

FIELD EVALUATION OF FUNGICIDES AGAINST BLAST

(*PYRICULARIA GRISEA*) DISEASE OF PADDY

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ABSTRACT

Rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) is the second most important cereal crop grown in India. It is a staple food in several major parts of the country. Blast is one of the most important diseases on rice caused by *Pyricularia grisea*. The pathogen known to attack paddy crop on various stages viz., seedling, tillering and panicle emergence stages due to severe infection the leaves becomes dried and appear to burnt appearance in nursery and also in main field, resulting reduction in the yield of paddy. Twenty two new fungicides were evaluated at recommended doses during tillering, booting and heading stages for the management of blast disease at ponnampet, Mercara district. The fungicides Win, Tricyclazole, Filia and Amistar significantly reduced incidence of leaf and neck blast and increased seed yield than compared to control. The neck blast incidence in Win, Amistar, Tricyclozole and Filia sprayed field was 7.80, 10.87, 13.67 and 20.17 per cent respectively. The highest seed yield was recorded in Filia, Tricyclozole, Sivic, Win and Amistar sprayed fields i.e., 5525, 5527, 5251, 4905, and 3648 kg/ha respectively. The leaf blast and neck blast incidence in control was 29.30 and 58.32 per cent respectively and lowest yield recorded in control field i.e., 619 kg/ha. The new fungicides Win, Amistar and Filia were effective against blast disease and these fungicides are effective in the management of blast disease. Tricyclazole was the best fungicide in controlling the blast disease and increasing yield. Among all the fungicide, Beam and Protega were highly effective against blast disease.

KEYWORDS: Seedling, Tillering, Panicle Emergence Stages, Yield of Paddy

Received: Feb 15, 2016; **Accepted:** Mar 03, 2016; **Published:** Mar 05, 2016; **Paper Id.:** IJASRAPR201622