

EVALUATION OF SPRAY SCHEDULE INVOLVING FUNGICIDE, COMMERCIALY AVAILABLE BOTANICAL AND ITK ON CURVULARIA LEAF SPOT OF MAIZE FOR YIELD AND QUALITY PARAMETERS

Vidya Palaki* and P.V. Patil

Department of Plant Pathology, College of Agriculture, Vijayapur-586 101

Received-05.04.2018, Revised-22.04.2018

Abstract: Highest per cent increase in grain yield over unsprayed control was recorded in the spray schedule hexaconazole @ 0.1 per cent - hexaconazole @ 0.1 per cent (52.80) followed by carbendazim + mancozeb @ 0.2 per cent - wanis @ 0.5 per cent (28.80), hexaconazole @ 0.1 per cent - wanis @ 0.5 per cent (26.74), and carbendazim + mancozeb @ 0.2 per cent - carbendazim + mancozeb @ 0.2 per cent (24.61). Least per cent increase in grain yield over unsprayed control was observed in spray schedule wanis @0.5per cent- wanis @0.5 per cent (10.34). The highest B: C was obtained with spray schedule hexaconazole @ 0.1 per cent - hexaconazole @ 0.1 per cent (1:3.81) followed by hexaconazole @ 0.1 per cent - wanis @ 0.5 per cent and carbendazim + mancozeb @ 0.2 per cent - wanis @ 0.5per cent both were recorded B:C (1:2.81). Most of the remaining spray schedules treatments, T₄, T₇, and T₂ recorded next highest B: C of 1: 2.71, 1:2.69, 1: 2.43 and 1: 2.42, respectively. Least B: C of 1:2.18 was recorded in unsprayed control.

Keywords: ITK, Botanical, Maize, Spray schedule

REFERENCES

- Akobundu, I. D. and Agyakwa, C.W.** (1987). A handbook of West Africa weeds. *Int. Inst. Trop. Agric.*, IITA, Nigeria. p.194 – 195.
- Anonymous** (2011). *55th Annual Progress Report*. All India Coordinated Maize Improvement Project. Directorate of Maize Research, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi : 71
- Anonymous** (2014). *Agricultural Statistics at a Glance*. Directorate of Economics and statistics, New Delh : 16-18.
- Grewal, R. K. and Payak, M. M.** (1976), Disease incidence of *Curvularia pallescens* in relation to yield of maize. *Indian J. Mycol. Pl. Pathol.*, 6: 172-173.
- Mandokhot, A. M. and Basu Chaudhary, K. C.** (1972). A new leaf spot of maize incited by *Curvularia clavata*. *European J. Pl. Pathol.*, 78 (2): 65-68.
- Mayee, C. D. and Datar, V. V.** (1986). Phytopathometry, *Technical Bulletin-1 (Special Bulletin- 3)*. Marathwada Agric. Univ., Parbhani, p.95.
- Parveen, G. and Alam, M. M.** (1993). Bioactivity against Plant Pathogens. In: *Neem Res. Dev.* (Randhawa, N. S. and Parmar, B. S., eds). Pub. No.3, Soc. Pesti. Sci. India, pp. 144-153.
- Singh, P. K. and Dwivedi, R. S.** (1990). Fungicidal properties of neem and blue gum against *Sclerotium rolfsii* Sacc. a foot-rot pathogen of barley. *Acta Bot. Indica*, 18 : 260-262.
- Singh, R. S. and Pande, K. R.** (1966). Effect of green and mature plant residues and compost on population of *Pythium aphanidermatum* in soil. *Indian Phytopath.*, 19 : 367- 371.
- Singh, U. P., Singh, H. B. and Chauhan, V. B.** (1984). Effect of some plant extracts and an oil on inoculum density of different nodal leaves of pea (*Pisum sativum*). *Z. Pflanzenschutz*, 91: 20-26.
- Singhal, V.** (2003). Indian Economics Data Research Center, *Indian Agric.* New Delhi, 169-173.
- Usman, M. R., Jaganathan, R. and Dinakaran, D.** (1991). Plant disease management of groundnut with naturally occurring plant products. *Madras Agric. J.*, 78:152-153.
- Wheeler, B. E. J.** (1969). *An Introduction to Plant Diseases*, John Wiley and Sons Ltd. London, 301.

*Corresponding Author