

RESEARCH ARTICLE :

Effect of seed treatment and foliar spray of bioagents and fungicides on the disease severity of Ascochyta blight of chickpea incited by *Ascochyta rabiei*

■ C. MAHARANA, NEHA SINGH, L.B. YADAV AND Y. SINGH

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SUMMARY : Ascochyta blight (*Ascochyta rabiei*) of chickpea (*Cicer arietinum L.*) is an economically important disease transmitted through the seed and stubble. The experiment was conducted during Rabi season of 2015-2016 in Tarai region of Uttarakhand to determine the efficacy of combined action of seed treatment along with foliar spray in preventing the disease. Seed treatment with carbendazim+thiram (1:2) and 3 foliar sprays of pyraclostrobin + metiram was found the best among all in terms of reducing the maximum disease severity of Ascochyta blight to 82.63 per cent. Least per cent disease control over the check was recorded in seed treatment with *T. harzianum* + *P. flourescens* and 3 sprays of chlorothalonil (65.29%).

KEY WORDS :

Field trial, Cicer arietinum, Fungicides, Bioagents, Disease severity

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Author for correspondence :

C. MAHARANA

Centre of Advance Studies, Department of Plant Pathology, College of Agriculture, G.B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, PANTNAGAR (UTTARAKHAND) INDIA
Email : maharana_patho@rediffmail.com

See end of the article for authors' affiliations