

Original Research Article

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Eco-Friendly Management of Powdery Mildew of Green Gram (*Vigna radiata* L.)

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ABSTRACT

Keywords

Carbendazim, *Erysiphe polygona*, *Pseudomonas fluorescens*, *Trichoderma viride*, *Trichoderma harzianum*, Plant extracts.

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The present study was conducted during consecutive *Kharif* season of 2014-2015. An experiment was conducted to evaluate the efficacy of selected fungicide, bio-agents, botanicals against powdery mildew (*Erysiphe polygona*). To manage the disease on investigation was carried out in the Department of Plant Pathology, SHIATS- DU, Allahabad to evaluate the efficacy of bio-agents viz., *Pseudomonas fluorescens* @ 2%, *Trichoderma viride* @ 2.5%, *Trichoderma harzianum* @ 2.5%, plant extracts viz., neem leaf extract @ 10%, garlic clove extract @ 10% and fungicide viz., Carbendazim @ 0.1% against powdery mildew (*Erysiphe polygona*). *In-situ* (field) experiment was carried out in randomized block design with seven treatments and three replications. *T. viride* @ 2.5% was found to be most effective treatment and recorded minimum disease intensity (15.98%) followed by *Pseudomonas fluorescens* @ 2% (18.04%), *T. harzianum* @ 2.5% (20.26%), neem leaf extract @ 10% (21.55%), garlic clove extract @ 10% (22.87%) and fungicide viz., Carbendazim @0.1% (14.27%). Use of *T. viride* @ 2.5% (65.99 cm) recorded maximum plant height (42.62 cm and 65.99 cm at 45 and 75 DAS, respectively). Maximum number of pods was recorded in *T. viride* (13.30 and 14.27, respectively) followed by *P. fluorescens* (13.00% 14.07%, respectively) as compared to control which reordered minimum number of pods per plant (8.50 and 9.60, respectively). The highest seed weight (g/plot) was recorded in *T.viride* (37.95 g) followed by *P. fluorescens* (37.47 g) as compared to T₀).

Introduction

Mungbean (*Vigna radiata* L.), belongs to the family leguminosae and sub family Papilionaceae. Pulses are major sources of proteins among the vegetarians in India, and complement the staple cereals in the diets with proteins, essential amino acids, vitamins and minerals. They contain 22-24% protein, which is almost twice the protein in wheat and thrice that of rice. Pulses provide significant nutritional and health benefits, and

are known to reduce several non-communicable diseases such as colon cancer and cardio-vascular diseases. Production followed by pigeon pea (18-20%), mungbean (11%), urdbean (10-12%), lentil (8-9%) and other legumes (20%) (Laxmipathi *et al.*, 2013). Green gram is grown mainly as a *kharif* season crop. However, its cultivation in Rabi season is restricted to the eastern and southern parts of the country. The major

green gram growing states are Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab, Karnataka and Gujarat. It ranks third among all pulses grown in India after chickpea and pigeon pea. Orissa stands first in area, production as well as productivity of green gram in India. It is followed by Maharashtra, and Madhya Pradesh in area and production. The crop is generally grown during *Kharif* as rainfed crop. Among the diseases, powdery mildew caused by *Erysiphe polygoni* is one of the economically important diseases in green gram which occur at later stages of crop growth. Grain yield losses have been reported up to 21% due to powdery mildew in green gram (Quebral and Cowel 1978). Losses are much high when the pathogen infects the crop before flowering, however, it results in complete loss of the crop if disease occurs at seedling stage. Abbaiah (1993) reported that the powdery mildew in Urdbean was generally noticed in 45 days old crop. Similarly, Venkata Rao (1997) observed that 40 and 50 days old green gram plants were highly susceptible to powdery mildew

The disease first appears on the leaves; in its advanced stage, stems and pods become infected, resulting in yield loss. The disease reduced yield of green gram between 21 and 40 per cent (Soria and Quebral, 1973) in the Philippines and up to 40 per cent in Taiwan (AVRDC, 1984). Powdery mildew occurs under cool temperatures (22 °C to 30 °C) and is favoured by cloudy weather. Powdery mildew is easily recognized white, powdery growth of the fungus on infected portions of the plant host. The powdery appearance results from the superficial growth of the fungus as a thread-like stands (hyphae) over the plant surface and the production of chains of spores (conidia). In the early stages of infection, light yellowish, irregular spots appear on the leaves, which rapidly turn brown. A powdery mass grows over the spots

covering the entire leaf surface. The fungus is an obligate parasite that requires living hosts to complete their life cycle.

Materials and Methods

In-situ experiment

In situ experiment (field) was laid out in randomized block design (RBD) with seven treatments *Viz.* Carbendazim @0.1%, *Pseudomonas fluorescens* @2%, Neem leaf extract @ 10%, Garlic clove extract @ 10%, *Trichoderma viride* @ 2.5% *Trichoderma harzianum* @ 2.5% and three replications including inoculated check in the experimental field of SHIATS, Allahabad in *kharif* season (2014-2015). Each replication consisted of 21 plots of 2×1m² each. The seeds cv. “T- 44” was sown in February with a spacing of 10 x 45cm. Bioagent and botanicals were sprayed just after initiation of disease and repeated three at 15 days interval. Plots without sprays server as check the observations were recorded in five selected tagged plants 3 days after last sprays of botanicals using 0 to 9 grade scale (Kapadiya and Dhruj, 1999) (Table 1). The data was subjected to the statistical analysis.

Preparation of fungicidal spray solution

The spray solution of a desired concentration was prepared by adopting the following formula.-

$$V = \frac{C \times A}{\% \text{ a.i}}$$

Where,

V = Volume/weight of commercial fungicide ml or g

C = Concentration required

A = Volume of solution to be prepared

% a.i. = percentage of active ingredient in commercial product

Disease intensity (%) was calculated by using the following formula

$$\text{Disease intensity (\%)} = \frac{\text{Sum of all disease ratings}}{\text{Disease intensity (\%)}} \times \frac{\text{Total number of leaves/plant} \times \text{Maximum disease grade}}{\text{Disease intensity (\%)}} \times 100$$

Results and Discussion

The result presented in table 2 revealed that all the treatments were statistically significant and increased plant height as compared to control. Among the bio agents and botanicals the maximum plant height (cm) was recorded in T₅ – *Trichoderma viride* @ 2.5% (65.99 cm) followed by T₂ - *Pseudomonas fluorescens* @ 2% (65.10 cm), T₆ - *Trichoderma harzianum* @ 2.5% (64.15cm), T₁. Carbendazim @ 0.1% (63.13), T₃-Neem leaf extract @ 10% (62.11 cm), T₄- Garlic extract @ 10% (61.88cm), as compared to T₀ control (59.53cm).Among the treatments maximum plant height (cm) in T₅ – *Trichoderma viride* (65.99 cm). The bio agents and botanicals the minimum number of

pod per plant was recorded in T₅ - *Trichoderma viride* @ 2.5% (7.44%) as compared to treated and untreated control (7.76% and 5.57% and respectively). T₅ - *Trichoderma viride* treatment was followed by T₂- *Pseudomonas fluorescens* @ 2.5% (7.10%), T₃- Neem leaf extract @ 20% (7.07%), T₆ - *Trichoderma harzianum*@2.5% (6.87%) and T₄ - Garlic extract @ 10% (5.95%) as compared to T₀ - control (5.95%). Among the treatments No of pod per plant of mung bean was recorded in T₁- Carbendazim 50 WP @ 0.1% (7.76%) and T₅ - *Trichoderma viride* @ 2.5% (7.44%).

The results presented in table 2 revealed that all the treatments were statistically significant and decreased disease intensity as compared to control. Among the bio-agents and botanicals used the maximum plant height was recorded in T₅ *Trichoderma viride* (65.99 cm) as compared to treated and untreated controls (63.13and 59.53cm respectively) (Plate 1). minimum disease intensity percent was recorded in T₂- *Pseudomonas fluorescens* @ 2% (18.04%) as compared to treated and untreated control (20.15% and 14.27%and respectively).

Table.1 Different treatments

Treatments	Treatment name
T ₀	Untreated Control
T ₁	Carbendazim @ 0.1% (treated control) (FS)
T ₂	<i>Pseudomonas fluorescens</i> @2% (FS)
T ₃	Neem leaf extract @ 10% (FS)
T ₄	Garlic clove extract @ 10%, (FS)
T ₅	<i>Trichoderma viride</i> @ 2.5% (FS)
T ₆	<i>Trichoderma harzianum</i> @2.5%

FS = foliar spray

Table.2 Per cent disease intensity of *Erysiphe polygoni* and plant growth of green gram at 60 DAS as affected by different treatments

Treatments	Plant height (CM) DAS	No. of pod per plant 60	Disease intensity per DAS	1000- seed weight (g/plot) 20	Yield (q/ha)	C:B ratio
T0 Untreated control	59.53	5.57	40.57	31.78	5.30	1:1.14
T1 Carbandazim (treated control)	63.13	7.76	14.27	38.84	9.50	1:2.00
T2 <i>Pseudomonas fluorescens</i>	65.10	7.10	18.04	37.47	7.80	1:1.63
T3 Neem leaf extract	62.10	7.07	21.55	36.07	7.40	1:1.58
T4 Garlic extract	61.88	5.95	22.87	35.81	6.90	1:1.45
T5 <i>Trichoderma viride</i>	65.99	7.44	15.98	37.95	8.70	1:1.83
T6 <i>Trichoderma harzianum</i>	64.15	6.87	20.26	36.38	7.60	1:1.60
SEd (\pm)	1.05	0.10	0.76	0.71	0.06	-
CD at 5%	2.30	0.57	1.66	1.56	0.14	-

T2- *Pseudomonas fluorescens* treatment was followed by T₅ – *Trichoderma viride* @ 2.5% (15.98%), T₆ – *Trichoderma harzianum* @ 2.5%(20.26%), T₃- Neem leaf extract @ 20% (21.55%) and T₄ – Garlic extract @ 10% (22.87%) as compared to T₀ – control (40.57%). Among the treatments lowest percent disease intensity was recorded in T₁- Carbendazim 50 WP @ 0.1% (14.27%) and T₂- *Pseudomonas fluorescens* @ 2% (18.04%). Similar findings were reported by Hossain and Hossain (2013) under field conditions. All the treatments tested in this study gave satisfactory result against cercospora leaf spot of green gram (*Cercospora canescens*). This may be due to activation of host defence mechanism and their ability to produce antimicrobial compounds, including 2, 4-

diacetylphloroglucinol (DAPG), phenazines, hydrogen cyanide and surfactants. The results in 1000- seed weight (g) of field green gram is furnished in table 2 and depicted in figure 4.3. The data showed that all the treatment is significantly effective over control. Among all the bio- agent and botanical the maximum seed weight was recorded in T₅ *Trichoderma viride* @2.5% (37.96), followed by T₂- *Pseudomonas fluorescens* @ 2%, (37.47), T₆- *Trichoderma harzianum* @ 2.5% (36.83), T₃ - Neem leaf extract@10% (36.11), T₄ -Garlic extract @ 10% (35.79), however T₁ – Carbendazim @ 0.1% (38.78 %), is best fungicide comparison to all bio agent and botanical. The minimum seed weight recorded was T₀-untreated control (31.6). The treatments the maximum grain yield (q/ha) was recorded in T₅ – *Trichoderma viride* @

2.5% (8.70q/ha) as compared to treated and untreated control (9.50 q/ha and 5.30 q/ha and respectively). T₅ -*Trichoderma viride* treatment was followed by T₂- *Pseudomonas fluorescens* @ 2% (7.80 q/ha), T₆- *Trichoderma harzianum* 7.60q/ha), T₃- Neem leaf extract@ 10% (7.40 q/ha) and T₄– Garlic extract @ 10% (5.95 q/ha) as compared to T₀ – control (5.95 q/ha). Among the treatments maximum grain yield (q/ha) was recorded in T₁- Carbendazim 50 WP @ 0.1% (7.76 q/ha) and T₅ - *Trichoderma viride* @ 2.5% (7.44 q/ha). When cost benefit ratio was calculated the best and most economical treatment was T₅-*Trichoderma viride* @2.5% (1:1.83), followed by T₂-*Pseudomonas fluorescens*@ 2% (1:1.68), T₆. *Trichoderma harzianum*@ 2.5% (1:1.60), T₃- Neem leaf extract@10% (1:1.58), T₄- Garlic extract @10% (1:1.45) as compared to untreated T₀ (1:1.14), however T₁ - Carbendazim @ 0.1% (1:2.00), is best fungicide comparison to all bio agent and botanical.

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