

Pathogenicity and management of anthracnose and alternaria leaf spot of chilli

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SUMMARY

Chilli is used as vegetable, spice and commercial crop. A total of 230 seed samples were collected from different agro-climatic regions of Karnataka during 2001-2003 and analyzed for mycoflora. This crop is susceptible for anthracnose (*Colletotrichum capsici*) and leaf spot (*Alternaria solani*). These diseases are seed borne and reduce the yield loss up to 30-60 %. The pathogenicity test of these two associated fungi and their chemical management were carried out. Fungicides were used in different concentrations (0.5, 1.0, 1.5 and 2.0%) and recorded micoflora. The systemic fungicides viz., Bavistin and Vitavax, non-systemic fungicides viz., Indofil M-45, Captan and Zineb were applied for control. Among all the fungicides tested in SBM method, Indofil M-45 was the superior for the inhibition of seed borne pathogens and to increase the seed germination at 2% concentration.

Key words : Chilli, *Colletotrichum capsici*, *Alternaria solani*, Pathogenicity, Fungicides.