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Efficacy of different integrated management practices against major diseases of groundnut in northern Karnataka

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A field experiment was carried out during wet seasons in 2012, 2013 and 2014 at Main Agricultural Research Station, University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad, India to know the effect of different integrated management practices against major diseases (late leaf spot, rust and stem rot) of groundnut. Among different integrated management practices, seed treatment with Tebuconazole (@1.5 g/kg) and two sprays of Tebuconazole (@1.0 ml/L) had controlled late leaf spot most effectively by recording the lowest percent disease index (PDI) of 21.57. The same treatment was also found significantly effective against rust and stem rot also (18.02 and 4.58 PDI, respectively). However, maximum pod yield was recorded in seed treatment with Mancozeb (@3.0 g/kg) and two sprays of Hexaconazole (@1.0 ml/L) (3477.08 kg/ha) followed by soil application of *Trichoderma harzianum* (@ 4.0 kg/ha) + Neem cake (@250 kg/ha) and two sprays of Hexaconazole (@1.0 ml/L) (3243.64 kg/ha). On the basis of economics, seed treatment with Mancozeb (@3.0 g/kg) and two sprays of Hexaconazole (@1.0 ml/L) has been found to be the most remunerative management practice with a cost benefit ratio of 1:3.41.

Biography

P Nagaraju has completed PhD in Plant Pathology from University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad, India. And at present, is working as Senior Scientist (Plant Pathology) in All India Co-ordinated Improvement Project on groundnut, University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad, India. He has got rich experience for more than 20 years in research, teaching and extension. He has published more than 20 research papers in reputed journals in national and international journals.

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