

## **DISEASES OF PEA CROP**

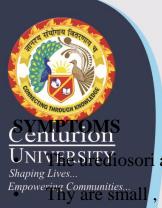
## Session-8 M.S.Swaminathan School of Agriculture,CUTM



# MAJOR DISEASES OF PEA (Pisum sativum)

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Shajing Lings, CAL, DISEASE	
RUST	Uromyces fabae
DOWNY MILDEW	Peronospora pisi
SEEDLING BLIGHT	Pythium sp.
FOOT ROT OR BLIGHT	Aschochyta blight
LEAF SPOT	Cercospora cruenta
POWDERY MILDEW	Eryshipe polygoni
VIRAL DISEASE	
MOSAIC	Mosaic virus



## **RUST OF PEA**

Wiosori appear on both the surface of leaf.

- hy are small, oval to round in shape and light brown in colour.
- In sever case the sori cover all the part of maximum area of leaf.
- Later stage the infected leaf become wither and fall prematurely.
- As the crop mature telia occur in both leaf and stem.
- The telia is dark brown in colour.
- Acia and pycnia produced in same host

### PATHOGEN: Uromyces fabae

#### [subdivision-Basidiomycotina,order-Uredinales,Family-Pucciniaceae]

• The rust is the autoecious macrocyclic rust, complect total life cycle in pea.

### **DISEASE** CYCLE:

Primary infection occur through the pathogen i.e.urediospore and teliospore present in alternate host like bean,lentil,sweet pea etc.

### CONTROL

Grow rust –resistance variety.



## **RUST SYMPTOM**



# **DOWNY MILDEW OF PEA**

## Systemic infection:

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- Early infection causes systemic infection in plants that are a sickly yellowishgreen and severely stunted and distorted.
- Infected plants may turn chlorotic while producing an abundant source of spores for secondary infections.

### **Localized** infection:

- Secondary infection is localised in upper leaves, stems, tendrils and pods and results in the appearance of isolated greenish-yellow to brown blotches on the upper leaf surface.
- In the lower surface downy growth of fungus appear.
- In the sever condition leaves dry up and premature defoliation occur.



# **DOWNY MILDEW SYMPTOM**







#### PATHOGEN: Peronospora pisi

class, Oomycetes, order: Peronosporales, Family: Peronosporaceae)

**These** are obligate biotrophic plant pathogens.

<u>Centurion</u> <u>Inversion</u> <u>UNIVERSITY</u> <u>Shaping trives</u>: downy mildews reproduce asexually by forming sporangia on distinctive white sporangiophores usually <u>Empowering control</u> on the lower surface of infected leaves.

- The sporangia may then germinate by forming zoospores.
- The oospores act as the resting spore.

### DISEASE CYCLE

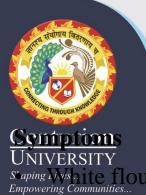
- The fungus that causes downy mildew survives in the soil and on pea trash and can be seed-borne.
- Infected seed can act as a primary source for systemic and local infections.
- Secondary source of infection through zoospore.

### FAVOUR ABLE CONDITION

• The disease can develop quickly when conditions are cold (5 - 15°C) and humid over 90 per cent for 4 - 5 days, often when seedlings are in the early vegetative stage.

#### CONTROL

Remove the infected plant from the field.



# **POWDERY MILDEW**

Staping Wishite floury patches appear on both side of leaves as well as tendrils, stem, pods etc.

- As the plants become older ,the symptoms almost cover the entire plant, become more or less greyish-brown and infected parts impart dirty appearance.
- Premature defoliation of leave occur.

Causal organism: Eryshipe polygoni

Sub-division: Ascomycotina

Disease cycle

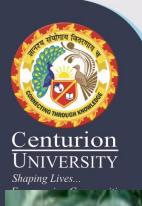
- **Primary infection:** Ascospores
- Secondary infection: By windblown conidia.

### **Favourable conditions**

• Dry weather low humidity favourable for disease development.

Management

- Clean cultivation of vines or removal and destruction of all diseased parts.
- Spray wettable sulphur @0.3% or karathane or calixin @0.2%



## **POWDERY MILDEW**

