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RESEARCH PAPER

Effficacy of fungicides, phytoextracts and cow urine against seed mycoflora of rice

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Abstract : Rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) is an important cereal crop belongs to the family *Poaceae* and native to south-east Asia. Rice crop needs a hot and humid climate. It is best suited to regions which have high humidity, prolonged sunshine and assured supply of water. It is an indispensable cereal essentially used in daily Indian meal in the form of dal-rice, roti, many south Indian foods and alcoholic beverages. Rice suffers heavy yield losses from diseases caused by fungi, bacteria and viruses many of which are carried through seed. Major seed borne fungi infecting rice includes *Fusarium oxysporum, Fusarium moniliforme, Aspergillus niger, Aspergillus flavus, Alternaria padwickii* and *Curvularia lunata.* Among all the fungicidal treatments, carbendazim + mancozeb gave minimum per cent seed mycoflora (5.00%). Among all the phytoextracts treatments, minimum per cent seeds showed mycoflroa was by neem (9.66%) and lowest mycelial growth and highest growth inhibition per cent found in 15% concentration cow urine.

Key Words : Mycoflroa, *Aspergillus flavus,* Carbendazim + mancozeb, Phytoextracts

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