Agronomy Profile

CORTEVA™ agriscience

Soybean Rust

Overview

Soybean rust is an aggressive disease that destroys photo-synthetic tissue, causing premature defoliation, early maturation and lower yields.

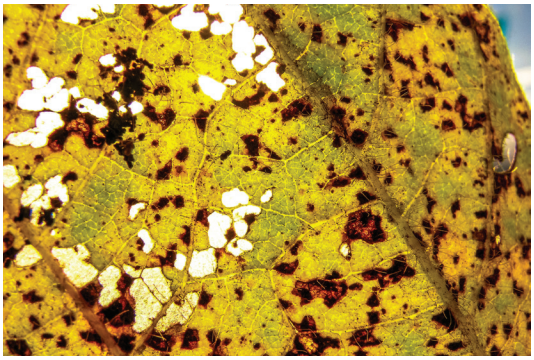
What you should know

- Soybean rust is caused by the fungus *Phakopsora pachyrhizi*. It was brought to the U.S. from Asia approximately 15 years ago.
- Soybean rust begins with small, water-soaked lesions, which gradually increase in size, turning from gray to tan or brown. As the plant develops pods, the symptoms spread to the middle and upper parts of the plant. Lesions can be found on petioles, pods and stems but are most abundant on leaves.
- Especially in the early stages, it is easy to confuse soybean rust with symptoms of other soybean leaf diseases, including brown spot, angular leaf spot and Cercospora leaf spot.
- Asian soybean rust-resistant varieties are not yet commercially available, but scientists are working to develop resistant soybean lines.

Action steps

1. **Aim for early detection:** Early detection is essential for effective management of soybean rust.
2. **Use fungicides:** Judicious use of fungicides may help protect yield. Monitoring soybean fields and adjacent areas will be important each growing season.

https://crops.extension.iastate.edu/soybean/diseases_rust.html



Soybean rust lesions gradually increase in size and turn from gray to brown.

30-Second Summary

- Soybean rust causes defoliation and leads to lower yields.
- Soybean rust-resistant varieties are not yet available.
- Use of fungicides can help manage rust and protect yields.

NOTES:

For more information, contact:

NuTech Seed®

www.nutechseed.com
1-888-647-3478