

F.No 3-6/2022-23/IPM/Advisory

भारतसरकार/ Government of India

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय / Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग / Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare

वनस्पति संरक्षण, संगरोध एवं संग्रहनिदेशालय / Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine & Storage

एनएच4, फरीदाबाद(हरियाणा) – 121 001/NH-IV, Faridabad (Haryana) – 121 001

To,

Dated: 03.11.2022

The Agriculture Production Commissioner
Department of Agriculture
Krishi Bhavan,
Govt. of Odisha
Bhubaneswar, Odisha- 751001

Sub: Advisory on Red rot (*Colletotrichum falcatum*) on Sugarcane crop -reg.

Sir,

I have the honor to bring to your notice that the incidence of Red rot disease has been observed in Co-11015, Co-6907 and 2003-V-46 varieties of Sugarcane crop in 7.7 ha of area from Nuapatna, Rani Bhuin villages(Narsinghpur block & Cuttack district) & in Co-212, Co-11015 varieties in 40 ha of area from Baunshakani, Manapur villages (Tirtol block & Jagatsinghpur district). Red rot is a destructive disease of sugarcane. The disease affected cane gives poor sugar recovery because of impaired sucrose metabolism. All parts of the plant above the ground are affected by the disease. Typical symptoms of red rot are observed in the internodes of a stalk by splitting it longitudinally. These include the reddening of the internal tissues which are usually elongated at right angles to the long axis of the stalk. The presence of cross-wise white patches are the important diagnostic character of the disease. The leaves wither gradually downwards with the progress of the disease.

Agro Ecosystem Analysis based IPM Package of practices of Sugarcane are available at DPPQ&S website in the link <http://ppqs.gov.in/ipm-packages>. Important IPM practices are listed below

- Selection of disease free planting material preferably from plants grown in disease free areas.
- Seed cane plots are to be monitored periodically for the disease at regular intervals and seed canes are to be selected preferably from such carefully monitored fields.
- Setts can be treated with aerated steam at 52 °C for 4 to 5 hours or by moist hot air at 54°C for 2 hours before planting may kill inoculum.
- Cultivation of disease resistant varieties is alone a safe control measure.
- Crop rotation for at least two years should be adopted & rationing to be avoided in infected areas.
- Follow good cultural practices such as destruction of infected crop debris & removal of weeds which may act as alternate hosts and ensuring efficient drainage and regular phytosanitation

- Apply Azoxystrobin 18.2% + Difenconazole 11.4% w/w SC formulation @ 1 ml/litre water & in 400 litre water per hectare for which 265 days waiting period is to be followed.
- Fungicides must be used as per label claim approval by the Registration Committee. Detailed information is available at directorate website. <http://ppqs.gov.in/divisions/cib-rc/major-uses-of-pesticides>.

The detailed information on disease incidence may also be sent to the Directorate through email ppa@nic.in or appa.ipm-dppqs@gov.in urgently to apprise the same to Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare.

Encl: as above

Yours faithfully


(Dr. J.P. Singh)

Plant Protection Adviser

Copy for information:

1. PPS to Joint Secretary(PP), DA & FW, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi- I 10001
2. PPS to PPA for information
3. Officer In-charge, CIPMC, Bhubaneswar with directions to conduct regular survey in the area to ensure and necessary follow-up with the state authorities.