Management of stem rot of broccoli caused by *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* through cultural practiced

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**SUMMARY**

The effect of cultural practices *viz.*, date of planting, soil amendments and intercropping were carried out against stem rot of broccoli caused by *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*. The disease incidence was significantly influenced by planting dates. The crop transplanted in 1st week of October showed minimum disease intensity (19.40% and 18.94%) in both the years. However, crop transplanted in 3rd week of November showed maximum disease intensity (32.50% and 30.40%) in both the years. The crop transplanted in 1st week of October gave maximum yield. Among eight different amendments, basal application of pyrite @ 2t/ha showed minimum disease intensity (19.15% and 20.50%) followed by neem cake @ 20 t/ha. The gypsum was least effective in controlling the disease. Disease incidence was reduced to a great extent when broccoli plants were intercropped with either one or two rows of onion or garlic.

Key words:
Broccoli, *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*, Cultural practices

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