OF LITTLE LEAF' DISEASE OF BRINJAL (Solanum melongena L.)

Foster (1967) observed that the balance of nutrients had an important influence on the number of local lesions produced by the cucumber mosaic virus in *Chenopodium amaranticolor* L. It has been observed that at higher ievels of nitrogen fertilization, the virus disease of ragi, which produced streaking, mottling and also mosaic symptoms, increased two to three folds, whereas under no nitrogen fertilization, the disease incidence was as low as 2.66 per cent (Reddy *et al.* 1975).

With a view to find out the effect of different levels of fertilizers on the incidence of 'little leaf' disease of brinjal, a field experiment was iaid out in a 3³ confounded factorial design with 3 replications The brinjal variety S. M. 68 was used for the investigation.

The plot size was 9 sq m with a spacing of 45 x 30 cm between and within rows. Forty plants were maintained per replication. The treatments were N, P_0O_5 , K_0O_5

The 'little leaf incidence was recorded on the 45 th, 75th, 105th. 135th and 170th days after planting and the results are presented in Table 1. It could be seen that none of the fertilizer doses had any significant influence on the incidence of little leaf disease.

Table 1 Interaction of NPK on the incidence of the little leaf disease in brinjal (Transformed values $\sqrt{(x+0.5)}$

	Po	P ₃₅	P ₇₀	K ₀	K ₂₀	K ₄₀
N _o	1.346	1.659	1.749	1 648	1.445	1.661
	(1.312)	(2.252)	(2.559)	(2.216)	(1.588)	(2.259)
N ₇₅	1.256	1.004	1.607	1.488	1.317	1.062
	(1,078)	(0.508)	(2.082)	(1.714)	(1.234)	(0.628)
N ₁₅₀	1.395	1.073	1.597	1,431	1.381	•1.255
	(1.446)	(0,651)	(2.050)	(1.548)	(1.407)	(1.075)
РО				1.454	1.541	1.003
				(1.614)	(1.875)	(0,506)
P ₃₅				1.008	1.330	1.399
				(0.516)	(1.269)	(1.457)
P ₇₀				2.106	1.271	1.576
				(3.935)	(1.115)	(1.984)

സംഗ്രഹം

വള(പയോഗത്തിൽ വരുത്തിയ വൃതിയാനങ്ങ⇔ വഴുതനയുടെ 'കൊച്ചില' രോഗത്തിൻെ (വൈറസ്) രൂക്ഷതയെ ബാധിക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നു കണ്ടു.

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"K. SRINIVASAN

** Department of Entomology Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore–641 003.

**S. CHELLIAH

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