

RESEARCH PAPER

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Effect of pathogenic, cultural variability and chemical management of *Sclerotium rolfsii*

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ABSTRACT

Among the ten isolates of *Sclerotium rolfsii*, collected from major chilli growing areas of Uttar Pradesh found that the pathogenic variability of the pre germination disease incidence was highest (21.20%) in isolate of district Fatehpur and was lowest (9.5%) in Raibareilly isolates. The cultural variability on the radial growth of fungus and sclerotial production indicated that the radial growth of fungus was maximum in the case of SR1 (83.0 mm) isolate, followed by SR9 (82.00 mm) isolate which were statistically at par with each other. The colony characters was excellent, fluffy in SR1, SR2, SR3, SR4, SR8, SR9 and SR10 isolates and compact in isolates of SR5, SR6 and SR7. *In vitro* studies revealed that the fungicides like Taqat, Hexaconazole, Propiconazole, Tricyclazole, Copper-oxychloride and Vitavax were most effective against the pathogen. The effect of fungicides as seed treatment revealed Taqat and Hexaconazole were found most effective in seed germination (92.8 and 87.5%), respectively and minimum in disease incidence (5.3 and 7.1%), respectively.

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