



Figure 1. Tip rots due to *Aphanomyces*.



Figure 2. Scarring due to *Aphanomyces*.



Figure 3. Scarring and surface cracking due to *Aphanomyces*.



Figure 4. Sugarbeets with different levels of *Aphanomyces* infection.



Figure 5. Surface cracking, scarring and sprangling due to Aphanomyces.



Figure 6. Surface scarring and sprangling due to Aphanomyces.



Figure 7. Aphanomyces infected area of field. Spent lime applied on the left. No spent lime applied in the center right. Spent lime application difference from the Sand Syndrome Study.



Figure 8. Comparison of Aphanomyces infected Sugarbeet (left, no spent lime) and healthy Sugarbeet (right, spent lime applied). Spent lime application difference from the Sand Syndrome Study.



Figure 9. Comparison of healthy Sugarbeets (left, spent lime applied) and Aphanomyces infected sugarbeets (right, no spent lime applied). Spent lime application difference from the Sand Syndrome study.

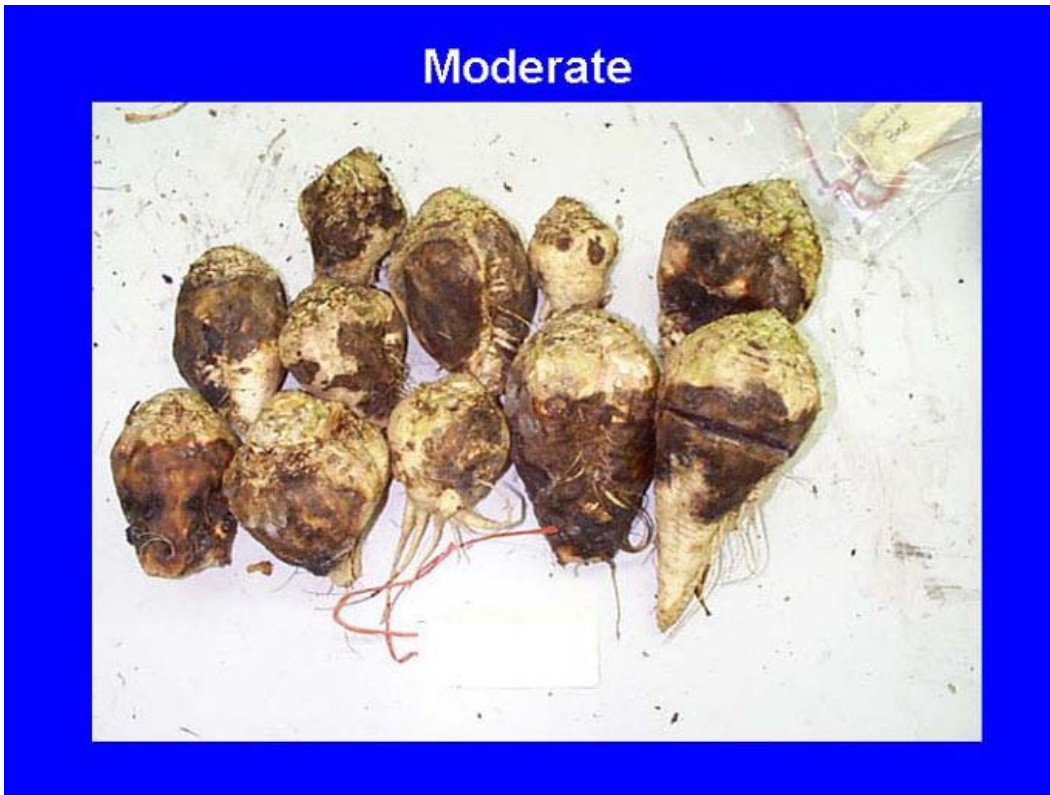


Figure 10. Sugarbeets with a moderate infection of Aphanomyces.

Severe



Figure 11. Sugarbeets with severe infection of Aphanomyces.

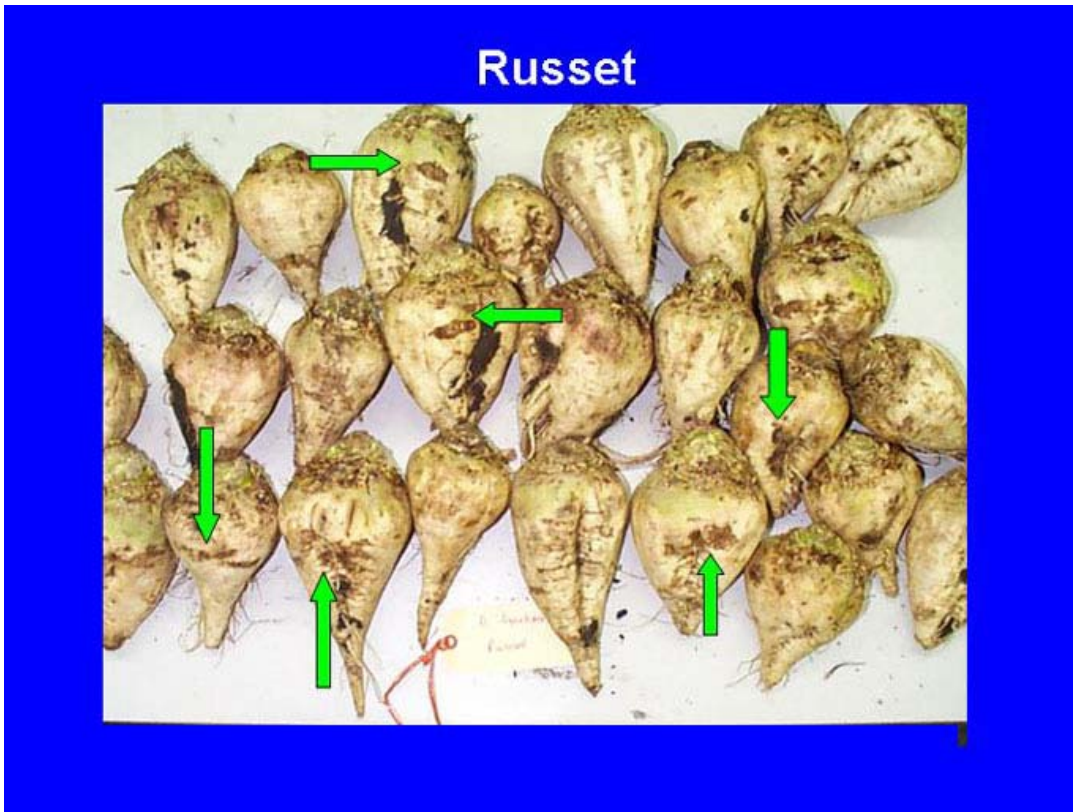


Figure 12. Russeting caused by *Aphanomyces*.



Figure 13. Rotted Sugarbeet with mold on the side and no tip caused by *Aphanomyces*.



Figure 14. Internal discoloration of a severely infected Sugarbeet from *Aphanomyces*.



Figure 15. Severe *Aphanomyces* infection in a field.



Figure 16. Internal discoloration from *Aphanomyces*.



Figure 17. *Aphanomyces* infection in a field.



Figure 18. Surface rot and external cracking from *Aphanomyces*.