Soybean Foliar Diseases Jeopardy

What does the disease look like?	Where does the disease come from?	What makes the disease worse?
This disease has white cottony growth and small, dark, round or elongate bumps on or within stems. The infected stems and pods are pale brown and watersoaked. **What is white mold?**	This soil-borne fungal disease (*Sclerotinia sclerotiorum)* overwinters in soil can survives several years in the same field **What is white mold?**	Wet weather and planting beans after beans cause this soil-borne fungal disease to proliferate for several years. **What is white mold?**
This disease has brown spots that show on the margins of the cotyledons. Then develop small yellow or brown spots show on leaves. The middles of spots turn dark reddish-brown or black and dry out. The spots will also develop into angular lesions surrounded by watersoaked tissue—which in turn is surrounded by a yellowish-green halo. **What is bacterial blight?**	This is a bacterial disease *(Pseudomonas syringae)* that overwinters in crop residue on soil surface. Also transmitted by seed. **What is bacterial blight?**	Cool, wet weather will enhance this bacterial disease to proliferate on the leaves. **What is bacterial blight?**
The symptoms of this disease resemble bacterial blight. This disease has small, pale, yellowish-green spots with dark reddish brown centers show on upper leaf surfaces. The lesion centers become small, raised, light-colored pustules—on lower leaf surfaces. It also lacks the watersoaked areas you'd see on bacterial blight. **What is bacterial pustule?**	This is a bacteria disease (*Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv *Glycines)* that overwinters on crop residue on soil surface. **What is bacterial pustule?**	Warm, wet weather will enhance this bacterial disease on the leaves. **What is bacterial pustule?**
The cotyledons and unifoliate leaves are infected first. The spots range from tiny dots to ¼ inch diameter spots—or can be angular. The color of the spots varies from red to brown. The symptoms show on both upper and lower leaf surfaces. **What is septoria brown spot?**	It is a fungal disease *(Septoria glycines)* that overwinters on crop residue on soil surface and can transmitted by the seed and cause brown to red spots. **What is septoria brown spot?**	Wet, warm weather will enhance this fungal disease to proliferate and cause brown to red spots. **What is septoria brown spot?**
This disease has small, brownish spots show on upper leaf surfaces. These lesions develop grayish "frogeye" centers, then merge and enlarge, showing on lower leaf surfaces as well. **What is frogeye leaf spot?**	It is a fungal disease *(Cerospora sojina)* that overwinters on crop residue on soil surface and can be transmitted by infected seed showing signs of brownish spots that look like an eye . **What is frogeye leaf spot?**	Long spells of warm, wet weather can increase the risk of these brownish spots that look like an eye to proliferate. **What is frogeye leaf spot?**
This disease has pale green or light yellow spots that show-up first on upper leaf surfaces. Spots enlarge into varying shapes and sizes. **What is downy mildew?**	It is a fungal disease *(Peronospora manshuric)* that overwinters on crop residue on soil surface and can also transmitted by infected seed showing signs of spots on the upper leaf surface. **What is downy mildew?**	Warm, wet weather can spread this fungal disease quickly and appear on the upper leaf surfaces. **What is downy mildew?**