Effects of different dates of sowing and weather parameters on sunflower necrosis virus disease and its thrips vector

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ABSTRACT
In order to understand the fluctuation in the disease incidence during different seasons and the relationship, if any with the weather parameters on the incidence and spread of the necrosis virus disease and the thrips vector, the present investigation was undertaken by sowing sunflower (KBSH-1) in different months under field condition at ZARS, GKVK, Bangalore. Epidemiological studies revealed that the per cent necrosis virus disease and average number of thrips per five plants was highest (10.16 and 1.80 respectively) during June 2004, followed by 8.52 and 0.91, respectively during July 2004 While, it was least (1.48 and 0.38, respectively) during September 2004. Indicating the disease incidence and thrips population was highest in summer-sown crop followed by kharif and least in rabi and there was positive correlation existed between thrips population and maximum and minimum temperature, relative humidity at morning and bright sunshine hours. However, it was negatively correlated with relative humidity at evening and rainfall. The sunflower necrosis disease had positive correlation with maximum and minimum temperature, relative humidity at morning and bright sunshine hours whereas; it is negatively correlated with relative humidity at evening and rainfall.

Key words : Different Date of Sowing, Weather parameters, Sunflower, Necrosis disease, Thrips palmi.