Overview

Brown spot is a common leaf disease caused by the fungus *Septoria glycines*. Like *bacterial blight*, brown spot occurs in most soybean fields every year, especially in years with plenty of rain.

*Septoria* brown spot generally infects older leaves in the lower canopy. However, during a warm, rainy season, the disease may move up through the plant. Later in the growing season, infected leaves may turn rusty brown or yellow and drop prematurely.

Cycle

*Septoria glycines* overwinters on infected plant debris and occasionally on seed. The pathogen spreads from the soil to lower soybean leaves by splashing rain. Epidemics can occur in seasons with frequent rainfall. The spread of the fungus stops during hot, dry weather.
Because the brown spot pathogen infects aging leaves, soybeans weakened by other diseases or agronomic practices become more susceptible to this disease. It has been observed that relatively high levels of brown spot occur in fields with severe soybean cyst nematode damage, Fusarium root rot, and other conditions. If you find abundant brown spot, check whether another primary cause is present, such as nematodes.

**Scouting**

Symptoms of brown spot are many small, irregular, dark brown spots on both the upper and lower leaf surfaces. Adjacent spots (lesions) frequently merge to form irregularly shaped blotches and browning of the leaf edges or along the leaf vein. Infected leaves turn brown and yellow and may drop prematurely.

Brown spot can be mistaken for bacterial blight. Both diseases often occur in the same fields and even the same plant, and symptoms can be difficult to separate.

Brown spot infection begins on older leaves, or leaves on the lower part of the plant, while bacterial blight occurs on upper new leaves. A characteristic yellow halo forms around each lesion caused by bacterial blight, especially in the early stages, whereas leaves infected by brown spot develop a more generalized leaf yellowing.

**Management**

- **Rotate crops** with nonhosts such as small grains or corn to allow time for soybean straw with fruiting bodies to degrade.
- **Manage residue**, especially in fields with high levels of brown spot. Plow or shred soybean straw to promote rapid decay.
- Because brown spot is usually minor, fungicide treatment is generally not recommended.

**Resources**

**Bacterial blight and Septoria brown spot appearing in soybeans**
*Michigan State University, 2013*
https://www.canr.msu.edu/news/bacterial_blight_and_septoria_brown_spot_appearing_in_soybeans

**Brown Spot of Soybean**
*University of Nebraska, 2011*
Brown Spot of Soybean
Ohio State University, 2011
https://ohioline.osu.edu/factsheet/AC-18

Get to Know the Common Foliar Diseases of Soybean
University of Illinois Extension, 2009
http://bulletin.ipm.illinois.edu/article.php?id=1201

Septoria Brown Spot
University of Minnesota, 2018
https://extension.umn.edu/pest-management/septoria-brown-spot