

The background of the slide is a photograph of a field of green garlic and onion plants. The plants are in various stages of growth, with some showing small white bulbs. The text is overlaid on a white rectangular background.

DISEASES OF GARLIC AND ONION

Session-17

M.S.Swaminathan School of Agriculture,CUTM



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PURPLE BLOTCH

Causal organism: *Alternaria porri*

Sub-division: *Deuteromycotina*

Symptoms

- Small, whitish, sunken lesions appear on succulent leaves
- The spot look like circular to oblong with concentric velvety ring.
- The lesion first appear towards the leaf tip later at lower leaves.
- When disease advance ,the leaves are blighted and breaks at point of infection.
- The onion bulb showing decaying symptom . Affected plant fail to flowering.
- The disease also infect in storage.



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Disease cycle:

- **Primary infection:** Plant debris and seed bulb
- **Secondary infection:** Air-borne conidia

Favourable condition:

- Warm humid weather with rains or heavy dew

Management

- Select disease free bulbs for planting
- Seed treatment with Carboxin + thiram @ 2g/kg seed
- Spray Mancozeb @ 0.25%.



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STEMPHYLIUM LEAF BLIGHT

Symptom

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- Initial infections on the leaves and leaf sheaths are small, light yellow to brown, and water-soaked.
- As the lesions expand, they coalesce, causing extensive blighting of the leaves.
 - Typically, lesions are found in higher numbers on the side of leaves facing the prevailing wind.
 - The centers of lesions turn brown to tan, then dark olive brown, and finally black as the fungus sporulates.
 - Sometimes fruiting bodies called perithecia may appear in infected tissue as small, black, pinhead-like raised bodies.

Causal organism: Stemphylium vesicarium
(Teleomorph: *Pleospora allii*)

Sub-division: Deuteromycotina



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Favourable condition: Warm humid weather with rains or heavy dew

Management

- Spray with Carbendazim + Mancozeb @ 0.25%.



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