

## Short Note On Leaf Scald

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### Abstract

Microdochium oryzae causes leaf scald, a fungal disease that causes leaves to seem scalded. Wet conditions, heavy nitrogen fertiliser, and close spacing are all conducive to disease development late in the season on mature leaves. It grows more quickly in damaged leaves than in unwounded leaves. Seeds and crop stubbles are the origins of infection. Wet weather and elevated nitrate levels. Resistant varieties should be used. For the most up-to-date list of available cultivars, contact your local agriculture office. Fertilizer should be used sparingly. Nitrogen should be applied in two stages. Treat seeds with benomyl, carbendazim, quitozene, and thiophanate-methyl.

**Keywords:** Leaf Scald, Seedlings

### Introduction

Monographella albescens, Parkinson is that the flora infectious agent that causes rice leaf scald. It is an illness that affects rice growers all around the world. albescens will be a significant threat within the right environmental condition and cultural circumstances. Much of the literature on this disease consists of first reports of the pathogen's occurrence in a specific area or modifications to the anamorph's taxonomy, as well as teleomorph Variations in symptomology and host tissue involvement have given rise to a number of theories. Plant pathology (also phytopathology) is the scientific study of diseases in plants caused by pathogens (infectious organisms) and environmental conditions [1]. Leaf scald, brown leaf blight, and other popular names for the illness include: The pathogen is seed-borne and persists across crops, and the disease affects leaves, panicles, and seedlings. seeds that have been contaminated The disease usually strikes while a person is in their late teens or early twenties. Panicle infestations result in a uniform light-to-dark transition. The Food and Agriculture Organization estimates that pests and diseases are responsible for about 25% of crop loss. To solve this, new methods are needed to detect diseases and pests early, such as novel sensors that detect plant odours and spectroscopy and biophotonics that are able to diagnose plant health and metabolism [2]. reddish-brown discolouration of growing florets.

grain. The sickness, which appears late in the season, has the potential to be fatal. induce sterility in growing kernels or abortion C. pathogen identification Conidia are carried by lesions' surface stromata. They're bow to new-moon shaped, single-celled when young and 2-celled when old, with 2-3 septa on occasion. Unitunicate (an ascus in which both the inner and outer walls are more or less solid and do not separate during digestion) asci are cylindrical to club-shaped. Spraying benomyl, fentin acetate, edifenphos, and validamycin on leaves reduces the frequency of leaf scald considerably in the field. Captafol, mancozeb, and copper oxychloride foliar treatment also lowers the incidence and severity of the fungal disease. Many pathogens also grow opportunistically when the host breaks down its own cell walls, most often during fruit ripening [3]. Seeds can be treated with chemicals like benomyl, carbendazim, quitozene, and thiophanate-methyl to remove the disease. Spraying benomyl, fentin acetate, edifenphos, and validamycin on leaves reduces the frequency of leaf scald considerably in the field.

### Referece

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