

In vitro evaluation of fungicides and botanicals against stem rot of chilli caused by *Sclerotium rolfsii*

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ABSTRACT

Stem rot caused by *Sclerotium rolfsii* Sacc. has been observed to cause rapid mortality in chilli plantations. Among eight fungicides and eight botanicals tested *in vitro* against *S. rolfsii*, the result revealed that maximum (100%) inhibition was observed in carboxin, propiconazole, hexaconazole, difenconazole and carbendazim at all three concentrations viz., 500, 1000 and 1500 ppm followed by captan (79.30, 82.76 and 85.23%) and triadimenfon (49.13, 60.23 and 65.33%) over control. Minimum per cent of inhibition was observed in the plates poisoned with copper oxychloride (47.26, 51.63 and 54.40%), respectively at all three concentrations. Among botanicals, at 5 and 10 per cent concentrations, significantly highest average inhibition was recorded with neem (74.81%), followed by tulsi (67.10%) and nirgudi (65.81%). Significantly least average inhibition was recorded with sorghum (47.23 %). The rest of the botanicals recorded more than 50.00 per cent average inhibition of mycelial growth over untreated control (00.00%).

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