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UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

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Sudden Death Syndrome of Soybean

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What is sudden death syndrome? Sudden death syndrome (SDS) is one of the most important diseases of soybean in the Midwest. The disease was first observed in Arkansas in 1971, and has subsequently been reported throughout most soybean growing areas of the United States. SDS was first documented in Wisconsin in 2005, and has become more common and severe since that time. The disease is most severe

when soybeans are planted into cool, wet soils, and when midsummer rains saturate the soil. SDS often occurs in fields where soybean cyst nematode (SCN) is present.



Early symptoms of sudden death syndrome include yellow blotches between veins. (Photo courtesy of Craig Grau)

What does sudden death syndrome look like? The first noticeable symptoms of SDS are chlorotic (i.e., yellow) blotches that form between the veins of soybean leaflets.

These blotches expand into large, irregular, chlorotic patches (also between the veins), and this chlorotic tissue later dies and turns brown. Soon thereafter, entire leaflets will die and shrivel. In severe cases, leaflets will drop off leaving the petioles attached. Taproots and below-ground portions of the stems of plants suffering from SDS, when split open, will exhibit a slightly tan to light brown discoloration of the vascular (i.e., water-conducting) tissue. The pith will remain

white or cream-colored. In plants with advanced foliar symptoms of SDS, small, light blue patches will form on taproots and stems below the soil line. These patches are spore masses of the fungus that causes the disease.

Foliar symptoms of SDS can be confused with those of brown stem rot (see UW Plant Disease Facts D0026, *Brown Stem Rot of Soybean*). However, in the case of brown stem rot (BSR), the pith of affected soybean plants will be brown. In addition, roots and lower stems of plants suffering from BSR will not have light blue spore masses.

Once symptoms of SDS are evident, yield losses are inevitable. Yield losses can range from slight to 100%, depending on the soybean variety being grown, the plant growth stage at the time of infection, and whether or not SCN is present in a field. If SDS occurs after reproductive stages R5 or R6, impact on yield is usually minimal. If SDS occurs at flowering however, yield losses can be substantial. When SCN is present, the combined damage from both diseases can be substantially more than the sum of the damage expected from the individual diseases.

Where does sudden death syndrome come from? SDS is caused by the soilborne fungus, *Neocosmospora phaseoli* (synonym: *Fusarium virguliforme*, *Fusarium solani* f. sp. *glycines*). *N. phaseoli* can overwinter freely in the soil, in crop residue, and



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in the cysts of SCN. The fungus infects soybean roots (by some reports as early as one week after crop emergence) and is generally restricted to roots as well as stems near the soil line. *N. phaseoli* does not invade leaves, flowers, pods or seeds, but does produce toxins in the roots that move to the leaves, causing SDS's characteristic foliar symptoms.



Late-stage symptoms of sudden death syndrome include extensive death of tissue between veins and shriveling of leaflets. (Photo courtesy of Craig Grau)

How can I save a soybean crop with sudden death syndrome?

SDS cannot be controlled once plants have become infected. Foliar fungicides and fungicide seed treatments have no effect on the disease.

How can I avoid problems with sudden death syndrome in the future?

Use SDS-resistant varieties whenever possible in fields with a history of the disease. If SDS and SCN are both problems in the same field, planting an SCN-resistant soybean variety may also be beneficial in managing SDS. Avoid planting too early. Wisconsin growers typically prefer to plant soybeans before May 10 to extend

the length of the growing season and maximize yields. However, planting when soils are cool and wet makes plants more vulnerable to infection by *N. phaseoli*. Improve soil drainage by using tillage practices that reduce compaction problems. Rotation, while useful in managing other soybean diseases, does not appear to significantly reduce the severity of SDS. Even after several years of continuous production of corn, *N. phaseoli* populations typically are not reduced substantially. Research from Iowa State University has shown that corn (especially corn kernels) can harbor the SDS pathogen.

For more information on sudden death syndrome of soybean:
Contact your county Extension agent.