



Last year, summer rainfall at this time resulted in some pleiochaeta brown spot appearing in some crops of blue lupins. This was rather unusual, and there is no reason to suppose we will see it this year, but it is a useful reminder to check our crops for disease and anthracnose. Timely fungicide applications will sort it out.

The information below is a repeat of the advice from bulletin 2, but please check your crops for disease and act accordingly.

DISEASE

There is only one significant lupin disease in white lupins – Anthracnose. (pr. Ann-thrack-nose).

Anthracnose can be very damaging in extreme cases, however it can be controlled with relatively simple and cheap sprays, which are extremely effective. If you see this disease, you should act immediately and let us know, however we do not want to concern you unnecessarily, and induce a flood of unnecessary phone calls to our office, so follow these simple rules for identification first. Identification of the disease is very clear, and easy, and if it doesn't fit the description, it probably isn't anthracnose.

- Anthracnose begins from one infected plant, which in turn infects its neighbours. As a result you will see random patches, perhaps only a metre or two across, where the infection has started.
- In the early stages, stems crook over in a shepherd's crook shape. This is the classic symptom, and the one to look for. This is often accompanied by a twisting of the plant.
- To begin with, the plants appear to have "rubbery" stems which are incapable of holding the plant vertical, hence the crook shape. Within a few days, a lesion will develop in the crook. The lesion is usually brown with a white, pink or orange coloured centre.
- Most commonly found in white lupins, (if found at all), but can affect all 3 types of lupin.
- Treatment is quick and usually very effective with very good recovery (see below).

OTHER DISEASES

Blue & Yellow lupins very occasionally get anthracnose, but it is really quite rare. They also get fusariums, stemphylium grey spot, pleiochaeta brown spot, or botrytis, however, these are late in the season and also quite unusual. We do not expect you to see these diseases, but if you do observe some kind of disease affecting your crop, contact us straight away.

Product choice for control of Anthracnose and other diseases, generally involves the use of an anti-sportulant product combined with a systemic Metconazole product - several of which are approved in Lupins including Caramba, Metal, Gringo, etc,etc

Metconazole (60g)*	0.6 lt/Ha	200 litres/Hectare Water
	OR	
Switch	1.0 kg/Ha	200 litres/Hectare Water

* It is worth noting that there are generally two versions of Metconazole on the market, either containing 60 grammes/litre of metconazole, or 90 grammes of metconazole. The above recommendation is based on the 60 gramme version, so adjust rates accordingly.

*It is also worth noting that Bravo Extra is now being withdrawn along with other Chlorathalonil products, so the Switch or Metconazole may be easier to find and use. (Switch has an EAMU for Lupins).

*It is also worth noting that since Switch contains cyprodinil (a systemic fungicide), and fludioxonil, but it is not a cheap chemical.

Always read the label carefully before using pesticides and only use as directed therein.

Use pesticides safely.

Soya UK Ltd. recommend you seek the advice of your chemical advisor regarding your particular situation prior to applying pesticides