

## What YOU can do NOW to reduce the risk of Ascochyta Blight in Garbanzos

- Incorporate plant residue after harvest
  - *promotes decomposition and reduces survival of the fungus*
- Destroy volunteer seedlings
  - *these can be a source of infection for the next garbanzo crop*
- Avoid planting garbanzos in the same or adjacent fields
  - *reduces infection risk to the new crop*

### Why?

Although there are resistant varieties and fungicides to effectively manage this disease, the fungus (*Ascochyta rabiei*) is well known for overcoming varietal resistance and developing tolerance to fungicides.

Taking steps now to reduce disease levels

- will prolong the life of resistant varieties.
- may reduce the number of fungicide applications needed.
- will delay the development of fungicide-resistant strains of *Ascochyta rabiei*.

Even if *Ascochyta* Blight was not observed in the field, it is still important to follow these recommendations. Just a few volunteers or residue on the soil surface could produce enough spores to result in widespread infection in the next crop.



More information on *Ascochyta* Blight can be found at: <http://ucanr.org/freepubs/docs/8259.pdf>

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