



FACULTY OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

**DISEASES OF FIELD&HORTICULTURAL CROPS&
Management 1 PPA - 312**

LECTURE 11

1. Wilt - *Fusarium udum*

Symptoms

The disease may appear from early stages of plant growth (4-6 week old plant) up to flowering and podding. The disease appears as gradual withering and drying of plants. Yellowing of leaves and blackening of stem starting from collar to branches which gradually result in drooping and premature drying of leaves, stems, branches and finally death of plant. Vascular tissues exhibit brown discoloration. Often only one side of the stem and root system is affected resulting in partial wilting.

Pathogen

The fungus produces hyaline, septate mycelium. **Microconidia** are hyaline, small, elliptical or curved, single celled or two celled. **Macroconidia** are also hyaline, thin walled, linear, curved or fusoid, pointed at both ends with 3-4 septa. The fungus also produce thick walled, spherical or oval, terminal or intercalary **chlamydospores** singly or in chains of 2 to 3.

Favourable conditions

- Soil temperature of 17-25°C.
- Continuous cultivation of redgram in the same field.

Disease cycle

The fungus survives in the infected stubbles in the field. The primary spread is by soilborne chlamydospores and also by infected seed. Chlamydospores remain viable in soil for 8-20 years. The secondary spread in the field is through irrigation water and implements.

Management

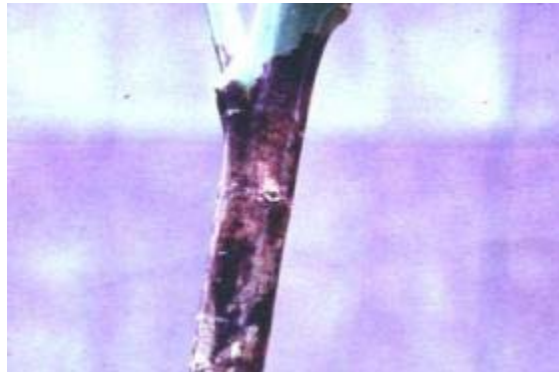
- Treat the seeds with *Trichoderma viride* at 4 g/kg (10⁶cfu/g).
- Avoid successive cultivation of red gram in the same field.
- Crop rotation with tobacco.
- Mixed cropping with sorghum in the field.
- Grow resistant cultivars like Sharad, Jawahar, Maruthi, Malviya Arhar-2, C-11, Pusa-9, Narendra Arhar-1 and Birsa Arhar-1

2. Stem blight - *Phytophthora drechsleri* fsp. *cajani*

Symptoms

Initially purple to dark brown necrotic lesions girdle the basal portion of the stem and later may occur an aerial parts. Initially lesions are small and smooth, later enlarging and slightly depressed. Infected tissues become soft and whole plant dies. In grown up plants, infection is mostly confined to basal portions of the stem. The infected bark becomes brown and the tissue softens causing the plant to collapse. In leaf, localized yellowing starts from the tip and margin and gradually extends towards the mid-rib. The centre of the spots later turn brown and hard. The spots increase in size and cover a major portion of the lamina, leading to drying.

Conidia and conidiophores Cleistothecium



Pathogen

Fungus produces hyaline, **coenocytic** mycelium. The **sporangiophores** are hyaline bearing ovate or pyriform, non-papillate **sporangia**. Each **sporangium** produces 8-20 **zoospores**. **Oospores** are globose, light brown, smooth and thick walled.

Favourable Conditions

- Soils with poor drainage,
- Low lying areas,
- Heavy rain during the months of July- September
- High temperature (28-30°C).

Disease Cycle

The fungus survives in the soil and plant debris in the form of oospores. Primary infection is from oospores and secondary spread of the disease by zoospores from sporangia. Rain splash and irrigation water help for the movement of zoospores.

Management

- Treat the seeds with **Metalaxyl** at 6 g/kg.
- Spray Metalaxyl at 500 g/ha.
- Adjust the sowing time so that crop growth should not coincide with heavy rainfall

3. Sterility Mosaic Disease (SMD) - *Pigeonpea sterility mosaic virus* (PPSMV)

Symptoms

The Symptoms are characterized by bushy and pale green appearance of plants. The excessive vegetative growth, stunting, prominent mosaic on leaves and reduction in leaf size. Complete or partial cessation of flowering leads to sterility. Depending on genotype three types of symptoms are recognized. They are

- a. Severe mosaic and sterility
- b. Mild mosaic and partial sterility
- c. Chlorotic ringspot without any noticeable sterility.



Pathogen

It is caused by *Pigeonpea sterility mosaic virus* (PPSMV). The virions are slender highly flexuous filamentous virus like particles (VLPS) of 3-10 nm diameter, a major virus specific proteins of 32kDa and 5-7 major RNA species of 0.8-6.8kb.

Disease cycle

It is not transmitted by infectious sap. It is transmitted by an eriophyid mite, *Aceria cajani* in a semi persistent manner, mites retaining the virus 12-13 hours, eggs of mites do not transmit. The self grown redgram plants and perennial species act as source of virus inoculums.

Management

- Rogue out infected plants up to 40 days after sowing.
- Spray *Monocrotophos* at 500 ml/ha soon after appearance of the disease and if necessary, repeat after 15 days.