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LIMING AS A METHOD FOR INTEGRATED CONTROL OF APHANOMYCES IN SUGAR BEET

**Chaulage en vue d'un contrôle intégré d'aphanomyces chez la betterave
sucrière / Kalkung zur integrierten Kontrolle von Aphanomyces in Zuckerrüben**

ABSTRACT

The effect of lime on infection of *Aphanomyces cochlioides* in sugar beet was studied in a three year project. The trial plan consisted of three treatments: 1. Unlimed, 2. Liming with 16 ton/ha factory lime and 3. 8 ton/ha meal of lime stone. A total of 52 different soils were included in the investigation. The risk for infection of Aphanomyces 6 months after liming was decreased by 10% for all limed soils in the study using a soil indexing system (Disease Severity Index 0-100). There were no differences in effect between the two types of lime. After 12 months and 18 months after liming the effect on the disease could still be measured and was in the same range. The effect was highest in soils with clay content between 10-20% and low calcium content (less than 300 mg/100 g soil). Liming is, together with tolerant cultivars and a suitable crop rotation, an efficient method for decreasing the yield losses from this disease
