Studies on bacterial wilt of Chrysanthemum caused by *Erwinia sp*

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Chrysanthemum wilt is one of the most destructive disease causes heavy yield loss every year. The field survey was carried out during 2012 in the region of Kalenahalli, K.R. Nagar Taluk, Mysore District revealed the occurrence of wilt disease. The symptoms include stunted growth of the plant, wilting of leaves, reduction in flower size and unequal opening of flowers. The pathogen associated with the disease was isolated and identified as species of Erwinia. In vitro evaluation of chemicals revealed that Streptomycin sulphate at 1.0% (19.3mm), Carbendazim at 6% (20.55mm) and Mancozeb at 2% (22mm) inhibited the bacterium. Further work is in progress to evaluate the same in vivo with different concentrations for the management of bacterial wilt of Chrysanthemum.

Biography

Shamala G has completed her M.Sc., M.Phil. And at present is Research Scholar under the guidance of Dr. G. R. Janardhana in Department of Studies in Botany, University of Mysore, Karnataka, India. She has attended many conferences, workshops, seminars and also presented oral presentation in National conference held at IIHR, Bangalore.