



A new report of Phyllody on cumin (*Cuminum cyminum*)

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Cumin (*Cuminum cyminum*) is one of the major spice crop among seed spices. It is mostly grown for seeds. It is used to flavor food material as well as constituent of traditional medicines for thousands of years. It can be cultivated in sub tropical climate. During, 2011 cumin variety RZ-19 was grown at DFRS, Arjia, Bhilwara (Rajasthan), showed *phyllody* disease symptoms (Fig.1 and 2). The symptoms observed resembled with the association of *phytoplasma*. The diseased plants were characterized by the transformation of floral organs in to leaf like structures and lead to sterility and loss in yield. The cumin twigs and branches of affected plants showing flashy and lathery appearance. Further, leaves were reduced in size and irregular in shape. Affected plant could not produce even a single seed of cumin.

The literature (Purcell,1985 ; Weiss 2002 and Malhotra and Vashistha, 2008) revealed that this is the first report of occurrence of *phyllody* disease in coriander.

Reference :

Malhotra, S.K. and Vashistha, B.B. (2008). Package of practices for production of seed spices. National Research Centre on Seed Spices, Ajmer (RAJASTHAN) INDIA.

Purcell, A.H. (1985). The ecology of bacterial and mycoplasma plant diseases spread by leaf hoppers and plant hoppers. L.R. Nault and JG Rodriguez, Eds. John Wiley & Sons, New York 351-380 pp.

Weiss, E.A. (2002). *Spices crops*, CABI Publishing, CAB International, WALLINGFORD,



Fig.1: Phyllody infected plants at DFRS, Arjia, Bhilwara, Rajasthan (India)

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