

**SIGNIFICANCE OF DIFFERENT FUNGICIDES FOR THE CONTROL OF
POWDERY MILDEW DISEASE (*SPHAEROTHECA* SP.) OF NIGER (*GUIZOTIA
ABYSSINICA* CASS) A TRADITIONAL TRIBAL CROP**

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Received-11.03.2015, Revised-24.04.2015

Abstract: A field experiment with the four replications was conducted at the Niger Research Station (NRS) in Rabi, 2013-14 season at Navsari Agricultural University (NAU), Vanarasi, Navsari, Gujarat on the Powdery mildew disease of Niger cultivar. In this experiment, eight different fungicides have been evaluated for the control of Powdery mildew disease out of which, all the fungicidal treatments were significantly superior over the control. All the fungicidal treatments were significantly superior over the control to reduce the Powdery mildew disease. The least incidence of Powdery mildew disease (12.42 PDI) observed in T5 treatment containing Wettable Sulphur (0.2%) which, was followed by the T-2 Hexaconazole (0.1%) for (15.50 PDI) respectively. With respect to seed yield, Wettable Sulphur (0.2%) treatment recorded the highest seed yield (699 Kg/ha) followed by T-2 Hexaconazole (0.1%) 598 Kg/ha. This study concludes that foliar efficacy is an important step in controlling the above diseases.

Keywords: Niger, Powdery mildew, Fungicides, Crop

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