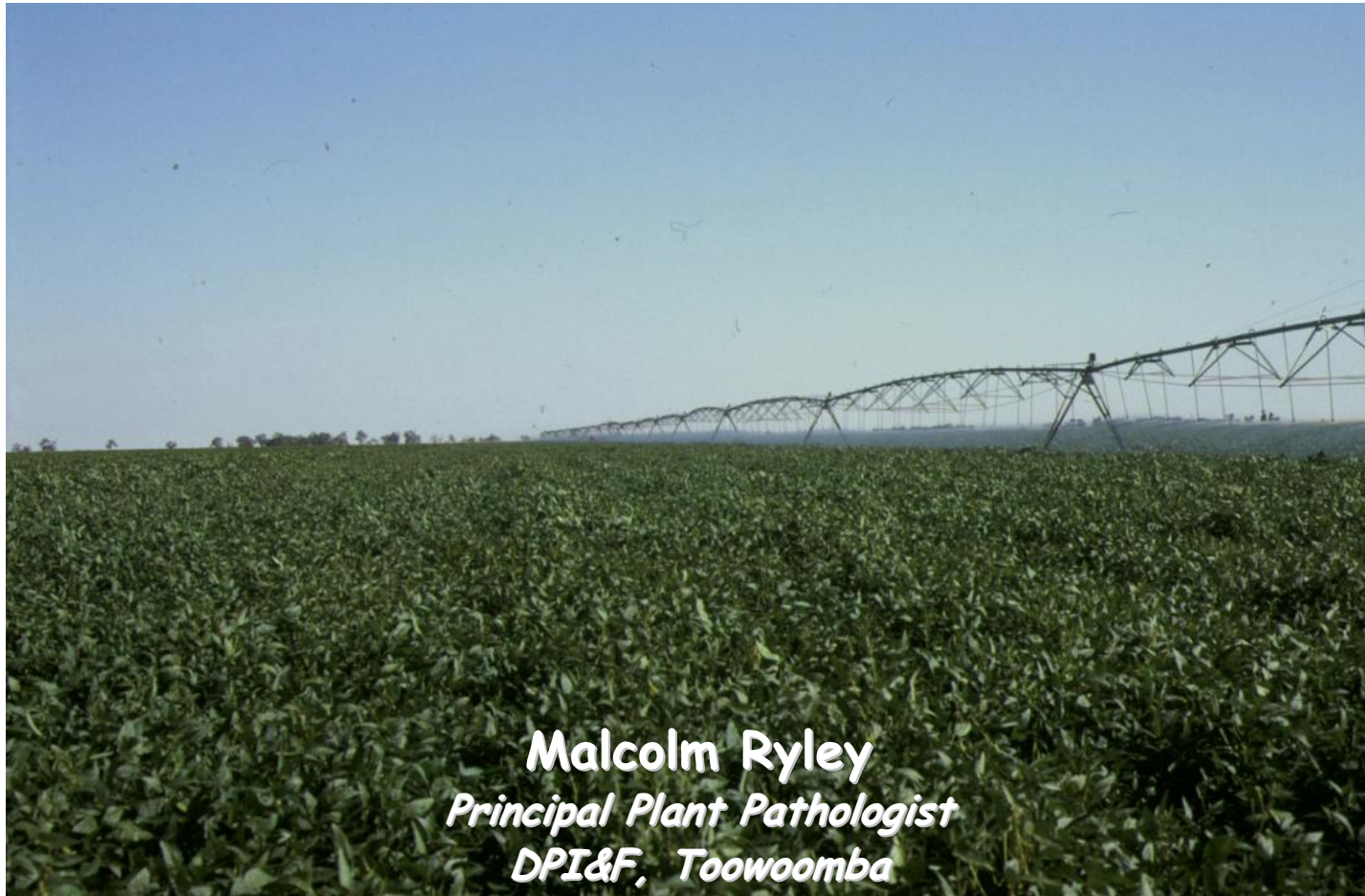


# Purple seed stain and other emerging diseases



Malcolm Ryley  
Principal Plant Pathologist  
DPI&F, Toowoomba

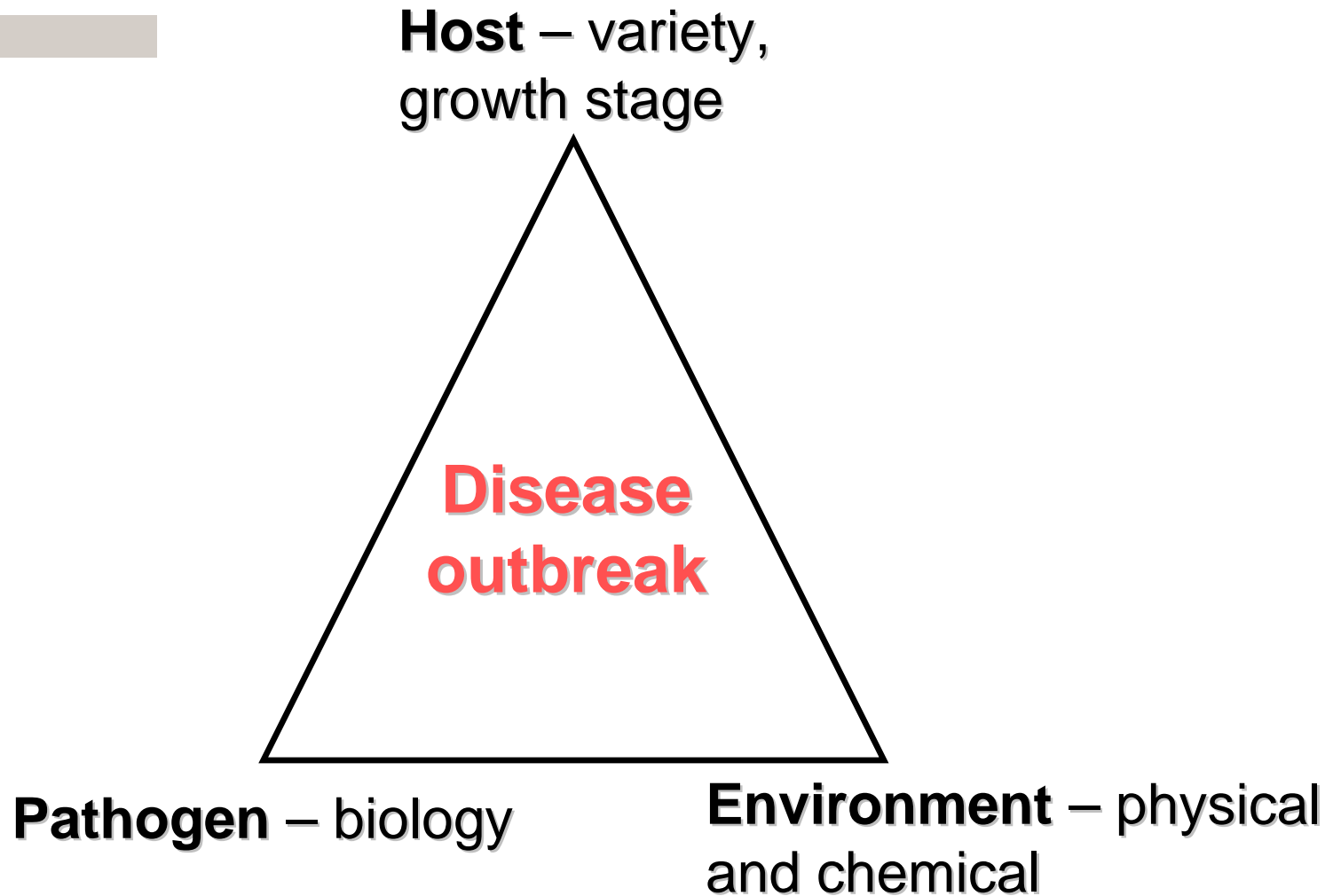
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# Disease triangle



# Soilborne diseases

- ❖ Most infect roots, stem bases
- ❖ Most survive as resistant structures or in infected residues
- ❖ Spread by movement of infected soil, plant parts
- ❖ Tend to build up over time in a paddock

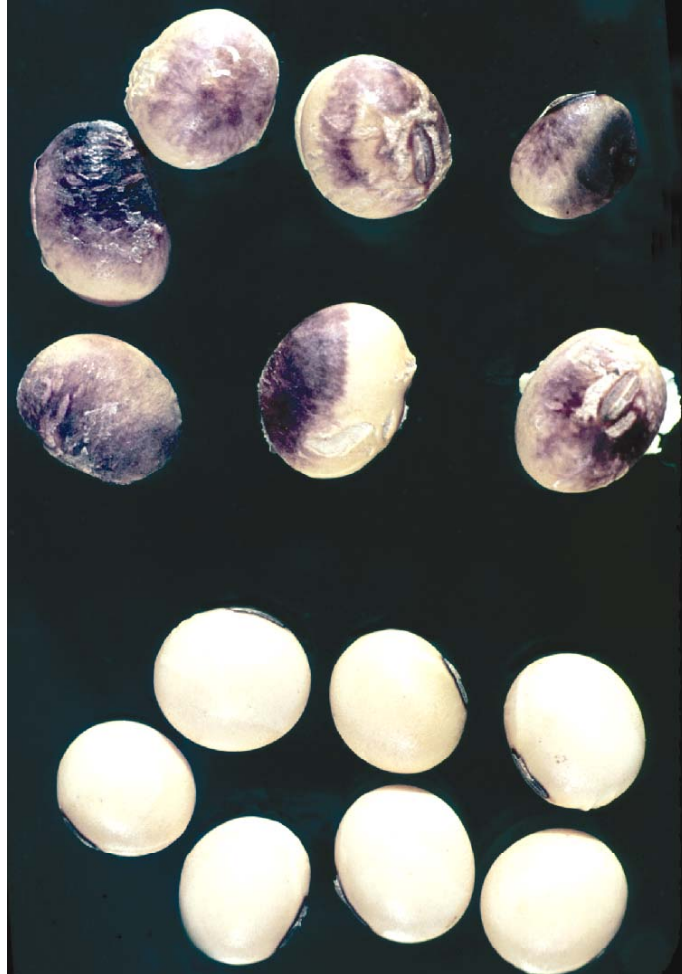
# Airborne diseases

- ❖ Infect aboveground plant parts
- ❖ Most survive on alternative hosts, seeds, or infected residues
- ❖ Spread mostly by wind, infected residues, infected seeds, insects
- ❖ Severity does not necessarily increase over time

# Soybean diseases in sugarcane farming systems

- ❖ One soybean/pulse crop every 4/5 years
- ❖ A few soilborne diseases are common - root knot nematodes, sclerotium base rot, rhizoctonia rot
- ❖ Disease outbreaks are most likely to be sporadic

# Purple seed stain - symptoms



# Purple seed stain - symptoms



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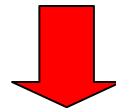
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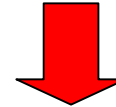
# Purple seed stain - effect on quality

❖ Germination



Reduction depends on amount of discolouration

❖ Oil content



❖ Protein content

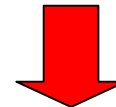


❖ Seed weight



Reduction depends on amount of discolouration

❖ Marketability



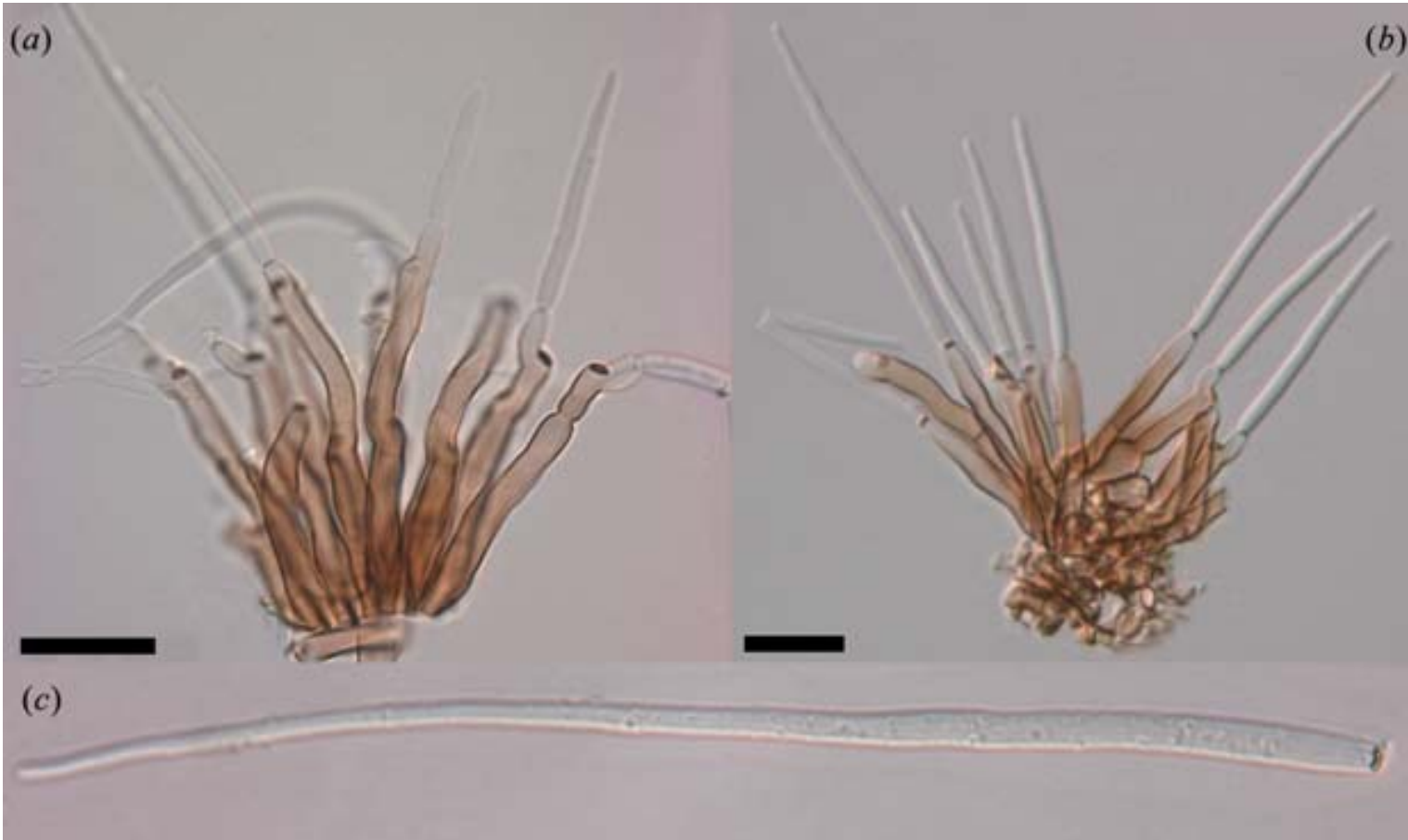
❖ Processed product



Seed hardness, curd colour, miso texture



# Purple seed stain - spores of *Cercospora kikuchii*



# Purple seed stain - sporulation

- ❖ Spore production 15-35°C (opt. 23-27°C), high humidity (>92% RH) within 3-5 days
- ❖ Two peaks of spore production - beginning of growing season, at R4 (pod 2cm long)

# Purple seed stain - infection

- ❖ Higher incidence when pods 5-20 mm than at 5 mm
- ❖ No infection at 15°C or 35°C; 25°C best, 30°C better than 20°C
- ❖ Minimum of 18 hr wetness even if interrupted by humid period
- ❖ Long pod dry-down increases infection

# Purple seed stain - survival

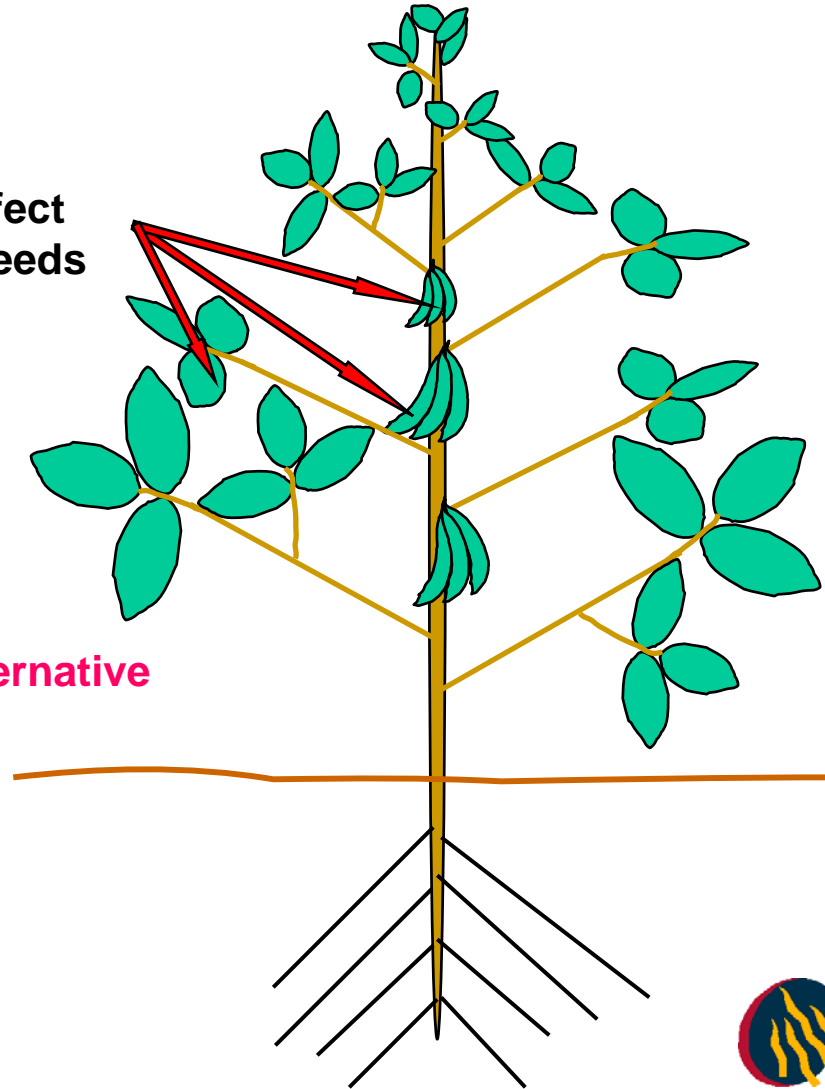
- ❖ Seedlings from infected seeds die, or are stunted
- ❖ Alternative hosts O.S. - clusterbean (*Cyamopsis*), cowpea, greenbean, sicklepod (*Cassia obtusifloia*), clotbur (*Xanthium stumarium*)
- ❖ Unidentified *Cercospora* sp. on clusterbean and *X. chinense* in Qld

# Biology of *Cercospora kikuchii*

Airborne spores infect leaves, pods and seeds

Warm, humid weather during pod maturation and seed development

Survives in seeds, alternative hosts and residues

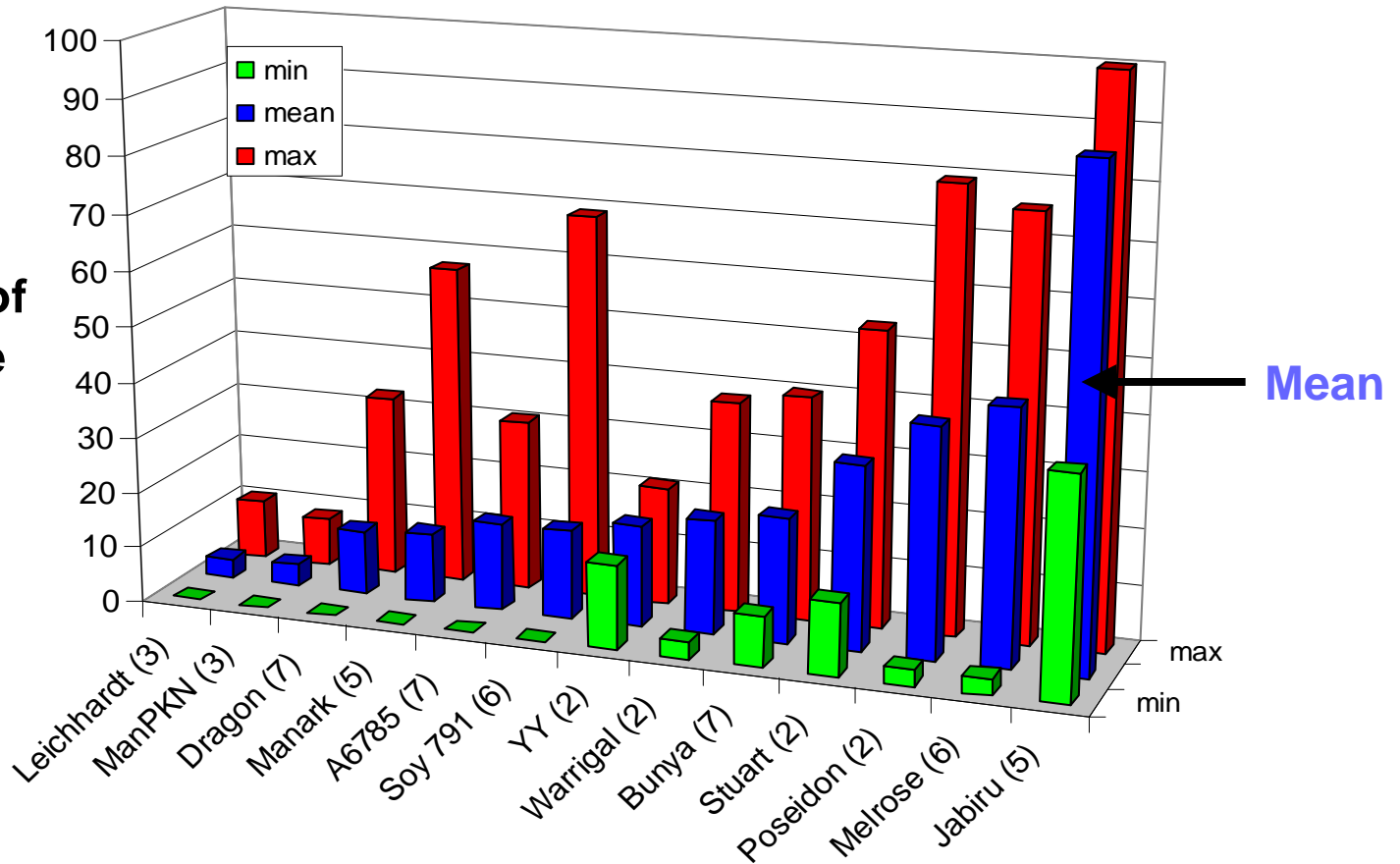


# Purple seed stain- management

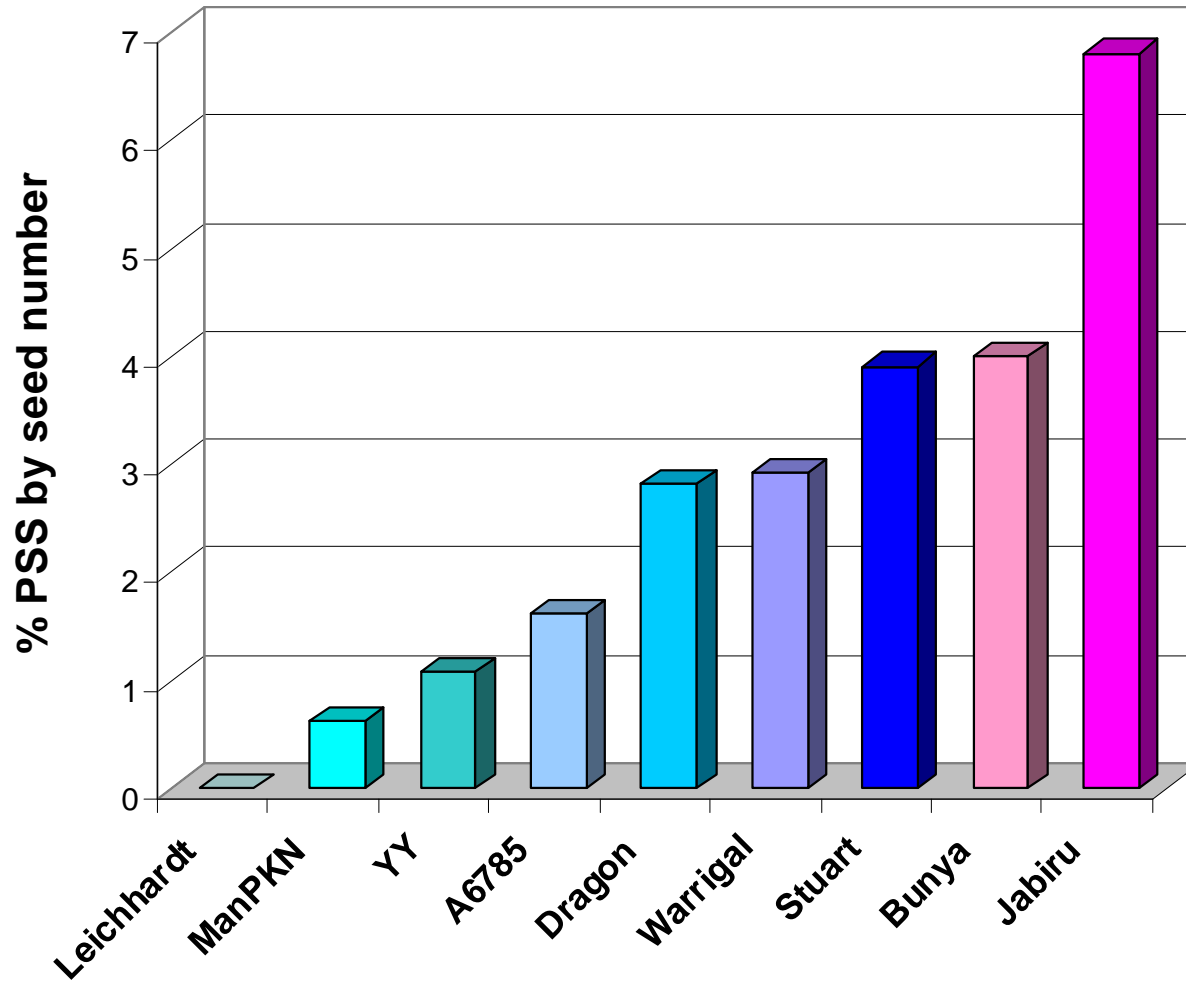
- ❖ Disease-free planting seed
- ❖ Residue management
- ❖ Volunteer control
- ❖ Resistance

# Purple seed stain - resistance

PSS as % of worst line



# Purple seed stain - resistance (Eumundi 2004/05)

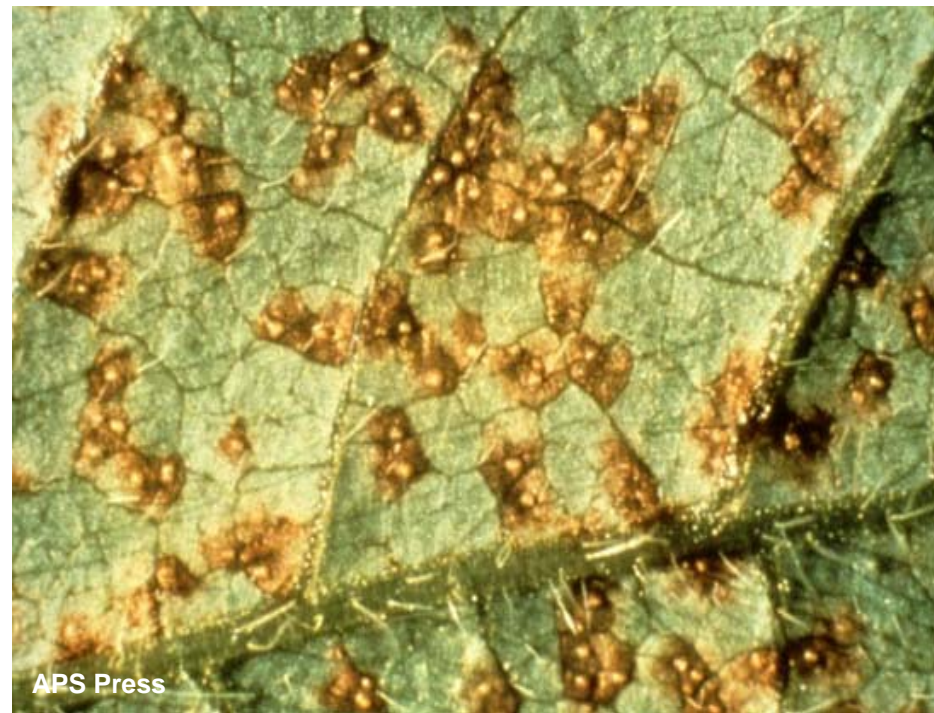




# Rust - symptoms



G Stovold



APS Press

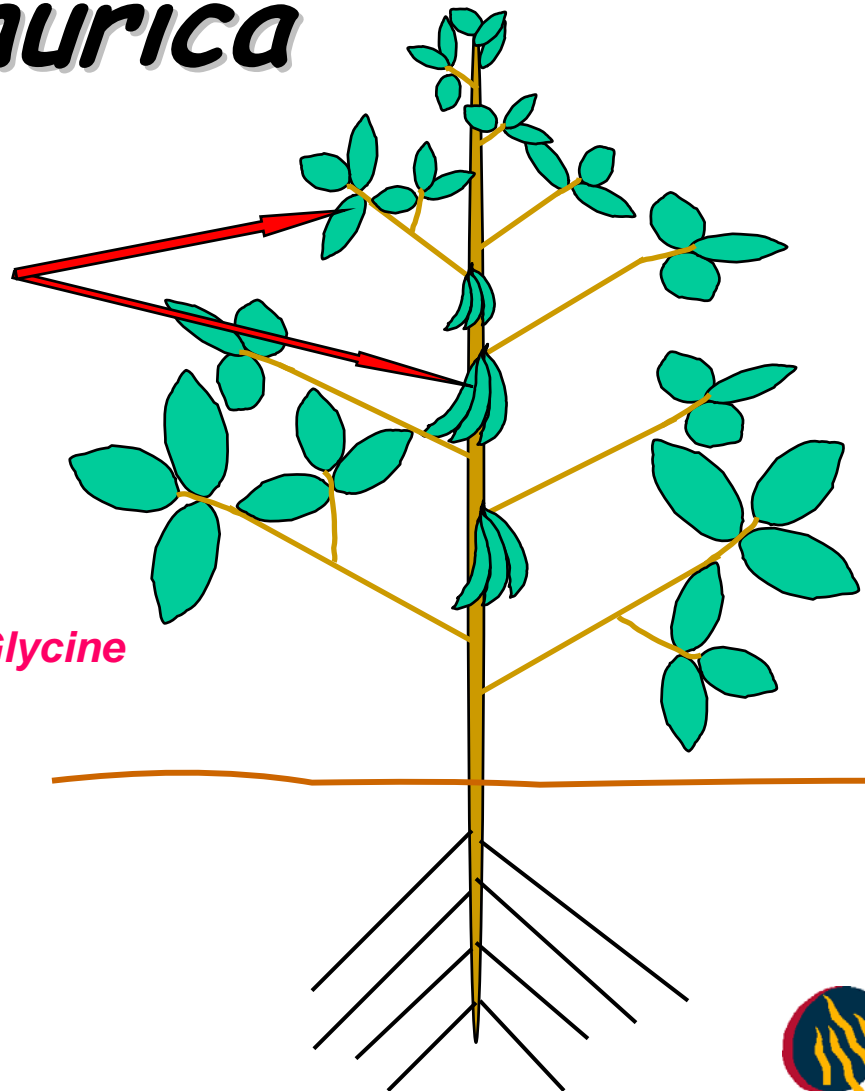
# Downy mildew - symptoms



# Infection by *Phakopsora pachyrhizi* & *Peronospora manschurica*

Airborne spores infect leaves and pods

Survive on other *Glycine* spp.



Cool, humid weather; leaf wetness, late in season

# Rust and downy mildew - management

- ❖ Late season diseases - impact minimal
- ❖ Disease-free seed (DM)
- ❖ Fungicides ?
- ❖ Resistance

# Leaf sheath red rot of cane



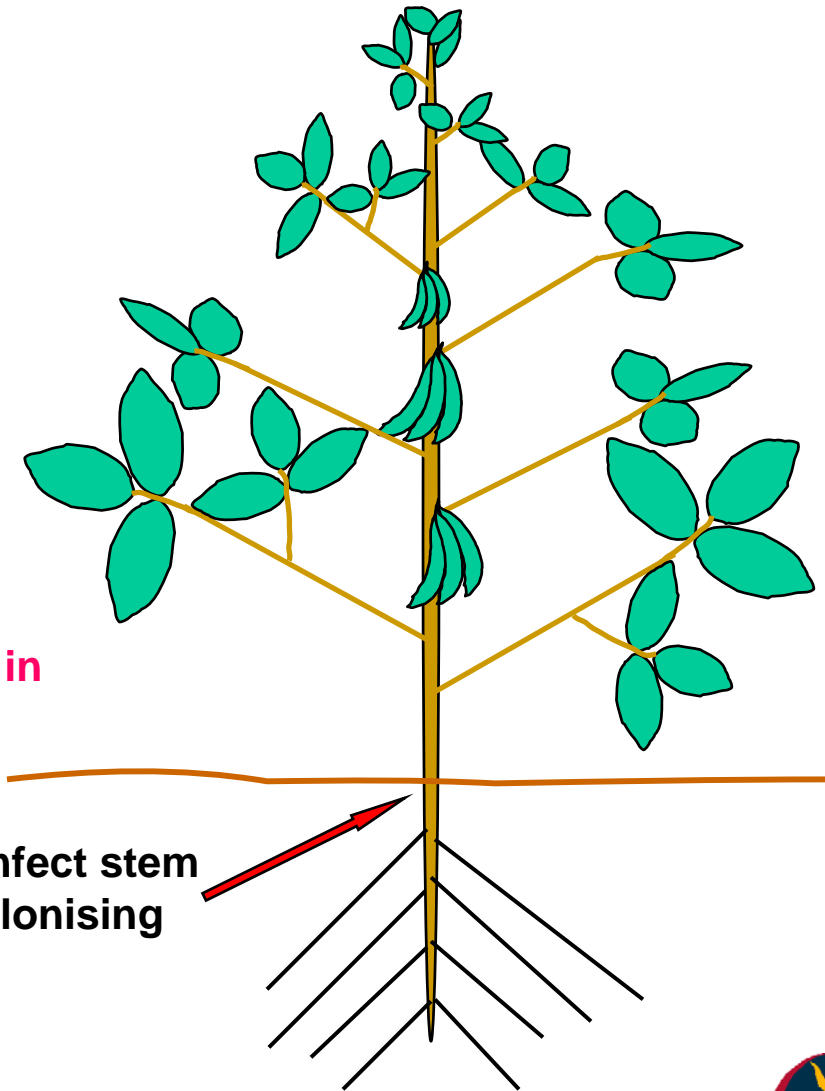
B Croft BSES

- ❖ caused by *Sclerotium rolfsii*
- ❖ attacks dying leaf sheaths
- ❖ common on cane trash

# Sclerotium base rot of soybean



# Infection by *Sclerotium rolfsii*



Survives as sclerotes in soil

Soilborne sclerotes infect stem base, usually after colonising plant residue

Heat, and moist soil



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# Base rot - management

- ❖ avoid infected fields
- ❖ fallow before planting soybeans
- ❖ cane trash management
- ❖ avoid damage during growth



# Bacterial blight - symptoms

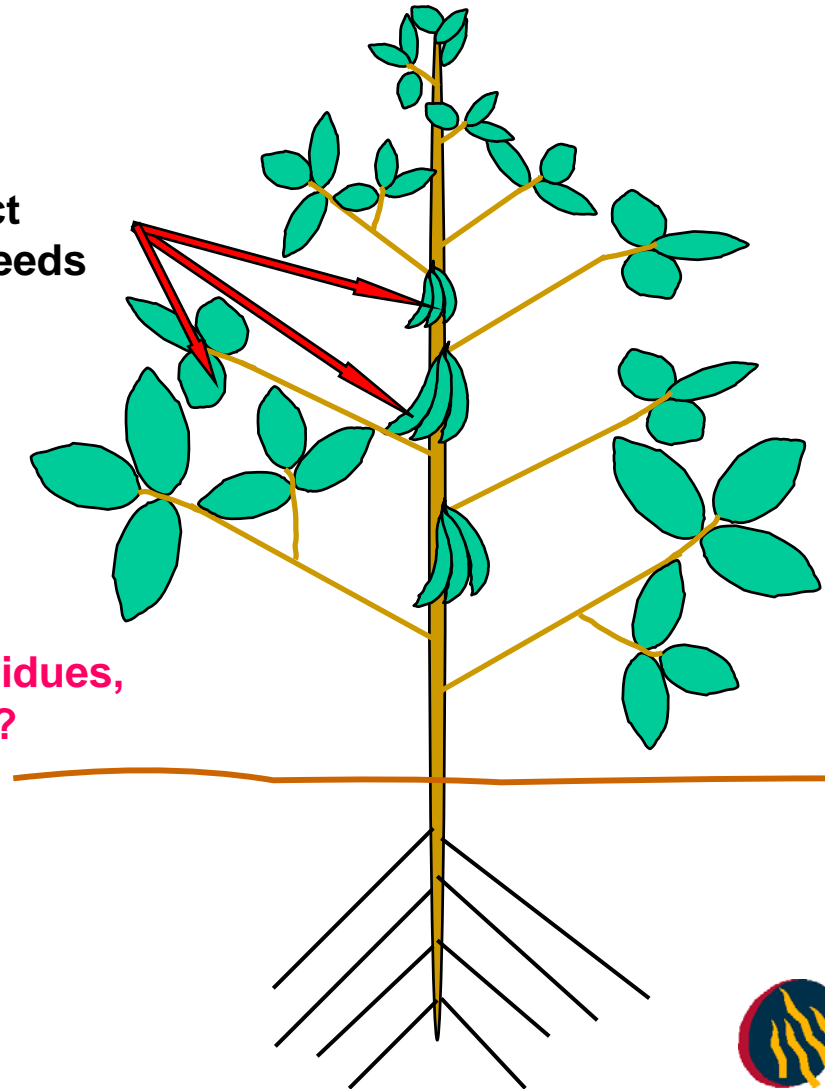


# Biology of *Pseudomonas savastanoi* pv. *glycinea*

Airborne cells infect leaves, pods and seeds

Wet, windy weather

Survives in seeds, residues, and alternative hosts ?



# Bacterial blight - varietal differences



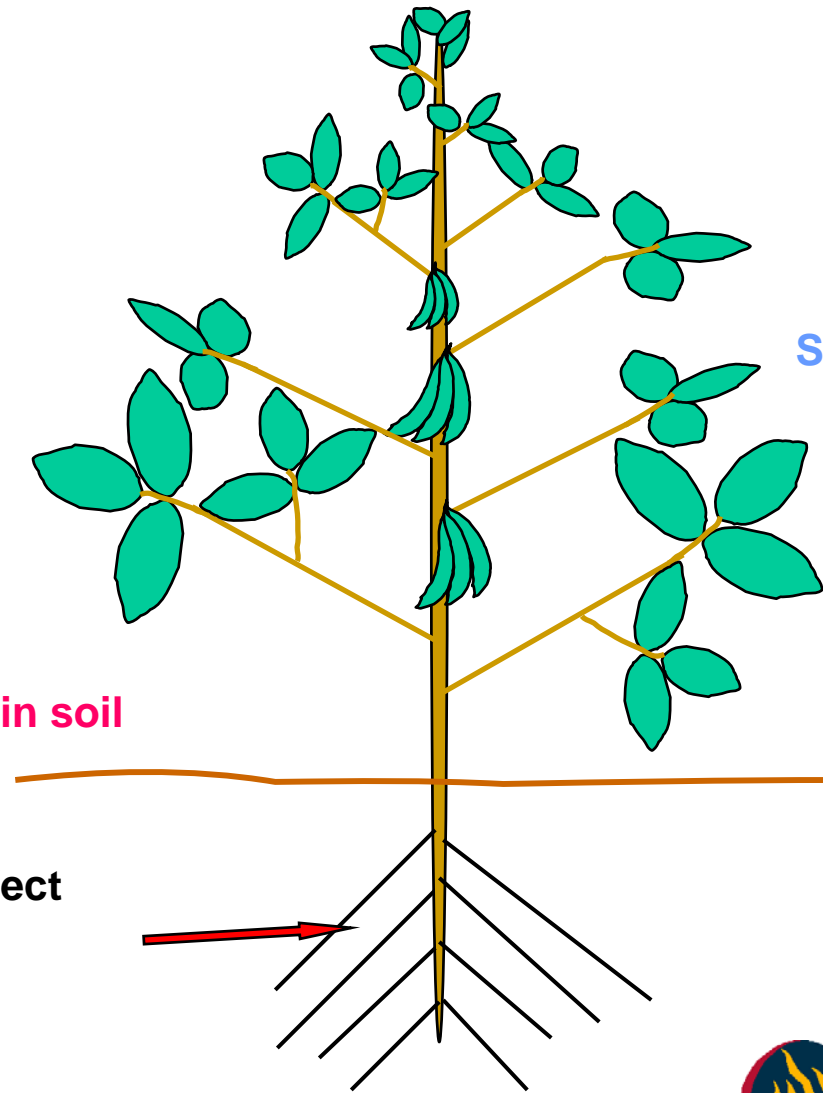
# Charcoal rot - symptoms



# Charcoal rot - internal signs



# Infection by *Macrophomina phaseolina*



Survives as sclerotes in soil

Stress after flowering

Soilborne sclerotes infect roots of seedlings

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# Seedling death - symptoms



*Pythium* spp.



*Rhizoctonia solani*



*Pythium* spp.

# Seedling death

- ❖ favoured by: waterlogged soil (*Pythium*), warm, moist soil and residues (*Fusarium*, *Sclerotium*)
- ❖ survival: oospores (*Pythium*), residues (*Fusarium*), sclerotes (*Sclerotium*)
- ❖ managed by: improved drainage (beds), trash management, seed fungicides



# Phytoplasma - symptoms



- ❖ Very low incidence
- ❖ Small, puckerred leaves
- ❖ Proliferation of shoots
- ❖ Spread by leafhoppers

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# Viruses - the sleepers ?

- ❖ 50 viruses recorded on soybean, 3 in Australia
- ❖ Soybean mosaic virus, peanut mottle virus, alfalfa mosaic virus
- ❖ Many viruses have weed hosts
- ❖ Spread by aphids, thrips

# Managing soybean diseases

- ❖ **Select varieties with resistance to diseases**
- ❖ **Use high-quality, disease-free seed**
- ❖ **Plant into well-prepared seedbed**
- ❖ **Harvest promptly**

# The future ?

