

RHIZOCTONIA—NEW SOUTH WALES

Key points

- Rhizoctonia is most evident as bare patches in a young crop. Close inspection of infected seedlings shows brown discolouration or rotting of the roots and evidence of 'spear tips'.
- Adequate nutrition during crop emergence gives the crop better chance of 'getting ahead' of the disease.
- Fast growing roots will push past the infected topsoil before *Rhizoctonia* infects the root tip.
- In severe paddock infections cultivation following late-summer – early-autumn rains can help to reduce infection by the fungus.

Background

Rhizoctonia is a disease affecting a wide range of crops and has become more prevalent in light soils in recent years following the introduction of minimum tillage practices. The previous practice of tillage prior to seeding encouraged the breakdown of the fungus (*Rhizoctonia solani* Kuhn) in the soil prior to emergence. Minimum tillage practices decrease the rate of organic matter breakdown, thereby providing a habitat for *Rhizoctonia* over summer. The disease affects most major crops to varying degrees, with barley being most susceptible and oat crops are least susceptible. Bare patch and root rot of cereals, and damping off and hypocotyl rot of oilseed and legumes are all caused by differing strains of *R. solani*.

Pathogen survival and infection

Rhizoctonia solani survives best in organic matter just below the surface of an undisturbed soil. The pathogen benefits from summer rainfall events by infecting and multiplying on weeds, and has a minimal ability to survive on the residue of previous seasons crops. The break of season initiates the development of the fungus in soil, thereby priming itself for infection of germinating seeds. Infection by the pathogen is encouraged by factors that restrict root growth, such as low soil fertility and sulfonylurea herbicides. If there is a delay between the season break and seeding, it is imperative that weeds are controlled to minimise proliferation of the fungus. Good nitrogen nutrition helps to minimise the effects of the disease; bare patches are smaller and less severe.

In general, *Rhizoctonia* is most likely to be a severe problem where the plant is under stress from factors other than the disease, for example, low rainfall and poor nutrition.

Symptoms

Bare patch (cereals)

The characteristic symptom of *Rhizoctonia* is clearly defined bare patches in the crop (Figure 1). The reason these

patches are clearly defined relates to the susceptibility of young seedlings, and the placement of the fungus within the soil profile. *Rhizoctonia solani* tends to reside in the upper layers of soil but not in the surface and only infects seedlings through the root tip soon after germination. Older plants have a more developed root epidermis that does not allow the penetration of hyphae into the root. For this reason, once the crop is fully established, plants have either perished due to seedling infection or reasonably healthy. Some yield loss may be associated with plants on the margins of the bare patch. Roots of a plant infected with *R. solani* will typically be shortened with a brown 'spear tip' where they have rotted (MacNish, 2005). Plants within a patch remain stunted with stiff, rolled leaves and can be darker green than those outside the patch (MacNish, 2005).



Figure 1: *Rhizoctonia* bare patch in a barley trial.

Damping off and hypocotyl rot (oilseeds)

These symptoms are caused by *Rhizoctonia solani* ZG5 and ZG1-1, which are particularly infectious on canola (Barbetti and Khangura, 2005). As with cereals damping

off and hypocotyl rot are expressed as bare patches in the emerging crop. Closer inspection of seedlings show a brown discolouration of the hypocotyl and/or 'spear tips'.

Factors affecting *Rhizoctonia*

There are certain soil conditions that favour *Rhizoctonia* development during and after seeding.

Soil nutrition

The disease is most common in soils of poor fertility (Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia 2006). Crops with access to sufficient nutrients for growth have a better ability to 'get ahead' of *Rhizoctonia* infections.

Soil disturbance

Rhizoctonia is sensitive to cultivation, with cultivation after rain and before sowing most effective at reducing infection. Disturbing the soil does not allow the fungus to 'prime' itself for infection of the emerging crop.

Soil moisture

Under moisture stress the crop becomes more susceptible to *R. solani* infection and has a decreased ability to get ahead of the disease.

Weeds

Poor weed management following late summer and early autumn rain allows *Rhizoctonia* to infect grass weeds, thereby allowing the fungus to multiply in preparation for the crop.

Herbicides

Sulfonylurea herbicides can sometimes worsen *Rhizoctonia*, and this is attributed to minor herbicidal effects on the crop.

Control

Where reduced tillage is practiced, *Rhizoctonia* bare patch is best controlled through effective management of weeds and maintaining adequate nutrition for the establishing crop. Spraying weeds with a fast-acting knock down herbicide will minimise the development of the fungus in the ground prior to seeding, and good nutrition gives the crop a better chance of getting ahead of the disease.

Best tillage practices involve deep cultivation and shallow sowing, with minimal time between each event. In no-till systems the use of modified sowing points that provide some soil disturbance 5–10 cm below the seed can be useful in controlling the disease.

In the past, tillage was the most effective method of reducing the impact of *Rhizoctonia*. The establishment of *R. solani* in the topsoil late in autumn was negated as cultivation broke the network of fungal hyphae. The fungus did not have time to recover before seedling establishment. In severely infected paddocks, cultivation may be an important management strategy.

Currently there are no resistant crop varieties but there are products on the market for *Rhizoctonia* control in NSW. Consult your local advisor for specific information.

In areas where the disease is known or suspected it is best practice to clean knife points once the seeding is complete, thereby eliminating movement of the fungus from one paddock to the next. In general, maintaining adequate nutrition (especially nitrogen) during crop establishment is the best way to reduce the chance of *R. solani* infection.

Further reading and references

Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia (2006) 'Barley root disease: take-all, *Rhizoctonia*, root lesion nematode'.

Barbetti M and Khangura R (2005) *Fungal diseases of canola in Western Australia*, Bulletin 4406a, Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia.

MacNish G (2005) '*Rhizoctonia* bare patch and *Rhizoctonia* root rot of cereals', Farmnote 34/1994, Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia.

Author: **Andrew wherrett** (Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia)

Revised for NSW: **Abigail Jenkins** and **Steven Simpfendorfer** (New South Wales Department of Primary Industries), 2013



Department of
Primary Industries

The National Soil Quality Monitoring Program is being funded by the Grains Research and Development Corporation, as part of the second Soil Biology Initiative.



Soil Biology Initiative II
Supported by the GRDC



Grains Research &
Development Corporation
Your GRDC working with you

The participating organisations accept no liability whatsoever by reason of negligence or otherwise arising from the use or release of this information or any part of it.