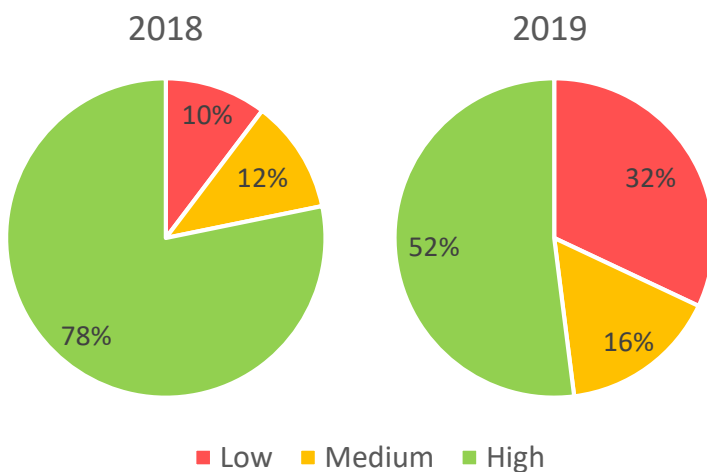


# Long Fallow Disorder

Seasonal Update August 2019

Long Fallow Disorder occurs when fields have low levels of Arbuscular Mycorrhizae Fungi (AMF), formerly known as VAM. This results in poor crop growth of AMF dependant crops such as cotton, pigeon pea, sunflower, mungbean, maize, linseed, chickpea and faba bean.

The plant and fungi form a symbiotic relationship, where the plant provides energy resources and the fungi increases uptake of phosphorus and zinc. AMF cannot survive without plants in the soil, hence long fallows and dry conditions increase the risk of declining AMF populations.



Northern Region PREDICTA®B data for AMF

Note: 600 samples in 2018 and 150 samples in 2019 to date.



The **PREDICTA® B** test combines two AMF genera *Funneliformis* and *Claroideoglossum* which have been linked to Long Fallow Disorder. As the risk of low levels is elevated this season due to the prolonged drought, it is important to know your AMF levels when planning. This information should assist with decisions such as crop and variety choice and prioritising time of sowing to enable the crop to compensate.

Contact Jenny Brooks (**0437 996 678** or [lab@crownanalytical.com.au](mailto:lab@crownanalytical.com.au)) for sampling kits, corers or for more information.