



RESEARCH ARTICLE :

In vitro efficacy of various seed dresser on seed mycoflora of safflower

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SUMMARY : Seeds play vital role for the healthy production of crop and they are known to carry pathogens which cause poor seed health. Safflower (*Carthamus tinctorius* L.) occupies prominent place in the agricultural wealth and economy of the country. Safflower being rich source of proteins and edible oil has focused attention of farmers. Studies on seed mycoflora have greatly increased in the recent past in view of their importance as diseases carriers, deteriorating agents and also as toxin produces. *In vitro* efficacy of various seed dresser fungicides (systemic and non systemic) on the seed mycoflora improving per cent seed germination, seedling vigour, per cent seedling mortality and per cent infection. It was observed that maximum seed infection with *A. carthami* was recorded in treatment Thiram+ Carbendazim (10.50%) and minimum seed infection with *M. phaseolina* Thiram + Mancozeb (0.00%), respectively. Effect of nine seed dresser fungicides on the per cent seedling vigour during the studies it was observed that fungicides improving the per cent seedling vigour and reducing per cent seedling mortality by rolled towel paper method. Maximum per cent of seedling vigour observed in Thiram + Mancozeb (16%) and minimum per cent of seedling vigour observed in treatment Thiram+ Carbendazim (13%). In per cent seedling mortality the there was no mortality observed in 24 and 48 hrs. The lowest per cent seedling mortality was observed in seed treatment Thiram + Mancozeb (5.5%) and maximum per cent in the Thiram + Carbendazim (10.9%) at 72 hrs.

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