IMPACT OF VARIOUS FUNGICIDES AGAINST THE ERGOT DISEASE OF SORGHUM CAUSED *BY CLAVICEPS* SP. UNDER SOUTH GUJARAT CONDITION OF GUJARAT

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Abstract: Sorghum (*Sorghum bicolor* L.) is one of the main staples for the world's poorest and most food-insecure people commonly known as Jowar. It grows well in both summer and winter, and is thus both a *rabi* and *kharif* crop. The disease reduces yield through poor seed set and causes harvesting difficulties due to sticky honeydew on seed heads and also grain quality distress heavily due to the presence of the fungal bodies. An experiment was conducted at Sorghum Research Station, NAU, Surat (Gujarat) to find out the most effective fungicide for the control of ergot disease in sorghum. From the result analysis, the ergot incidence was found significantly lower in the treatment of Hexaconazole 5% SC @ 0.005% (18.30 % & 16.85 %) respectively in both the years.

Keywords: Sorghum, Ergot, *Claviceps* sp., *Sorghum bicolor*, Fungicides, Treatment

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