

Original Research Article

Incidence of wilt disease on fenugreek caused by *Fusarium oxysporum* Schlecht in Rajasthan, India

ABSTRACT

Fenugreek is an annual legume crop with small seeds and self-pollinated plant, belonging to the family *Fabaceae*. It ranks as the third largest seed spice in India following coriander and cumin. The crop suffers from several diseases, among them wilt caused by *Fusarium oxysporum* is one of the major economically important diseases in many fenugreek growing states of India including Rajasthan. The survey for fenugreek wilt disease during Rabi (winter) season 2021-22 and 2022-23 revealed that wilt disease caused by *Fusarium oxysporum* is an imperative pathological problem. Average per cent disease incidence was 24.03 per cent recorded in surveyed districts of Rajasthan. Highest average disease incidence (29.31%) was reported in Nagaur followed by Sikar (24.85%), while lowest in Bikaner (17.93%) district.

Key words: Disease, Fenugreek, *Fusarium oxysporum*, Rajasthan, Wilt

INTRODUCTION

Fenugreek commonly known as '*Methi*', is a self-pollinated, small seeded, annual legume crop which belongs to the family *Fabaceae*. It is an annual forage legume and spice crop and is widely known for its medicinal, pharmaceutical and nutraceutical properties (Bawadi et al., 2009). Fenugreek is native to an area extending from Iran to northern India (Acharya et al., 2006), but it is now grown as a spice in most parts of the world. Fenugreek seed is used as a spice, is one of the main ingredients in curry powder (Srinivasan, 2006 and Mary, 2009) and also has a long history of use as a medicinal herb, being used extensively in both Indian ayurvedic and traditional chinese medicine (Tiran, 2003). It is regarded as the oldest known medicinal plant in recorded history (Lust, 1986).

Fenugreek is an important multipurpose winter season seed spice crop. It ranks as the third largest seed spice in India following coriander and cumin. In India, the major fenugreek

growing states are Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Uttarakhand and West Bengal. In India, it is cultivated on approximately 168716 hectare of land with an annual production of about 252063 tonnes and a productivity of 1.49 tonnes ha⁻¹. Rajasthan leads in both area and production of fenugreek in India with 90469 hectare area under cultivation, an annual production of 110869 tonnes and a productivity of 1.23 tonnes ha⁻¹ (Anonymous, 2021-22a). In Rajasthan, the major fenugreek growing districts are Bikaner, Jodhpur, Pratapgarh, Nagaur, Churu and Sikar etc. Bikaner takes the first position in terms of area and production of fenugreek in Rajasthan with 25533 ha area and 27372 tonnes production along with 1.07 tonnes ha⁻¹ productivity (Anonymous, 2021-22b).

The production and productivity of fenugreek is highly affected by fungal diseases such as root rot, powdery mildew, downy mildew, wilt, rust, leaf spot and charcoal rot diseases (Prasad *et al.*, 2014). Among them, wilt caused by *Fusarium oxysporum* Schlecht is one of the major economically important diseases in many fenugreek growing states of India including Rajasthan. The disease was first reported from Rajasthan by Shivpuri and Bansal (1987). *Fusarium* wilt of fenugreek can lead to annual losses up to 56 per cent (Rani, 2015). Wilt of fenugreek, exhibited various types of symptoms at any stage of the crop. Infections at the seedling stage result in complete drying, while infected plants exhibit various types of symptoms such as stunting of the plants, gradual yellowing of lower leaves, drooping, epinasty, drying of leaves and in some cases partial wilting. Dried leaves remain attached to the wilted plants. When wilted plants split longitudinally, they reveal brown vascular discoloration. Ultimately, wilted plants lose vigor, leading to the death of the entire plant (Rani *et al.*, 2017a). A proper investigation needs a perfect scrutiny. So, the survey was carried out to monitor the disease incidence in major fenugreek growing districts of Rajasthan.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Survey for the occurrence of wilt of fenugreek was conducted during Rabi (winter) 2021-22 & 2022-23 to assess the prevalence and incidence in major fenugreek growing areas of Rajasthan. Survey was conducted in Bikaner, Sikar and Nagaur districts of Rajasthan. Three tehsils (Blocks) under each district and four (4) villages under each tehsil were included. Under each village four (4) farmer's fields were assessed. In each field, five (5) spots of 1m² area were marked diagonally at randomly to cover entire field. Diseased and

healthy plants were counted in each spot and the per cent disease incidence was calculated by using the following formula (Jangir *et al.*, 2022).

$$\text{Percent Disease Incidence} = \frac{\text{Number of wilted plants}}{\text{Total number of observed plants}} \times 100$$

The mean per cent of disease incidence was calculated using Excel.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Survey was conducted in major fenugreek growing districts of Rajasthan during Rabi(winter) season 2021-22 and 2022-23 which showed the wilt disease caused by *Fusarium oxysporum* is an imperative pathological problem. Average per cent disease incidence was 24.03 per cent recorded in surveyed districts of Rajasthan. Highest average disease incidence (29.31%) was reported in Nagaur followed by Sikar (24.85%) while lowest in Bikaner (17.93%) district (Table, Fig & Plate 1).

The survey in Bikaner district revealed that the average disease incidence ranged from 15.13 to 21.57 per cent during the Rabi seasons of 2021-22 and 2022-23. The maximum per cent disease incidence was observed in fenugreek fields at Punrasar village of Shri Dungargarhtehsil that is upto 21.57 per cent and minimum per cent disease incidence (15.13%) in Parwa village of Nokhatehsil. In the Sikar district, the average disease incidence was recorded from 22.86 to 26.23 per cent. The highest per cent disease incidence was observed at Gokulpura (26.23%) village of Sikar tehsil and minimum per cent disease incidence in Kayamsar (22.86%) village of Fatehpur tehsil. The survey conducted in Nagaur district demonstrated an average disease incidence ranging from 27.30% to 31.32%. The highest per cent disease incidence was observed at Kuchera (31.32%) village of Nagaurtehsil and minimum per cent disease incidence in Dangavas (22.86%) village of Merta tehsil. The elevated disease incidence could be attributed to factors such as the previous crop, monocropping system and the complex nature of the pathogen, which may have exacerbated the disease situation (Rani, 2015). Similar finding was reported by Singh *et al.* (2014), who assessed the pathogenic disease incidence of foot rot of fenugreek caused by *Fusarium moniliforme* and recorded occurrence of disease incidence ranged from 44-58 per cent in Rohilkhand region of Uttar Pradesh.

Table: 1 Per cent disease incidence offenugreek wilt disease in major growing districts of Rajasthan

| Districts | Tehsils | Villages | Disease incidence (%)* | | Mean PDI |
|---------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------------|---------|----------|
| | | | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | |
| Bikaner | Bikaner | Deshnok | 15.25 | 18.25 | 15.25 |
| | | Himtasar | 17.63 | 20.28 | 17.63 |
| | | Barsingsar | 19.85 | 17.55 | 19.85 |
| | | Lalamdesar | 15.69 | 17.86 | 15.69 |
| | Nokha | Rasisar | 18.46 | 16.74 | 18.46 |
| | | Parwa | 15.13 | 18.00 | 15.13 |
| | | Bhamatsar | 17.65 | 19.67 | 17.65 |
| | | Manyana | 17.55 | 20.10 | 17.55 |
| | Shri Dungargarh | Sheruna | 19.17 | 17.45 | 19.17 |
| | | Sanwatsar | 19.92 | 21.12 | 19.92 |
| | | Ridi | 17.32 | 18.38 | 17.32 |
| | | Punrasar | 21.57 | 20.65 | 21.57 |
| Average | | | 17.93 | 18.84 | 17.93 |
| Sikar | Sikar | Gokulpura | 27.67 | 24.78 | 26.23 |
| | | Shyampura | 24.43 | 27.65 | 26.04 |
| | | Bajor | 27.45 | 23.68 | 25.57 |
| | | Radha Kishanpura | 25.64 | 26.75 | 26.20 |
| | Lachhmangarh | Patoda | 22.78 | 24.10 | 23.44 |
| | | Ghassu | 26.25 | 24.00 | 25.13 |
| | | Dantujala | 23.89 | 25.93 | 24.91 |
| | | Hameerpura | 26.12 | 24.55 | 25.34 |
| | Fatehpur | Ramgarh | 25.36 | 22.85 | 24.11 |
| | | Bhojdesar | 21.85 | 24.25 | 23.05 |
| | | Hetamsar | 26.65 | 24.14 | 25.40 |
| | | Kayamsar | 22.49 | 23.23 | 22.86 |
| Average | | | 25.05 | 24.66 | 24.85 |
| Nagaur | Nagaur | Kuchera | 32.40 | 30.23 | 31.32 |
| | | Mundwa | 29.32 | 31.17 | 30.25 |
| | | Bhadana | 30.70 | 28.20 | 29.45 |
| | | Gothra | 27.89 | 29.00 | 28.45 |
| | Merta | Dangavas | 28.24 | 26.35 | 27.30 |
| | | Netadiya | 31.65 | 28.60 | 30.13 |
| | | Dholerao Khurd | 29.56 | 30.45 | 30.01 |
| | | Raliyawata | 31.20 | 27.32 | 29.26 |
| | Degana | Langod | 26.90 | 28.12 | 27.51 |
| | | Rewat | 29.76 | 28.20 | 28.98 |
| | | Tamroli | 28.50 | 30.37 | 29.44 |
| | | Jalsoo Khurd | 30.43 | 28.87 | 29.65 |
| Average | | | 29.71 | 28.91 | 29.31 |
| Total Average | | | 24.23 | 24.13 | 24.03 |

*Average of four fields in each village

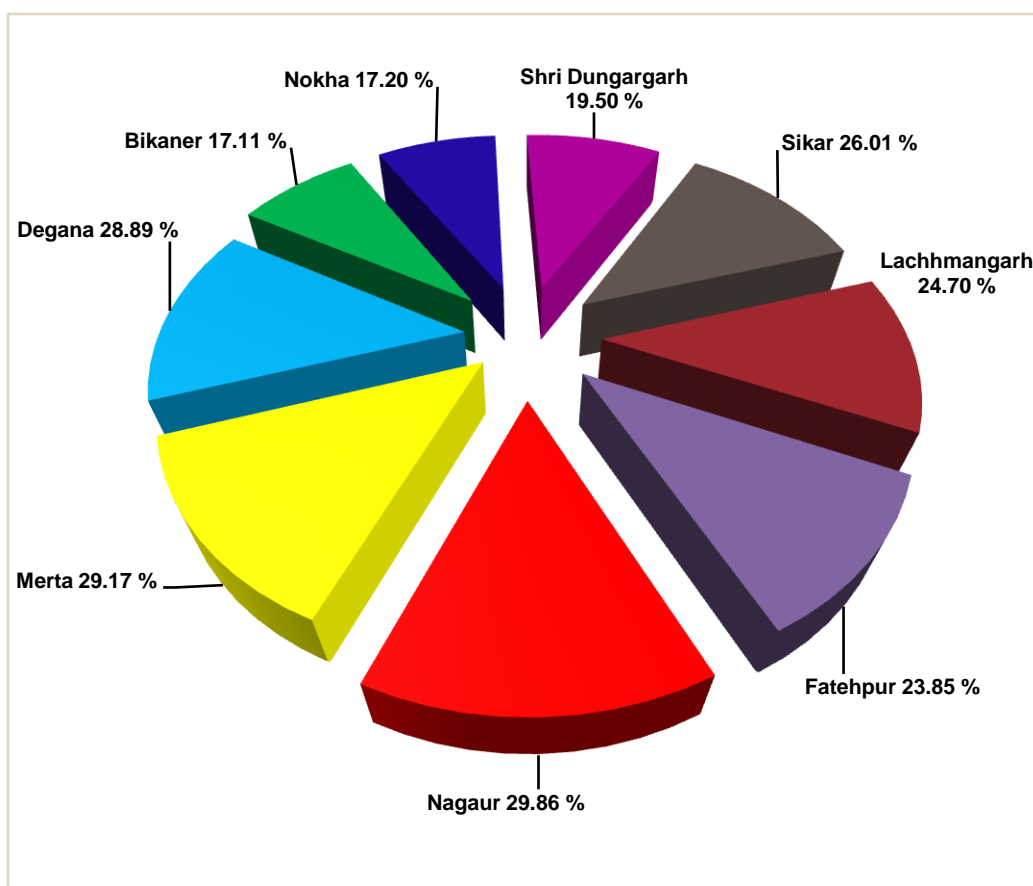


Fig:.1 chart shows Per cent disease incidence of fenugreek wilt disease in major growing districts of Rajasthan



Plate: 1 Survey of wilt disease of fenugreek in major growing districts of Rajasthan

Our findings are also in accordance with the earlier reports of Rani and Hegde(2017), who conducted survey for wilt of fenugreek in three districts viz., Dharwad, Belagavi and Haveri. Highest per cent disease incidence was recorded in Dharwad (1.00 to 56.19%) followed by Haveri (11.31% to 42.59%) and least disease incidence was observed in Belagavi (9.71% to 29.22%). Similarly, Bhimani *et al.* (2018a) isolated *Fusarium oxysporum*schlecht. in fenugreek from fifteen different locations of Saurashtra regions of Gujarat. Among them, one isolate (Khadpipali) found highly pathogenic with 93.33 per cent disease incidence.

CONCLUSION

A proper investigation needs a perfect scrutiny. So, the survey was carried out to monitor the disease incidence in major fenugreek growing districts of Rajasthan. The survey revealed that wilt disease caused by *Fusarium oxysporum*is an imperative pathological problem. Average disease incidence was 24.03 per cent recorded in surveyed districts of Rajasthan. Highest average disease incidence (29.31%) was reported in Nagaur followed by Sikar (24.85%), while lowest in Bikaner (17.93%) district.

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