

EFFECT OF TREATMENT IMPOSED ON TOTAL SOLUBLE PROTEIN CONTENT IN WHEAT LEAVES INFECTED BY BROWN RUST (*PUCCINIA RECODITA* F.SP. TRITICI ROB. EX. DESM.) AT KANPUR AND IARI REGIONAL STATION WELLINGTON (T.N.).

Akash Tomar*, Ved Ratan , Javed Bahar Khan, Dushiyant Kumar, Devesh Nagar and Sonika Pandey

*Department of Plant Pathology, Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture & Technology
Kanpur 208002 (U.P.) India
Email: atakshay343@gmail.com*

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Abstract: In India, wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) is a staple food. Rust caused by *Puccinia Recondita* f. sp. *tritici* Rob. ex. Desm. (Brown rust) is the most destructive and one of the most common diseases of wheat worldwide. It probably results in higher total annual losses worldwide because of its more frequent and widely distributed diseases of wheat in India and elsewhere that affects its yield potential. Although, chemical control of these diseases is known but is not economic and environmental friendly to be used on a large scale. . The chemical changes in leaves due to infection of brown rust protein quantification were done by Lowry method. The soluble protein contents in treatment T₁₆ (Soil treatment with Mycorrhiza (VAM) @ 5 gm / plot + Soil treatment with *Trichoderma harzianum* @ 5 gm / plot + Three spray with Propiconazole @ 25 EC 0.1 %) treated leaves were 0.37 mg/ml, followed by T₁ (0.32 mg/ml) and T₃ (0.28 mg/ml) which is the highest among all the treatments.

Keywords: Soluble protein, Treatment, Brown rust, Wheat

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*Corresponding Author