

Management of anthracnose in soybean caused by *Colletotrichum truncatum*

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ARTICLE INFO

Received : 03.08.2016
Revised : 11.09.2016
Accepted : 25.09.2016

KEY WORDS :

Glycine max, Anthracnose,
Colletotrichum truncatum, Fungicides,
Bioagents

ABSTRACT

A study was conducted in the Department of Plant Pathology and Agricultural Microbiology, Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri, Ahmednagar, Maharashtra during 2014 to 2015 to control *Colletotrichum truncatum* causing anthracnose or pod blight of soybean with fungicides and bioagents. All the fungicides and bioagents evaluated *in vitro* were found effective against *C. truncatum* and recorded significant inhibition of the test pathogen over untreated control. However, carbendazim was found most effective and recorded 0.66 mm mean colony diameter and significantly highest growth inhibition (99.26%) of the test pathogen. This was followed by mancozeb (98.88%), hexaconazole (84.44%), chlorothalonil (80.00%), propiconazole (78.15%) and difenconazole (32.22%). Out of the six bioagents evaluated *in vitro* *T. viride* and *T. harzianum* recorded significantly highest growth inhibition (78.88%) followed by *T. hamatum* (77.04%), yeast (40.37%), *P. fluorescens* (27.77%) and mehendi leaf extract (17.77%). *In vitro* physiological study of pathogen shows that *C. truncatum* grew well at 27°C temperature with 75 per cent relative humidity.

How to view point the article : Kale, S.L. and Barhate, B.G. (2016). Management of anthracnose in soybean caused by *Colletotrichum truncatum*. *Internat. J. Plant Protec.*, 9(2) : 583-588, DOI : 10.15740/HAS/IJPP/9.2/583-588.

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