Plant Pathology

KERALA AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY Agricultural Research Station, Thiruvalla

All India Coordinated Research Project on Sugarcane

Annual Report 2014 - 2015

1. Project No : PP.17.

2. Title : Evaluation of zonal varieties for resistance to red

rot

3. Objectives : To gather information on the relative resistance to red

rot of the entries in zonal varietal trials of the

respective zones

4. Technical programme

a. Varieties/genotypes : All the centers will test all the entries of early and mid

late genotypes under IVT and AVT (2013-14) of the

respective zone.

b. Inoculum : Isolates chosen will be only from local red rot

collection.

c. Method of inoculation : Plug and cotton swab methods of inoculation to be done

in the fortnight of August to first week of September

when 6 to 7 well formed internodes are formed.

d. Observation : One observation at the 60th day of inoculation. The

canes are split opened longitudinally along the point of inoculation. This is graded on the international scale of

0-9.

5. Evaluation (Results)

(a) INITIAL VARIETAL TRIALS

All the entries in the IVT (Early), IVT (Mid late) & AVT Early (I Plant) were inoculated by plug and cotton swab methods of inoculation with the standard isolate (CF06) of red rot pathogen and observations were recorded 60 days after inoculation (Table 1).

(i). Initial Varietal Trial (Early)

Out of the 16 entries tested in the IVT (Early) trial, seven varieties *viz.*, Co 11001, Co 11004, Co 11016, Co 11018, CoM 11084, CoN 11071 & CoT 11366, showed moderate resistance (MR) reaction, six varieties *viz.*, CoM 11081, CoM 11082, CoN 11072, PI 11131, Co 85004 & Co 94008 showed moderate susceptibility (MS) reaction, one variety *viz* CoM 11083 showed susceptible (S) reaction and two varieties viz., Co 11017 & CoC 671 showed highly susceptible (HS) reaction to plug method of inoculation.

All the varieties except one variety viz., CoC 671 showed resistant reaction to cotton swab method of inoculation.

(ii). Initial Varietal Trial (Mid late)

Out of the 16 entries tested in the IVT (Early) trial, thirteen varieties *viz.*, Co 11005, Co 11007, Co 11012, Co 11019, CO 11021, Co 11022, Co 11023, Co 11024, CoM 11086, CoM 11087, CoN 11073, CoN 11074 & Co 99004 showed moderate resistance (MR) reaction, one variety *viz.*, CoM 11085 showed moderate susceptibility (MS) reaction and two varieties viz., Co 110220 & Co 86032 showed highly susceptible (HS) reaction to plug method of inoculation.

All the varieties except one variety viz., Co 11020 showed resistant reaction to cotton swab method of inoculation.

(b) Advanced Varietal Trials

All the entries in the AVT (Early & Midlate) were inoculated by plug and cotton swab methods of inoculation with the isolates of red rot pathogen and observations were recorded 60 days after inoculation (Table 2).

(i) Advance Varietal Trial (Early) I Plant

Out of the six entries tested in the AVT (Early I Plant), two varieties *viz*., Co 09004 and CoN 09072 showed moderately resistance (MR) reaction, three varieties *viz*., Co 09007, Co 85004 & Co 94008 exhibited moderately susceptible (MS) reaction and one variety *viz* CoC 671 showed highly susceptible (HS) reaction to plug method of inoculation.

All the varieties except one variety viz., CoC 671 showed resistant reaction to cotton swab method of inoculation.

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Evaluation of Zonal varieties/genotypes for resistance to red rot disease (2014-15)

Location: Sugarcane Research Station, Thiruvalla Table 1. Initial varietal trial (Early and Mid late)

Sl. No	Genotypes	Plug M	Plug Method				
		Reaction	Score	Reaction			
	·	A. IVT (EAR	RLY)				
1.	Co 11001	MR	3.7	R			
2.	Co 11004	MR	3.6	R			
3.	Co 11016	MR	4.0	R			
4.	Co 11017	HS	8.3	R			
5.	Co 11018	MR	4.0	R			
6.	CoM 11081	MS	5.3	R			
7.	CoM 11082	MS	5.3	R			
8.	CoM 11083	S	6.6	R			
9.	CoM 11084	MR	4.0	R			
10.	CoN 11071	MR	4.0	R			
11.	CoN 11072	MS	5.7	R			
12.	CoT 11366	MR	3.7	R			
13.	PI 11131	MS	5.6	R			
14.	Co 85004	MS	5.3	R			
15.	Co 94008	MS	5.6	R			
16.	CoC 671	HS	8.3	S			
		B. IVT (Mid la	te)				
1.	Co 11005	MR	3.7	R			
2.	Co 11007	MR	4.0	R			
3.	Co 11012	MR	3.7	R			
4.	Co 11019	MR	3.3	R			
5.	Co 11020	HS	8.3	S			
6.	Co 11021	MR	3.7	R			
7.	Co 11022	MR	3.3	R			
8.	Co 11023	MR	3.3	R			
9.	Co 11024	MR	3.7	R			
10.	CoM 11085	MS	5.7	R			
11.	CoM 11086	MR	3.7	R			
12.	CoM 11087	MR	4.0	R			
13.	CoN 11073	MR	4.0	R			
14.	CoN 11074	MR	3.7	R			
15.	Co 86032	HS	8.3	R			
16.	Co 99004	MR	3.3	R			

Table 2. Advanced varietal trial

SL.No		Pl	ug Method	Nodal Method					
	Genotypes	Reaction Score		Reaction					
	a. AVT (Early) I Plant								
1.	Co 09004	MR	3.6	R					
2.	Co 09007	MS	5.7	R					
3.	CoN 09072	MR	4	R					
4.	Co 85004	MS	5.3	R					
5.	Co 94008	MS	5.6	R					
6.	CoC 671	HS	8.3	S					

Scoring for natural incidence of various diseases in sugarcane varieties under IVT & AVT

Si.No	Genotypes	Diseases			
	• •				
1	Co 11001	-			
2	Co 11004	Ring spot disease, Pokkah boeng			
3	Co 11016	Ring spot disease			
4	Co 11017	Ring spot disease			
5	Co 11018	Ring spot disease			
6	CoM 11081	Ring spot disease			
7	CoM 11082	Ring spot disease, Rust			
8	CoM 11083	Ring spot disease			
9	CoM 11084	-			
10	CoN 11071	Yellow leaf disease			
11	CoN 11072	Ring spot disease, Pokkah boeng			
12	CoT 11366	-			
13	PI 11131	Ring spot disease, Pokkah boeng			
14	Co 85004	Ring spot disease, Mosaic, Pokkah boeng, Yellow			
		leaf disease			
15	Co 94008	Mosaic, Pokkah boeng (Severe), Ring spot disease,			
		Rust			
16	CoC 671	Ring spot disease, Pokkah boeng			
17	Co 11005	Ring spot disease, Pokkah boeng, Mosaic			
18	Co 11007	Ring spot disease, Rust (severe), mosaic			
19	Co 11012	Ring spot, Pokkah boeng, Mosaic			
20	Co 11019	Ring spot disease, Pokkah boeng, mosaic			
21	Co 11020	Ring spot disease, grassy shoot, mosaic, pokkah			
		boeng			
22	Co 11021	Ring spot disease, mosaic			
23	Co 11022	Ring spot disease			
24	Co 11023	Ring spot disease (less severe), yellow leaf disease			

25	Co 11024	Mosaic
26	CoM 11085	Ring spot disease, Pokkah boeng
27	CoM 11086	Ring spot disease, Pokkah boeng
28	CoM 11087	Ring spot disease, Mosaic
29	CoN 11073	Ring spot disease, Mosaic
30	CoN 11074	Ring spot, mosaic, Yellow leaf disease
31	Co 86032	Ring spot, Pokkah boeng, Yellow leaf disease
32	Co 99004	Yellow leaf disease, Ring spot disease, Rust
33	Co 09004	Pokkah boeng (severe), Ring spot disease, Mosaic
34	Co 09007	Ring spot disease
35	CoN 09072	Rust (Severe), Ring spot disease

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KERALA AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY Agricultural Research Station, Thiruvalla All India Coordinated Research Project on Sugarcane

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Project No : PP.14

Title : Identification of pathotypes of red rot

pathogen

Objective : To gather information on the major

pathotypes of red rot pathogen from the

different areas /zones.

Location : Peninsular zone-Thiruvalla,

Sugarcane Research Station, Thiruvalla.

Year of start : 1983-84 (continuing project)

Differential varieties/genotypes : Baragua

Khakai SES 594 CoS 767 BO 91 CoC 671 Co 7717 Co 997 Co J 64 Co 1148 Co 419 Co 62399 Co 975

CoS 8436

No. of isolates : Virulent isolates collected from redroot

affected canes of commercially cultivated

varieties in the zone.

Method of inoculation : Plug method of inoculation to be done.

Inoculations with each isolate to be done on all the varieties with freshly prepared spore suspension. All inoculations to be completed

in 2 days by last week of August.

Observation : One observation at the 60th day of

inoculation.

Evaluation : The canes are to be split opened

longitudinally along the point of inoculation. This is graded of the international scale of 0-

9.

Result

Eleven new isolates *viz.*, CF91017, CF94012 (G), CFSi6 (Karaikudi), CFSi97021 Pacheri , CF0323 (G), CF09356 Elanganur, CoTl88322 (New isolate - Madhuri), CF0323 (Pettavaithalai), CF09356 Keerangudi & CF92012 Kanjanur along with the designated pathotype for Peninsular zone (CF06) were inoculated and tested for red rot resistance against fourteen differentials by plug method of artificial inoculation. Five differentials (CoSe 95422, CoV 92102, Co 7805, Co 86002 and Co 86032) for inclusion as standard differentials were also multiplied during the year. All the new isolates tested exhibited similar reaction to red rot as that of the standard isolate and hence there is no emergence of new pathotype of red rot pathogen in this zone.

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S.N	Isolate	Differentials													
		Co 419	Co 975	Co 997	Co 1148	Co 62399	Co 7717	CoC 671	CoJ 64	CoS 767	CoS 8436	BO 91	Baragua	Khakai	SES 594
1.	CF06	S	S	I	I	S	R	S	I	R	R	R	R	R	R
2.	CF91017	S	S	S	R	S	I	S	I	R	R	R	R	I	R
3.	CF94012 (G)	S	Ι	S	S	S	R	S	S	R	R	R	R	I	R
4.	CFSi6 (Karaikudi)	S	S	S	S	S	I	S	S	R	R	R	R	I	R
5.	CFSi97021 Pacheri	S	S	I	I	S	I	S	I	R	R	R	R	R	R
6.	CF0323 (G)	I	I	I	I	S	R	S	I	R	R	R	R	S	R
7.	CF09356 Elanganur	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	I	R	R	R	S	R
8.	CoTl88322 (New isolate)	I	S	I	S	S	I	S	I	R	R	R	R	I	R
9.	CF0323 (Pettavaithalai)	I	S	I	S	S	I	S	S	R	R	R	R	I	R
10	CF09356 Keerangudi	S	I	S	S	S	I	S	I	I	R	R	R	I	R
11		S	I	S	I	S	I	S	S	R	R	R	R	R	R

KERALA AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY Agricultural Research Station, Thiruvalla All India Coordinated Research Project on Sugarcane

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1. Project No :	P.P.22
2. Title:	Survey of sugarcane diseases naturally occurring in the area on important sugarcane varieties.
3. Objective	To gather information on the diseases naturally occurring in the area on varieties for compiling an all India disease status report yearly
4. Location	Peninsular zone-Thiruvalla Sugarcane Research Station, Thiruvalla
5. Year of start	1989-90
6. Technical programme	Survey will be conducted in the sugarcane growing areas and to take periodic observations in June, September and December in all locations to gather information on the per cent incidence of diseases on all varieties of the area (General survey)
7. Phase to be covered during the	Survey of major diseases occurring in the area on important varieties and their identification period

8. Result

- (1). **Red rot**: Observed only in few pockets.
- (2). **Pokkah Boeng**: Prominently observed with its first appearance during May month. The leaves are found to turn yellow, become twisted, crinkled and the plant appears to be stunted. But the affected plants are found to recover from the infection by the onset of monsoon. The plants are not found turning to top rot infection stage and hence are saved.

(3). Foliar diseases

- (a). Ring spot: This disease is the most common and predominant foliar disease observed even from two months age up to harvest. But proper field sanitation and detrashing at regular interval for two to three times can reduce the incidence of this disease.
- **(b). Rust:** Rust disease was observed during August September months. Uredospores were observed as light orange pustules on leaf lamina during the month of August, 2011. The next stage of teliospores was observed as black pustules as raised spots during September, month. The severely affected leaves got dried up. But any how the disease subsided with the onset of North East monsoon showers.
- **(4) Mosaic:** Mosaic is seen commonly in most of the crop varieties, but the disease is not in such a stage to cause any severe yield reduction.
- (5) YLD: The disease has been observed in some varieties. Its prominent symptoms started with yellowing of midrib, later resulting in drying up of the leaves from tip downwards. Screening of all varieties for their susceptibility to this disease is being undertaken.

9. Discussion and summary	 In the current year (2014–15), the most predominant disease was the foliar disease viz., ring spot but was not found in a severe form so as to cause any drastic yield loss. Yellow leaf disease was also noticed randomly in some plots. Sclerotia of the fungus, Sclerotum rolfsii was observed to be present on the outer sheath of the sugarcane plants. However, no severe infestation on the plants was observed. The other diseases observed as usual were rust, mosaic as well as Pokkah Boeng. But none of the diseases were in a severe stage to cause any drastic yield decline.

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PP 22: Survey of naturally occurring sugarcane diseases (2014-15)

SI.	Disease	Name of area surveyed	% Disease	Crop	Any other
No			incidence	stage	information
1.	Smut	Disease not present in any	-	-	-
		area			
2.	Wilt	Disease not present in any	-	-	-
		area			
3.	RSD	Disease not present in any	-	_	-
		area			
4.	YLD	Iramallikkara,	Mild	4 month	-
		Thiruvanvandoor,			
		Vallamkulam			
6.	Foliar diseases				
	(a). Ring spot				
		Iramallikkara, Pandanadu	Moderate	2 month	Ring spot is
		and Thiruvanmandoor of		onwards	associated with
		Alleppey district, Kuttor,			almost all
		Nedumbram, Venpala,			varieties till
	(b). Banded	Niranam and Thengeli of			harvest
	sclerotial disease	Pathanamthitta district and			nar vest
	Selerotiai disease	Aramanoor and Kidangoor			
		of Kottayam district	Mild	2	
		or Rottayam district	Willia	months	
		Iramallikkara, Pandanadu		onwards	
		and Thiruvanmandoor of		onwards	
		Alleppey district, Kuttor,			
		Nedumbram, Venpala,			
		Niranam and Thengeli of			
		Pathanamthitta district and			

		Aramanoor and Kidangoor of Kottayam district			
7.	Other diseases a. Pokkah Boeng	Iramallikkara, Pandanadu and Thiruvanmandoor of Alleppey district, Kuttor, Nedumbram, Venpala, Niranam and Thengeli of Pathanamthitta district and Aramanoor and Kidangoor of Kottayam district	Mild	4-6 month	The disease appears during May month and is found to disappear after shower during July- August
	b. Rust	Kuttor, Nedumbram, Venpala, Niranam and Thengeli of Pathanamthitta district, Aramanoor and Kidangoor of Kottayam district and Pandanadu and Thiruvanmandoor of Alleppey district	Mild	5-6 month	The disease appears during June month. Uredospores and teliospores are found to arise. The disease subsides during August with the onset of monsoon.
	Red rot	Kuttor, Nedumbram, Venpala, Niranam and Thengeli of Pathanamthitta district, Aramanoor and Kidangoor of Kottayam district and Pandanadu and Thiruvanmandoor of Alleppey district	Mild	-	-