Management of powdery mildew of mustard with chemicals and biogents

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ABSTRACT
A study was undertaken to evaluate the effect of fungicides and bioagents on per cent disease infection, per cent disease control and per cent disease intensity of powdery mildew (Erysiphe cruciferarum Opiz.) of mustard (Brassica juncea) after first and second spraying. Two spray of Dinocap minimized the powdery mildew (76.29 %) significantly as compared to all other treatments followed by Triademorph (74.18 %), Wettable sulphur (73.80%) and Triademefon (72.72 %). Regarding bioagents, maximum disease was reduced with Ampelomyces quisqualis (65.53 %) which proved better than Trichoderma harzianum (61.65 %). Highest grain yield (1023.62 kg/ha) and 1000 seed weight (5.5 g) of mustard was recorded by Dinocap treatment and among bioagents, Ampelomyces quisqualis gave higher grain yield (810.13 kg/ha) and 1000 seed weight (3.9 g) as compared to Trichoderma harzianum.


Key Words: Powdery mildew, Mustard, Fungicide, Bioagents, Erysiphe cruciferarum