



RESEARCH ARTICLE :

Fungicidal management of okra powdery mildew, caused by *Erysiphe cichoracearum* DC.

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SUMMARY : Powdery mildew caused by *Erysiphe cichoracearum* DC. of okra (*Abelmoschus esculentus* L.) has been found to affect okra crop severely causing yield losses ranging in between 17 to 86.6% (Sridhar and Sinha, 1989). Present field study was planned and conducted to manage okra powdery mildew disease with newer chemical molecules, at the Department of Plant Pathology, College of Agriculture, Latur, during *Summer-2016*. All the eight fungicides and water spray evaluated under field condition were found effective against *Erysiphe cichoracearum* over untreated control. However, among the fungicides hexaconazole (0.1%) recorded the least mean disease incidence (16.11%) and severity (8.25%) with the corresponding high yield 6.88(t/ha) and thereby highest per cent disease control (78.02%). This was followed by propiconazole (0.1%) and difenconazole (0.05%). Hexaconazole was the most economical treatment, which recorded the highest cost: benefit ratio (1:28.74).

KEY WORDS :

Erysiphe cichoracearum,
Powdery mildew,
Okra, Fungicide
management,
Incidence, Severity,
Fruit yield

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