



# **DISEASES OF TURMERIC AND CORIANDER**

Session-19

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# DISEASES OF TURMERIC

## LEAF SPOT OF TURMERIC

### Symptom:

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- On leaves, **elliptic to oblong spots** appear on both the surfaces, but more on upper surface.
- Mature spots have grayish center with dark brown margins surrounded by a yellow halo.
- Central portion of the spot becomes thin and papery. Several spots coalesce to form irregular necrotic patches.

**Causal organism:** *Colletotrichum capsici*

*Sub-division: Deuteromycotina*

### Disease cycle

- **Primary Infection:** Infected plant debris
- **Secondary Infection:** Air borne conidia

# Favourable condition:

- Cool and humid weather favours the disease development

## Management

- Remove and destroy infected plant debris
- Treat rhizomes with Copper oxychloride@0.25% solution
- Spray Carbendazim + Mancozeb@0.2% during Aug-Dec .
- Avoid excess shading
- Tolerant varieties: **TS-2, TS-4, TS-9, TS-8.**



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# DISEASES OF CORIANDER

## STEM GALL OF CORIANDER

### Symptoms

- Galls appear on the leaves and stems of the plants affected by this disease.
- Tumour like swelling occur in stem. Initially it glossy but later reapture and turn rough.
- Tumour on stem about eight half inch long and one half inch long.
- Stem gall larger than the gall appear in peduncle and flower.
- When inflorescence attack seed formation is considerably reduced.
- Sever infection lead to death of plant and prevent fruiting.

**Causal organism: *Protomyces macrosporus***

***Sub-division: Ascomycotina***



## **Disease cycle:**

- **Primary Infection: Chlamydospores.**

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- **Secondary Infection: Conidia**

## **Favourable condition:**

- Minimum/maximum atmospheric temperature and relative humidity plays an important role in the initiation and development of this disease.
- Potassium and nitrogen fertilizers reduced stem gall incidence while phosphorus fertilizers increased it. pH of 7.5 was most suitable for infection while minimum infection occurred at pH .

# Management:



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- The disease affects less in the early and late sown crops.
  - Sowing crop around 16 October and 16 November gave minimum yield losses.
  - Use of clean and healthy seed and follow suitable crop rotation.
- Use resistant cvs./ lines like JD 1, G-5365-91, Pant Haritma, UD 20, Rcr41, Pant-1, CIMAP-2053.
- Seed treatment with Carboxin + Thiram 2g/kg of seeds followed by their foliar sprays were found effective in managing this disease.



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