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LEAF BLIGHT OF MIRABILIS JALAPA L.

A severe and widespread leaf blight disease on Miribilis Jalapa was observed in June 1973 at Trivandrum in some of the ornamental gardens. symptoms of the disease first appeared as small yellowish brown spots with irregular outlines and became dark brown as they enlarged. The infection starts from the margins and progresses rapidly towards midrib and later the entire leaf surface get covered by the black patches and ultimately the leaves fall down. leaf tissues consistently yielded a species of Fusarium on isolation. The fungus was brought to pure culture by single spore isolation method. On potato dextrose agar medium the fungus produced a whitish fluffy mycelium and sporulated abundantly. Microconidia were oval to slightly elongated 0-1 septate and measured $10.0-15.5u \times 10^{-1}$ 2.0 µ. Microconidia were 2 to 4 celled and slightly curved. They measured 25.0 $-37.5 \mu \times 5.0 - 7.0 \mu$. Chlamydospores with a diameter of $5.0 - 10.0 \mu$ were also noted under cultural conditions. The symptoms developed within 4 to 6 days. When inoculated on potted plants, reisolation yielded Fusarium sp which was identical with the original isolate. The pathogen has been identified as Fusarium sp. Asok Kr Kar (1964) reported simular fungus from Calculta. But no record of this blight in South India.

സംഗ്രഹം

നാല്യമണി ചെടികളുടെ ഇലകളെ ബാധിക്കുന്ന ഒരു raiOo കമിരാ രോഗം finirasajmmm പുരത്തുള്ള ചില തോട്ടങ്ങളിൽ കാണകയണ്ടായി. രോഗലക്ഷണങ്ങരം സാധാരണയായി roitulsj നിറത്തിലുള്ള പൊട്ടുകളായിട്ടാണ് ആരംഭിക്കുന്നത്ര്. ക്രമേണ ഇലയെ പൂർണ്ണമായം ബാധിക്കുകയും രോഗം ബാധിച്ച ഇലകരം അവസാനം പൊഴിഞ്ഞു പോകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. രോഗകാരണ മായ കമിരം ഫ്യൂസേറിയം സ്പീഷീസ് ആണെന്നു് തെളിയുകയുണ്ടായി. തെക്കെ ഇന്ത്യയിൽ ഇതിനുമ്പ് ഈ രോഗം കണ്ടതായി രേഖപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടില്ല.

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(M. S. received: 10-6-1974)