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RED CEDAR AG

RHIZOCTONIA

About

Rhizoctonia can cause both pre-emergence and post-emergence damping-off in soybeans. Pre-emergence infection results in seed decay that often goes unnoticed until stand gaps appear. Post-emergence symptoms develop as brown to reddish-brown lesions on stems and roots just below the soil line. Unlike the soft, water-soaked rot caused by Pythium or Phytophthora, Rhizoctonia produces a dry, firm rot. As lesions expand and become sunken, stems may girdle, leading to plant death.

Under high disease pressure, pre- and post-emergence damping-off can reduce stands by 50% or more, according to North Dakota State University. The most severe damage typically occurs in poorly drained fields following warm, wet conditions. While Rhizoctonia favors warm soils, Rhizoctonia solani can infect soybeans across a broad temperature range (60–95°F) and varying soil moisture levels, making it a persistent risk under many early-season conditions.

SEE IT IN THE FIELD

Acres: 17766

	2024	2025
% High Risk	36.1%	31.6%
% Moderate Risk	13.4%	5.3%
% Low Risk	50.5%	63.1%

Our Solution



Take control and maximize your seed treatment efficacy.

ZIRONAR™

BIOFUNGICIDE/BIONEMATOCIDE



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