



Original Research Article

<https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2019.801.301>Establishment of Seed Borne Nature of *Alternaria alternata* causing
Alternaria Leaf Spot and Fruit Rot of Chilli

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Study on seed-borne nature of *Alternaria alternata* in chilli seeds indicated that in Standard blotter method, the incidence of *A. alternata* was 5.7 to 15.3% (average, 9.5%) and 16.5 to 28.4% (average, 21.7%) with unsterilized seeds collected from general fields and diseased fields, respectively. The incidence for surface sterilized seeds from general and diseased fields were 2.6 to 7.2% (average, 4.9%) and 7.8 to 13.0% (average, 9.6%), respectively. In Agar plate method with Potato dextrose agar medium, the incidence of *Alternaria alternata* was 4.0 to 10.5% (average, 7.4%) and 11.0 to 24.0% (average, 18%) with surface sterilized.

Introduction

Chilli (*Capsicum annuum* L.) is an indispensable condiment as well as vegetable in every household in India. No Indian dish, either vegetarian or non-vegetarian is complete without it.

Chillies are valued throughout the world for its pungency, aroma and medicinal value. Chillies are the major and the cheapest source of Vitamin C, A and P. Chilli fruits are used as an irritant for rheumatism or neuritis. Chilli is a unique crop among spices being the only

source of capsaicin ($C_{18}H_{27}NO_3$)-an alkaloid, which is a mixture of seven closely related alkyl vanillylamides named capsaicinoids. The red colour of the fruit is due to the pigment capsanthin (Nath, 1969).

In the present investigation, the leaf spot and fruit rot incited by *Alternaria alternata* (Fr.) Keissler has been identified a major constraint in the production of chillies. The fungus is responsible for seed rot, seedling decay, leaf spot, fruit rot and tender tip drying at different stages of crop growth (Courter *et al.*, 1965; Suryanarayana, 1978).

Materials and Methods

Seed samples of chilli variety Chaman were collected from diseased plants of different localities of Kanpur for detection of the pathogen. These samples were stored in poly bags at room temperature at 20°-30°C and relative humidity 40-60 percent for further studies. Seed borne nature of *Alternaria alternata* was studied by two methods viz., Standard blotter method and Agar plate method (ISTA, 1985).

Standard blotter method

Three circular pieces of blotter papers of the size of Petridish were cut and dipped in sterilized water. The excess water was drained off and placed in each sterilized Petridish. Twenty-five chilli seeds were placed in each Petridish with the help of sterile forceps under sterile conditions in the incubation chamber (16 seeds in outer circle, eight in the inner and one in the centre) so as to allow equal distance between seeds. The plated Petridishes were kept for incubation in the growth chamber. Two hundred pretreated and untreated seeds of each sample were tested. Seeds were pretreated with 0.1 percent mercuric chloride for 30 seconds and then washed in three changes of sterile water. Petridishes were examined on the eighth day of incubation. Fungi were observed and identified by on the basis of colony and habit characters under stereoscopies binocular.

Agar plate method

Potato dextrose agar medium was used in this method. In each sterilized Petri dish, ten pretreated seeds were placed with the help of sterilized forceps on 20 ml solidified PDA medium at equal distance, nine in outer ring and one in the centre. Observations on the associated fungi were recorded on the fifth day of incubation with the help of making slides of growing fungi.

Results and Discussion

Standard blotter method

In surface un-sterilized seed

Presence of *Alternaria alternata* infection in seeds was assumed using Standard blotter method after screening from seed samples of susceptible variety 'Chaman'. Twenty seed samples, ten each from general and diseased field were collected. The seeds were not pretreated and were plated as such.

Observation summarized in Table 1 showed that 5.7 to 15.3 per cent infection with an average infection of 9.5 per cent in seeds collected from general fields, while the corresponding figures in seeds collected from diseased fields ranged from 16.5 to 28.4 per cent with an average of 21.7 per cent.

In surface sterilized seeds

The extent of *Alternaria alternata* infection in the internal tissues of the surface sterilized seeds was assumed through Standard blotter method. Twenty seeds samples, ten each from general and diseased fields were compared for the presence of *Alternaria alternata* in the seeds.

Observations on four hundred seeds from each seed sample (Table 2) revealed 2.6 to 7.2 per cent internal seed infection by *Alternaria alternata* in different seeds samples collected from general fields with an average of 4.9 per cent. Similarly, the infection of *Alternaria alternata* in seed samples of diseased fields ranged from 7.8 to 13.0 per cent with an average of 9.6 per cent.

Agar plate method

Ten samples of the susceptible variety 'Chaman' was assessed for *Alternaria*

alternata infection by employing Agar plate method with Potato dextrose agar medium. Two hundred surface disinfected seeds in 1% chlorine sample were tested. The disinfection of the seeds was done for removing the surface weak contaminants, as these overgrew over *Alternaria alternata* in plates. The data presented in Table 3 revealed that 4.0 to 10.5 per cent colonies (mean 7.4 per cent) grew

over and around the seeds in different seed samples, collected from general fields of variety 'Chaman' in agar plate method with Potato agar medium. The incidence of seed borne infection of *Alternaria alternata* varied 11.0 to 24.0% with mean incidence of 18 per cent in the samples of chillies of variety Chaman.

Table.1 Per cent infection of *Alternaria alternata* in surface unsterilized seeds of chilli variety 'Chaman' collected from general and diseased fields using Standard blotter method

Sample No.	Per cent infection in	
	General fields	Diseased fields
1.	6.2	18.4
2.	7.3	20.2
3.	8.4	19.2
4.	5.7	16.5
5.	9.3	20.1
6.	12.5	24.0
7.	13.1	26.4
8.	8.5	21.9
9.	9.1	22.6
10.	15.3	28.4
Average	9.5	21.7

Table.2 Per cent infection of *Alternaria alternata* in surface sterilized seeds of chilli variety 'Chaman' collected from general and diseased fields using Standard blotter method

Sample No.	Per cent infection in	
	General fields	Diseased fields
1.	3.9	8.1
2.	4.2	8.2
3.	2.6	7.8
4.	5.3	9.2
5.	4.1	10.1
6.	6.3	7.9
7.	5.8	8.1
8.	6.0	11.4
9.	7.2	12.3
10.	4.3	13.0
Average	4.9	9.6

Table.3 Per cent infection of *Alternaria alternata* in seeds of chilli variety 'Chaman' collected from general and diseased fields using Agar plate method with Potato dextrose agar medium

Sample No.	Per cent infection in	
	General fields	Diseased fields
1.	6.0	12.0
2.	5.0	11.0
3.	8.5	16.0
4.	8.0	15.0
5.	10.5	24.0
6.	4.0	20.0
7.	6.0	22.0
8.	10.0	23.0
9.	7.0	18.0
10.	9.0	19.0
Average	7.4	18.0

The incidence of *Alternaria alternata* ranged of from 5.7 to 15.3 with an average of 9.5 per cent on the seeds, collected from general fields in Standard blotter method whereas corresponding figures of seed infection of *Alternaria alternata* was 16.5 to 28.4 per cent (mean percentage, 21.7) in the seed collected from diseased fields. However, the surface sterilized seeds from general and diseased fields showed infection in the range of 2.6 to 7.2 per cent (average, 4.9%) and 7.8 to 13.0 per cent (mean percentage, 9.6), respectively.

Similar studies with Potato dextrose agar medium on Agar plate method with same set of seed samples gave identical. The seeds sterilized with 1% mercuric chloride, in general were found to yield much lower colonies of *Alternaria alternata* in agar plates. The incidence of *Alternaria alternata* infection ranged from 4.0 to 10.5 per cent (average, 7.4%) in seeds collected from general fields. The corresponding figures in seeds collected from diseased fields were 11.0 to 24.0 per cent (average, 18%). These findings are in agreement with the observations of Rout and Rath (1972) also found seed borne nature of chilli and these

fungi have associated with seeds at the time of extraction or during storage time. They also affect seed germination and seedling vigour. Bhale *et al.*, (1999) also found standard blotter method superior in the detection of *Alternaria alternata* with chilli seeds.

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