

DISEASES OF TURMERIC LEAF SPOT OF TURMERIC

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- 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

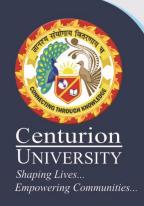
- Primary Infection: Infected plant debris
- Secondary Infection: Air borne conidia

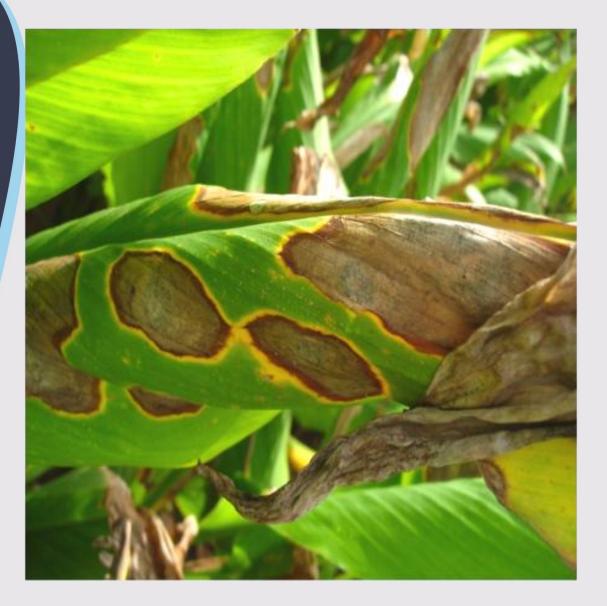
Favourable condition:

• 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.







Shaping Lives...

E-power of the plants affected by this disease.

- Tumour like swelling occur in stem. Initially it glossy but later repture 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.

UNIVERSITY dary Infection: Conidia

Empowering Communities...

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:

- The disease affects less in the early and late sown Centurines.
- 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.



