

RESEARCH ARTICLE :

Pathogenicity test through artificial inoculation techniques for stem rot in mustard

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SUMMARY : Stem rot disease has emerged as a potential threat in most mustard growing area at globally. It is being continuously serious and devastative disease year after year. The pathogenicity done by different techniques viz., Mycelial bit placement, Mycelial bit placement in inside tender bark, Mycelial bit placement on scratched stem, Mycelial suspension spray, Mycelium slurry inoculation, Paraffin wax film or two sided tape, Placement of inoculum through brushing scratched stem, Sclerotial placement, Sclerotial powder dusting and Tooth pick technique. The results revealed that six techniques were proved successfully infection of *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*. Paraffin wax film technique was found statistically superior over other inoculation techniques followed by tooth pick, mycelial bit, sclerotial placement, mycelial bit placement inside tender bark and mycelial bit placement on scratched stem. Paraffin wax film technique put secure place for early successfully infection, while the inoculation with sclerotia was found as the late establishment of infection. However, successfully establishment of the infection within 5-8 days after inoculation in the favorable environmental condition in 45-65 days old plants.

KEY WORDS:

Pathogenicity,
Inoculation

Technique, Stem rot,
Infection, Mustard

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