Pathology

(1) Sugary Disease

1978

1. 20th July sowing was found the most suitable time for escaping from or minimizing sugary infection and also harvest significantly higher grain and fodder yield.
2. The two sprays of Ziram 0.2% i.e. first at boot leap stage and second at 50% flowering with Carbaryl 0.25% could reduce the sugary infection to considerable extent and simultaneously give significantly higher grain and fodder yield.

1999

3. (34th PPSC of GAU) Hexaconazole 5 EC @ 0.1% or neem fresh leaves extract @ 15% or garlic extract @ 15% at emergence of flowering and 10 days after first spray for effective management of sugary disease in sorghum.

2015 [Only scientific community]

4. (11th PPSC of NAU) For effective and economic management of sorghum ergot can be done with two sprays of Hexaconazole 5% SC @ 0.005% at an interval of 15 days commencing from 15 days after emergence of earhead.

2025 [Only scientific community]

5. (21st CA)

(2) Grain Mold.

1978

6. Two sprays of Maneb 0.2% after flowering first immediately after rains and second spray after 10 days if wet cloudly weather continue help in reducing head mold infection effectively second best choice for head mold is Captan 0.2% + Aureofungin 200 ppm.

1991

7. (26th PPSC of GAU) Two sprays of 0.2% thiram + 0.05% Carbendazim or 0.2% Mancozeb + 0.2% captan or 0.2% captan + 200ppm Aureofungin. The first spray should commence at the completion of flowering and the second milk stage.

2015 [Only scientific community]

8. (11th PPSC of NAU) For effective and economic management of grain mold in sorghum is done with three sprays of Carbendazim (12%) + Mancozeb (63%) @ 0.2% at an interval of 15 days commencing from 15 days after emergence of earhead.

(3) <u>Charcoalrot</u>

1978

9. (A) Soil application of Thiram (@4.5-5.0 kg/ha) at sowing three helps in reducing the charcoal rot infection to a considerable extent, result in higher grain and fodder yield of sorghum.

(4) <u>Biofertilizers</u>

1994

10. (29th PPSC of GAU) For obtaining higher sorghum grain and fodder yields, seed inoculation either with Azospirillum ASA1 or Azotobacter ABA1 each having 108 viable cells /g (200g culture/10kg seeds) alongwith the recommended dose of 40kg N/ha is recommended for marginal farmers of South Gujarat.

1998

11. (33rd PPSC of GAU) Farmers of South Gujarat Zone (AES II) growing sorghum are advised to coat seeds with PSM strain PBA16 (Bacillus coagulans) having 108 CFU/g carner @ 30g culture/kg seeds before seeding to save 40kg P2O5/ha and to get higher grain and Stover yield.

2024

12. Efficacy of fungicides and bio-agents against sorghum grain mold (Approved in (20th PPSC, 2023-24, Scientific Information)
13. Grain mold of sorghum can be effectively managed by two spray of propiconazole 25 EC @ 10.0 ml Trichoderma harzianum 1.5 WP (2 X 10 6 cfu/g) @100 g per 10 lit of water, First spray applied at the time of earhead emergence and second spray at 15 days interval.