

Original Research Article

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## *In vitro* Evaluation of Various Fungicides against *Erysiphe cichoracearum* in Polyhouse

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### ABSTRACT

Cucumber (*Cucumis sativus* L.) is belongs to family cucurbitaceae is one of the most popular and favorite vegetable crops in different parts of the world. The family has two subfamilies and includes 118 genera and 825 species (Judd *et al.*, 2008). Most species are climbing perennial herbs. The family is important for edible fruits (Heywood *et al.*, 2007; Judd *et al.*, 2008). It is used either as fresh fruits or in pickling industry. Cucumber contains 0.4 per cent protein, 2.5 per cent carbohydrates, 1.5 mg iron, and 2 mg of vitamin C in 100 mg of fresh weight. Fruits are good for people suffering from constipation, jaundice and indigestion (Anonymous, 2014). Powdery mildew caused by *Erysiphe cichoracearum* (D.C.) is an important disease of cucurbits, particularly; cucumber is highly susceptible to this disease and suffers heavy losses in all localities of Maharashtra State, wherever it is grown. Cucumbers have been grown in India for more than 3000 years and around 2000 B.C. was brought to the area around the Mediterranean Sea and Egypt (Bjelland, 1988). Results of field efficacy of fungicides against powdery mildew indicated that disease incidence and disease intensity were declined only after second and third sprays. Disease incidence and per cent disease intensity after third treatment spray (85 DAS) was recorded in the range of 19.46 to 41.26 per cent and 27.30 to 74.66 per cent PDI, respectively as against unsprayed control. The fungicide hexaconazole (0.1%) showed significantly lowest disease incidence (19.46 %) and disease intensity (27.30 %) with maximum (61.85 %) mean per cent disease control. On the basis of effectiveness in controlling the powdery mildew disease of Cucumber, the most effective fungicides recorded in the order of merit were hexaconazole (0.1%), propiconazole (0.1%) and

#### Keywords

Cucumber, *Erysiphe cichoracearum*, Hexaconazole, Efficacy

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### Introduction

Vegetables form an essential component of human diet for maintenance of good health. They supply carbohydrates, proteins, fats, vitamins, and mineral elements which are the most essential requirements of our body. At present cucumber is grown in an area of 2,090

thousand hectares with a production of 65.33 million tones and productivity of 31.25 t/ha in the world (vegetable statistics), whereas in India it is grown in an area of 43,280 hectares with a production of 6,78,150 tones and productivity of 15.67 t/ha (NHB-Database) in Himachal Pradesh, separate figures for area and production of cucumber are not available.

However cucurbits as a whole are cultivated in 2,436 hectares with an annual production and productivity of 62,169 tones and 25.52 t/ha, respectively and cucumber contributes to 70-80 per cent of total area and production of cucurbits in Himachal Pradesh (vegetable statistics). Powdery mildew caused by *Erysiphe cichoracearum* (D.C.) is an important disease of cucurbits, particularly; cucumber is highly susceptible to this disease and suffers heavy losses in all localities of Maharashtra State, wherever it is grown. Cucumber is found wild in Himalaya and in northern India (Molen, 2007/2008). Cucumbers have been grown in India for more than 3000 years and around 2000 B.C. was brought to the area around the Mediterranean Sea and Egypt (Bjelland, 1988).

## Materials and Methods

The field experiment was carried out to evaluate the efficacy of seven fungicides with one check (unsprayed) for the control of powdery mildew disease of Cucumber. Three treatment sprayings were undertaken, First treatment sprays was done immediately after initiation of disease symptoms (55 DAS) and subsequent treatment sprays at an interval of 15 days were given and observations on disease incidence and disease intensity were recorded at 55 days, 70 days and 85 days after sowing. Following fungicide were obtained from department of plant pathology, VNMKV, Parbhani.

## Results and Discussion

### Effect on powdery mildew disease incidence

The results obtained during *Kharif*, 2015 revealed that all the treatments were significantly superior over unsprayed control (Table 1 and Fig. 1). All the treatments recorded significantly low disease incidence over control at 55 DAS, 70 DAS and 85 DAS.

The treatment T<sub>2</sub> i.e., Hexaconazole was found significantly superior over T<sub>3</sub>, T<sub>4</sub>, T<sub>5</sub>, T<sub>7</sub>, T<sub>1</sub>, T<sub>6</sub> and T<sub>8</sub> in reducing disease incidence at 55 DAS, 70 DAS and 85 DAS. The least disease incidence was observed in T<sub>2</sub> i.e., hexaconazole at 55 DAS (55.49 per cent), 70 DAS (46.58 per cent) and 85 DAS (38.24 per cent) followed by T<sub>3</sub> i.e., propiconazole at 55 DAS (45.36 per cent), 70 DAS (35.56 per cent) and 85 DAS (23.64 per cent), T<sub>4</sub> i.e., penconazole at 55 DAS (48.68 per cent), 70 DAS (37.94 per cent) and 85 DAS (27.28 per cent), T<sub>5</sub> i.e., wettable sulphur at 55 DAS (53.64 per cent), 70 DAS (42.49 per cent) and 85 DAS (33.15 per cent). The hexaconazole 5% EC @ 0.1%, propiconazole 10 % EC @ 0.1%, penconazole 10% EC @ 0.1% and wettable sulphur 80 WP% EC @ 0.3%, under study were found to be significantly effective in management of the disease. Whereas, T<sub>1</sub> (carbendazim 50% WP @ 0.1%), T<sub>7</sub> (Mancozeb 75WP 0.1%) T<sub>6</sub> (tridemorph 25% WP @ 0.1%) and showed significantly lowest disease incidence over control at 55 DAS, 70 DAS and 85 DAS.

### Per cent disease intensity (PDI)

The powdery mildew disease intensity (PDI) recorded at initiation stage i.e., before spraying was ranged from 11.24 per cent to 16.74 per cent. Three sprays of fungicides was undertaken at 55 DAS, 70 DAS and 85 DAS with an interval of the disease as recorded after each spraying from each treatment was worked out and is given in Table 2.

### Effect of first spraying on PDI

The results given in Table 2 revealed that all the fungicides used in the experiment significantly reduced disease intensity as compared to control/check. Treatment hexaconazole (42.51 per cent), propiconazole (45.36 per cent), penconazole (48.68 per cent) and Sulfex (53.64 per cent) was found to be

significantly superior over rest of the fungicides in controlling the per cent disease intensity. The other treatments that followed in the order of merit were carbendazim (48.68 Per cent), tridemorph (58.34 Per cent) and Mancozeb (53.64 Per cent).

### **Effect of second spraying on PDI**

The treatment hexaconazole (31.21 per cent) was significantly superior over all other fungicides in reducing the per cent disease intensity. Treatment propiconazole (35.56 per cent) was the second best which was also significantly superior over all other fungicides in reducing disease intensity. Treatment penconazole (37.94 per cent) and treatment wetabul sulphur (42.49 per cent) ranked third and fourth. The order of merit of other fungicides was carbendazim (46.58 per cent), tridemorph (56.43 per cent), and Mancozeb (52.65 per cent) respectively.

### **Effect of third spraying on PDI**

After third spraying, hexaconazole was found superior over all other treatments in reducing

powdery mildew intensity (19.46 per cent). Treatment propiconazole (23.64 per cent), penconazole (27.28 per cent) and wetable sulphur (34.15 per cent) were the second, third and fourth best fungicides in reducing disease intensity. The order of merit of other fungicides was carbendazim (38.24 per cent) tridemorph (46.35 per cent) and Mancozeb (49.18 per cent).

### **Mean per cent disease intensity (PDI) after sprayings**

It is clear from the results (Table 2) that there was a continuous decrease in per cent disease intensity in all fungicidal applications after each sprayings. The minimum per cent disease intensity was observed in hexaconazole (27.30 per cent) followed by propiconazole (30.92 per cent), penconazole (34.93 per cent) and wetable sulphur (40.43 per cent). The sprays of carbendazim (44.5 per cent), tridemorph (53.70 per cent) and Mancozeb (41.26 per cent) also reduced the per cent disease. As compared to check/control and per cent disease control as revealed after third spraying are graphically expressed in Figure 2.

### **Fungicide used in experiment**

Sr No.	Common name	Trade name, Active ingredient	Conc. Used	Price (Rs)	Manufacturer
1.	Carbendazim	Bavistin 50% WP	0.1%	800/kg	BASF India Ltd. Mumbai
2.	Hexaconazole	Contaf 5%EC	0.1%	572/ lit	Syngenta Ltd, Mumbai
3.	Propiconazole	Tilt 10%EC	0.1%	1328/lit	Syngenta Ltd, Mumbai
4.	Penconazole	Topas 10% EC	0.1%	1700/lit	Rallis India Ltd, Mumbai
5.	Wettable sulphur	Sulfex 80% WP	0.3%	200/kg	Syngenta Ltd, Mumbai
6.	Tridemorph	Calixin 80%EC	0.05%	700/kg	BASF India Ltd, Mumbai
7.	Mancozeb	Dithane M-45 75% WP	0.05%	1800/lit	Syngenta Ltd., Mumbai

**Table.1** Efficacy of fungicides on disease incidence of powdery mildew of cucumber

Tr. No.	Treatment details	Conc.	Disease incidence (%)		
			55 DAS	70 DAS	85 DAS
T <sub>1</sub>	Carbendazim 50% WP.	0.1%	55.49* (48.15)	46.58 (43.03)	38.24 (38.19)
T <sub>2</sub>	Hexaconazole 5% EC.	0.1%	42.51 (40.69)	31.21 (33.96)	19.46 (26.17)
T <sub>3</sub>	Propiconazole 10% EC.	0.1%	45.36 (42.33)	35.56 (36.60)	23.64 (29.09)
T <sub>4</sub>	Penconazole 10% EC	0.1%	48.68 (44.24)	37.94 (38.02)	27.28 (31.48)
T <sub>5</sub>	Wetable sulphur 80% WP	0.3%	53.64 (47.08)	42.49 (40.08)	33.15 (35.15)
T <sub>6</sub>	Tridemorph 25% EC	0.05%	65.32 (53.92)	56.43 (48.69)	46.35 (42.90)
T <sub>7</sub>	Mancozeb 75% WP	0.05%	61.24 (51.49)	52.65 (46.51)	41.26 (39.96)
T <sub>8</sub>	Control		68.3 (55.49)	76.28 (60.85)	86.44 (68.39)
	S.E. ±		<b>2.25</b>	<b>1.34</b>	<b>0.96</b>
	C.D. (P = 0.05)		<b>6.57</b>	<b>3.91</b>	<b>2.81</b>

\*Average of three replications.

Figure of parenthesis are angular transformed values.

**Table.2** Efficacy of fungicides on disease intensity (PDI) and (PDC) of powdery mildew on cucumber

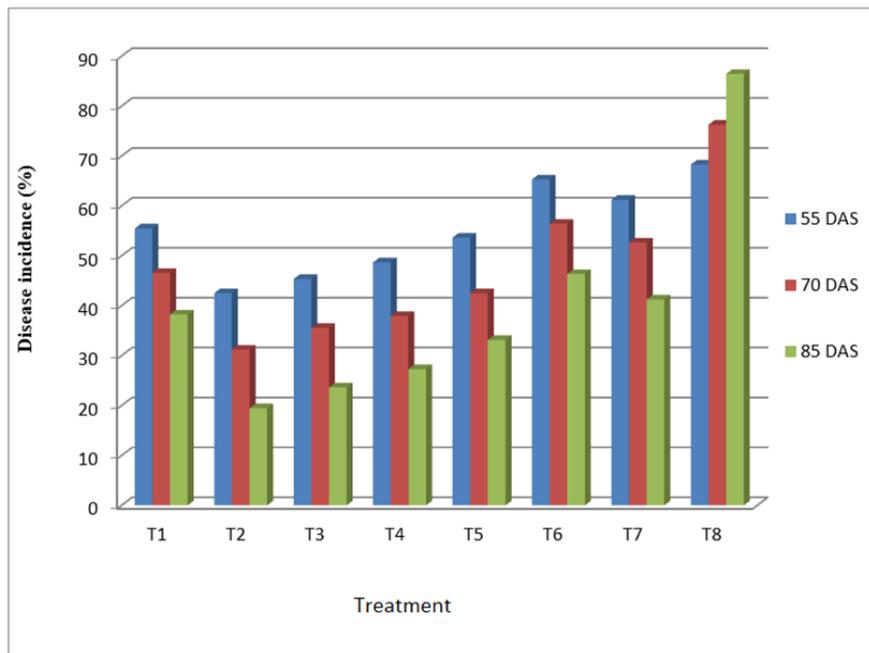
Tr. No.	Treatment details	Conc.	PDI* before spraying	PDI* after spraying			Mean PDI	PDC* after sprayings			Mean PDC
				First	Second	Third		First	Second	Third	
T <sub>1</sub>	Carbendazim 50% WP.	0.1%	16.38 (23.87)	48.68 (44.24)	46.58 (43.03)	38.24 (38.19)	44.5 (41.84)	20.42 (26.86)	38.93 (38.60)	55.76 (48.30)	38.37 (38.27)
T <sub>2</sub>	Hexaconazole 5% EC.	0.1%	15.47 (23.16)	31.25 (33.98)	31.21 (33.96)	19.46 (26.17)	27.30 (31.49)	49.00 (44.42)	59.08 (50.30)	77.48 (61.66)	61.85 (51.85)
T <sub>3</sub>	Propiconazole 10% EC.	0.1%	18.24 (25.28)	33.58 (35.41)	35.56 (63.60)	23.64 (28.97)	30.92 (33.78)	45.20 (42.24)	53.38 (46.93)	72.65 (58.46)	57.07 (49.06)
T <sub>4</sub>	Penconazole 10% EC	0.1%	11.24 (19.58)	39.58 (38.98)	37.94 (38.02)	27.28 (31.48)	34.93 (36.22)	35.41 (36.51)	50.26 (45.14)	68.44 (55.82)	51.37 (45.78)
T <sub>5</sub>	Wetable sulphur 80% WP	0.3%	13.64 (21.67)	44.65 (41.92)	42.49 (40.68)	34.15 (35.75)	40.43 (39.48)	27.13 (31.39)	44.29 (41.72)	60.49 (51.05)	43.97 (51.53)
T <sub>6</sub>	Tridemorph 25% EC	0.05%	14.57 (22.43)	58.34 (49.80)	56.43 (48.69)	46.35 (42.96)	53.70 (47.12)	4.79 (12.64)	26.02 (30.67)	46.37 (42.91)	25.72 (30.47)
T <sub>7</sub>	Mancozeb 75% WP	0.05%	16.98 (24.33)	53.64 (47.08)	52.65 (48.82)	41.26 (39.96)	49.18 (44.53)	12.46 (20.67)	66.37 (54.55)	52.26 (46.29)	43.69 (41.37)
T <sub>8</sub>	Control		16.74 (24.15)	61.28 (51.51)	76.28 (60.85)	86.44 (68.39)	74.66 (59.77)	00.00 (00.00)	00.00 (00.00)	00.00 (00.00)	00.00 (00.00)
	S.E. ±		<b>0.48</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>0.69</b>	<b>0.65</b>		<b>1.06</b>	<b>1.21</b>	<b>1.23</b>	
	C.D. (P = 0.05)		<b>1.42</b>	<b>2.05</b>	<b>2.03</b>	<b>1.90</b>		<b>3.10</b>	<b>3.54</b>	<b>3.60</b>	

\*Average of three replications.

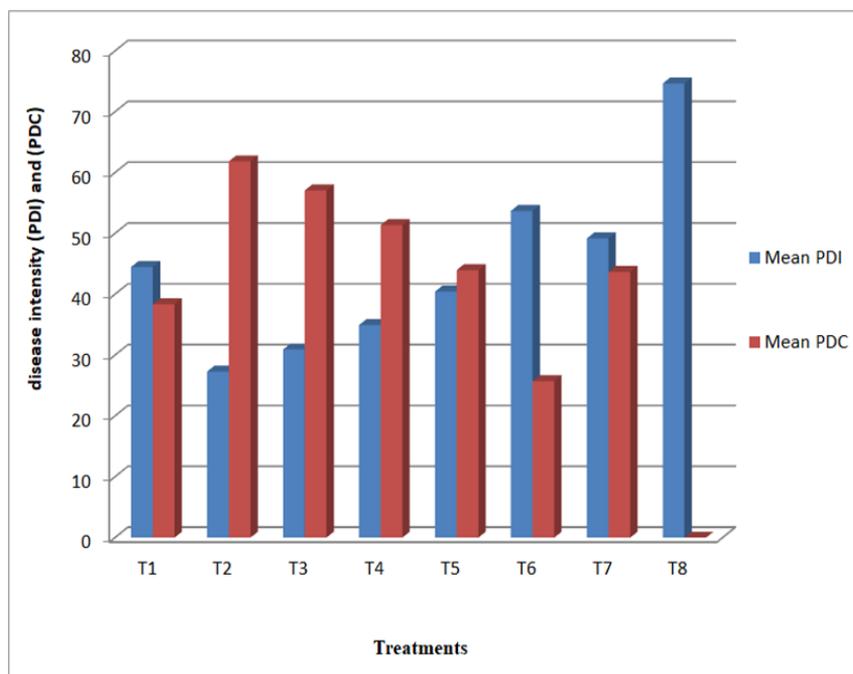
PDI – Per cent disease

Intensity PDC – Per cent disease control

Figures of parenthesis are angular transformed values.



**Fig:-1** Efficacy of fungicides on disease incidence of powdery mildew of Cucumber.



**Fig :- 2** Efficacy of fungicides on disease intensity (PDI) and (PDC) of powdery mildew on Cucumber.

Thus on the basis of effectiveness of all the treatments in controlling powdery mildew of Cucumber the most effective fungicide recorded in order of merit were hexaconazole (0.1%), propiconazole (0.1%) and penconazole (0.1%) with good disease control.

Similar results given by several researchers like Khunti *et al.*, (2005) proved that all the triazoles fungicides performed better as compare to conventional fungicides. The minimum disease intensity and highest yield was recorded with the application of hexaconazole and penconazole in green gram for management of powdery mildew. Shivanna *et al.*, (2006) proved that fungicides penconazole followed by hexaconazole and propiconazole was found effective against powdery mildew of okra. Ashtaputre *et al.*, (2007) proved that the powdery mildew disease in chilli was effectively controlled by using triazole groups of fungicides and recommended three sprays of hexaconazole (0.1%) as more useful not only in reducing the cost of protection but also gave higher benefits as compared to other treatments. Prasad and Dwivedi (2007) reported that tilt (propiconazole 10 EC) was the most effective treatment, which not only increased seed yield but also reduced disease severity. Adinarayana *et al.*, (2012) reported that penconazole 10 EC was found significantly best triazole fungicide for management powdery mildew of urdbean. Amaresh *et al.*, (2013) stated that hexaconazole 5 EC and propiconazole 10 EC were best triazoles fungicides against sunflower powdery mildew.

### **Per cent disease control (PDC) after spraying**

Per cent disease control (PDC) achieved after first, second and third spraying ranged from 4.79 per cent to 49 per cent, 26.02 per cent to

66.37 per cent and 46.37 per cent to 77.48 per cent, respectively. After third spraying maximum disease control was recorded in fungicides hexaconazole (0.1%) to the tune of (77.48 per cent), followed by propiconazole (72.65 per cent), penconazole (68.44 per cent) and wetable sulphur (60.49 per cent). Similar trend of per cent disease control was observed after second spraying of fungicide hexaconazole (59.08 per cent), propiconazole (53.38 per cent), penconazole (50.26 per cent) and wetable sulphur (44.29 per cent) were ranked first, second, third and fourth in order of merit of disease control. Maximum mean disease control was obtained in hexaconazole (61.85 per cent) followed by propiconazole (57.07 per cent), penconazole (51.37 per cent) and wetable sulphur (43.97 per cent).

Mean disease control (PDC) was achieved with all the treatments (Table 2) ranged from 25.72 per cent to 61.85 per cent. The highest mean disease control was recorded in fungicide hexaconazole (61.85%). The second, third and fourth best fungicides were propiconazole (57.07 per cent), penconazole (51.37 per cent) and wetable sulphur (43.97 per cent) respectively.

The effect of hexaconazole was noted curative and gave maximum disease control. Similar results were obtained by Khunti *et al.*, (2005), Prasad and Dwivedi (2007) and Amaresh *et al.*, (2013)

Results of field efficacy of fungicides against powdery mildew indicated that disease incidence and disease intensity were declined only after second and third sprays. Disease incidence and per cent disease intensity after third treatment spray (85 DAS) was recorded in the range of 19.46 to 41.26 per cent and 27.30 to 74.66 per cent PDI, respectively as against unsprayed control. The fungicide hexaconazole (0.1%) showed significantly lowest disease incidence (19.46 %) and

disease intensity (27.30 %) with maximum (61.85 %) mean per cent disease control. On the basis of effectiveness in controlling the powdery mildew disease of Cucumber, the most effective fungicides recorded in the order of merit were hexaconazole (0.1%), propiconazole (0.1%) and penconazole (0.1 %).

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