

**IN VITRO EVALUATION OF FUNGICIDES AND BIO-CONTROL
AGENTS AGAINST COLLETOTRICHUM CAPSICI,
INCITANT OF BLIGHT OF CHICKPEA**

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ABSTRACT

A total of seven isolates were collected from major chickpea growing areas of Kurnool, Anantapur, Prakasam and Kadapa districts of Andhra Pradesh. The pathogen was isolated from infected leaves and pods and pathogenicity was confirmed. Disease severity test was conducted in which the isolate collected from Kurnool i.e., Cb 2 showed maximum disease severity than other isolates. Further Cb 2 was used for in vitro evaluation of fungicides and bio-control agents. Fungicides and bio-control agents were evaluated by pot culture experiment against the pathogen on popularly cultivated variety, JG-11 by imposing 12 treatments. Management of pathogen by fungicides and bio-control agents in pot culture experiment revealed that fungicide tebuconazole (0.1%) is more effective against the pathogen with less Per cent Disease Index (PDI) of 17.33 and more disease reduction of 73.00 followed by difenconazole (0.1%), hexaconazole (0.2%), kresoxim methyl (0.1%). Mancozeb + cymoxanil (0.25%) recorded PDI of 48.33 and disease reduction of 42.00 which is least effective against pathogen. Among the bio-control agents tested *Trichoderma koningii*, (0.4%) with PDI and disease reduction of 25.33 and 65.00 respectively was more effective followed by *Trichoderma harzianum* (0.4%) with PDI and disease reduction of 28.67 and 61.67 respectively.

KEYWORDS: *Colletotrichum Capsici*, Blight, Chickpea, Management

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