

EVALUATION OF EFFICACY OF FUNGICIDES AGAINST PHOMOPSIS LEAF BLIGHT OF BRINJAL (*SOLANUM MELONGENA* L.)

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ABSTRACT

In the present study, we evaluated the efficacy of commercially available four fungicides such as Captan 50% WP, Carbendazim 50% WP (Bavistin), Dithane M-45 (Mancozeb) and Antracol 70% WP (Propineb) against Phomopsis vexans causing Phomopsis leaf blight of brinjal in laboratory and greenhouse. Among the fungicides, Carbendazim 50% WP proved to be effective by inhibiting the mycelial growth of P. vexans assayed at all the concentrations in in vitro test. The greenhouse experiments revealed that all the four fungicides applied as a combination of seed and foliar treatments were significantly ($p \leq 0.05$) showed the Phomopsis leaf blight disease protection over control. Among the four fungicides, Carbendazim 50% WP significantly ($p \leq 0.05$) showed the highest percentage of disease protection over control (87.9) than other three fungicides. Hence, the present study suggested that the fungicide, Carbendazim 50% WP may be used to control the Phomopsis leaf blight disease of Brinjal in the field conditions.

KEYWORDS: Fungicide, Phomopsis Leaf Blight, Phomopsis Vexans, Solanum Melongena L

Received: Oct 10; **Accepted:** Oct 15; **Published:** Oct 20 **Paper Id:** IJASRDEC20156