

IDM Module for the Management of Leaf Curl Disease in Chilli

Upesh Kumar^{1*} and Suresh Kumar²

¹Krishi Vigyan Kendra, District – Patan, Gujarat, India

²F-1, Krishi Farm, Samnapur tiraha, Amarkantak Road, Dindori (M.P.), India

*Corresponding author

ABSTRACT

Chilli is one of the most important commercial crops of India. It is grown almost throughout the country. India is a major producer, consumer and exporter of chilli in the world. Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sehore (M.P.) are assess the Integrated Disease Management module (Resistant variety + seed treatment with Thiomethoxam 70 WS @ 3 gm/ kg + Soil application of corbofuron @ 15 kg/ha during transplanting of seedlings+ planting of maize as a barrier crop + roughing out of infected plants at initial stage of infection+ 2-3 spray of systemic insecticides before flowering) for the management of leaf curl disease in chilli during Kharif season from 2009-10 and 2010-11. Reduction of leaf curl disease incidence in demonstrated technology were ranges from 52.53 % to 56.70 % in 2009-10 and 2010-11, respectively over farmers practice resulted enhance the average productivity were ranges from 18.28 % to 20.73 %.

Keywords

Chilli, Leaf curl disease, Crop, India.

Article Info

Accepted:
21 August 2017
Available Online:
10 September 2017

Introduction

Chilli (*Capsicum annum* L.) is an important spice crop grown for its fruits, which are used in green as well as ripe dried form for its pungency. Chilli belongs to the genus *Capsicum* family Solanaceae. Chilli has two important commercial qualities. If some varieties are famous for red colour because of the capsathin, others are known for biting pungency attributed by capsin. The chilli is known for its flavor and pungency due to capsin and having a medicinal value. It has tonic and carminative action. The enzyme isolated from chilli is used in the treatment of certain type of cancers. Green chilli contains a good amount of vitamin C and is also a good source of vitamin A and B.

It contains small quantities of protein, fats, carbohydrates and minerals like phosphorus, iron and calcium.

The chilli leaf curl virus (CLCV) disease on chilli was first reported in Pakistan by Shih *et al.*, (2003) and in India by Senanayake *et al.*, (2006). Chilli crop suffers from a large number of viral, fungal, bacterial, nematode and phytoplasma diseases. Of the several diseases, viruses are known to cause different symptoms like mosaic, ring spot, curling, yellowing, etc., on chilli and these symptoms result in heavy losses. Leaf curl virus in chilli has also been reported in India (Muniyappa and Veeresh, 1984). Earlier some workers

have conducted studies on viral diseases on chilli considering the destructive nature, the extent of yield losses due to leaf curl complex ranged from 25 to 80 per cent (Pandurange Gouda, 1979).

Leaf curl virus is more prevalent disease in most chilli growing areas in sehere district. Chilli leaf curl virus cause vein clearing on young leaves at early stage of infection, upward or downward curling of young and old leaves and plant stunted in most cases. Curling of fruit are could be seen in mature plants. Leaf curl virus is transmitted by White fly. Sugiura *et al.*, (1975) reported that chilli leaf curl virus dose not persist throughout the life span of the vector. Field experiments of chilli leaf curl are caused by CLCV transmitted by White fly and curl induced by mite and thrips feeding injury (Johnpulle, 1939). Leaf curl disease caused by mite showing downward curling of leaves, partial suppression of lamina near the petiole end and shiny bronze colour on the lower surface of leaves. Leaf curl due to thrips resulted upward curling of leaves and interveinal buckling. Leaf crinkle or leaf curl complex was observed on chillies by Hussain (1932). The vein clearing and leaf malformation was reported by Fernando and Pieries (1967). Curling of leaf margin, reduction in leaf size, vein clearing were observed in India, Sri Lanka and USA (Puttarudraih, 1959).

Leaf curl disease of chilli was emerged as a serious problem in Jodhpur district, the major chilli growing area of Rajsthan state. During December, very high disease incidence up to 100% observed in farmer's fields in Narwa and Tinwari villages. The characteristic field symptoms were upward curling, puckering and reduced size of leaves. Severely affected plants were stunted and produced no fruit. The virus from Narwa village was transmitted by whitefly (*Bemisia tabaci*) of test plants, which produced vein clearing, curling and

stunting symptoms (Senanayake *et al.*, 2006). Tomato leaf curl Joydebpur virus symptoms on chilli were as mild yellowing, severe leaf curling, leaf distortion, stunting and blistering observed in the fields of Ludhiana, Punjab State, India (Shih *et al.*, 2006)

The disease is characterised by puckering of leaf blade, and gradual reduction in the size. Diseased plants flower poorly with low fruit set. In case of leaf curl the disease is characterised by curling of the leaves, and thickening and swelling of veins. In advanced stages the whole plant appears bushy, with stunted growth and fewer flowers.

Materials and Methods

The present study was carried out by the Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Sehore (M.P.) during Kharif season from 2009-10 and 2010-11 in farmer's field of in adopted villages of Krishi Vigyan Kendra. The total number of farmers under this programme was 10. For the assessment of technology, one control plot was also kept where farmer's practice was carried out. Data were collected with the help of personal contact and observations on yield data was also recorded at the time of threshing. The yield of each experiment was recorded in a systematic manner and the yield of farmer's practices was also recorded at the same time.

The results of farmers practice were compared with the technology of IDM module for the management of leaf curl disease in chilli – "Resistant variety + seed treatment with Thiomethoxam 70 WS @ 3 gm/ kg + Soil application of corbofuron @ 15 kg/ha during transplanting of seedlings+ planting of maize as a barrier crop + roughing out of infected plants at initial stage of infection+ 2-3 spray of systemic insecticides before flowering".

The observations on number of plants infected with the leaf curl disease (CLCV) were recorded at 20 days interval till physiological maturity. The percentage of disease incidence was assessed by recording the number of plants showing disease symptoms out of total number of plants examined by using the formula mentioned below.

$$\text{Per cent disease incidence} = \frac{\text{Number of diseased plants} \times 100}{\text{Total number of plants examined}}$$

The yield data were collected from both the demonstration and farmer's practice and workout to calculate the technology gap; extension gap and the technology index as given below (Samui *et al.*, 2000).

$$\text{Technology gap} = \text{Potential yield-demonstration yield}$$

$$\text{Extension gap} = \text{Demonstration yield} - \text{farmer's yield}$$

$$\text{Technology index} = \frac{(\text{Potential yield-demonstration yield}) \times 100}{\text{Potential yield}}$$

Results and Discussion

Total 10 no of experiments were conducted at farmer's field in their farming situation. Table

1 revealed that the reduction of leaf curl disease incidence in demonstrated technology were ranges from 52.53 % to 56.70 % in 2009-10 and 2010-11, respectively over farmers practice. The average yield under demonstration fluctuated and ranged from 85.4 q ha⁻¹ and 86.2 q ha⁻¹ during the 2009-10 and 2010-11, respectively. The results clearly indicated that the yield of chilli could be increased by 18.28 % to 20.73 % over the yield obtained under farmer's practices of chilli cultivation due to adoption of IDM module for the management of leaf curl disease. Dixit and Singh (2003) were also found the similar type of findings.

The extension gap which ranged from 13.2 q ha⁻¹ to 14.8 q ha⁻¹ during the period of study emphasized the need to educate the farmers through various means for adoption of Integrated Disease Management module for the management of leaf curl disease in chilli.

The technology gap was ranged from 23.8 q ha⁻¹ to 24.6 q ha⁻¹, respectively in 2010-11 and 2009-10. The technology gap observed may be attributed to the dissimilarity in the trends adopted by farmers, day by day enhancing pest infestation as well as changing weather condition. Hence timely application of IDM technology for manage leaf curl disease in chilli incidence resulted minimize the technology gap for yield level of different situations.

Table.1 Disease incidence, productivity, extension gap, technology gap and technology index of chilli

Year	Disease incidence (%)			Yield q/ha			Extension gap q/ha	Technology gap q/ha	Technology index%
	T1	T2	% reduction	T1	T2	% increase			
2011-12	20.6	9.8	-52.43	72.2	85.4	18.28	13.2	24.6	22.36
2015-16	19.4	8.4	-56.70	71.4	86.2	20.73	14.8	23.8	21.64
Mean	20	9.1	-54.56	71.8	85.8	19.51	14	24.2	22.0

Table.2 Economics analysis

Year	Demonstration			Farmer practices			Additional cost of cultivation Rs ha ⁻¹	Additional net return Rs ha ⁻¹	Incremental benefit cost ratio	
	Cost of cultivation Rs ha ⁻¹	Gross returns Rs ha ⁻¹	Net return Rs ha ⁻¹	Cost of cultivation Rs ha ⁻¹	Gross returns Rs ha ⁻¹	Net return Rs ha ⁻¹			T1	T2
2015-16	50900	155160	104260	48700	107100	58400	2200	45860	2.20	3.05
Mean	50800	141630	90830	48450	107700	59250	2350	31580	2.22	2.79

T1- Farmers practice, T2 – Recommended practice

The technology index shows that the feasibility of the evolved technology at the farmer’s fields. The lower value of technology index more feasibility of the technology. As such, reduction of technology index from 22.36 % in 2009-10 and 21.64 % in 2010-11. The variation in yield from location to location can be accounted for varying climatic condition, prevailing microclimatic and variation in agricultural practices followed by farmers resulted very in yellow mosaic disease incidence. More or less similar findings are found by Sagar and Chandra, 2004.

Table 2 showed that the cost of production under assessment was Rs. 15200 to Rs. 15500 per hectare in 2011-12 and 2015-16, respectively while the cost of farmer practice (FP) Rs.50700 to 50900 ha⁻¹ in 2009-10 and 2010-11, respectively. The data were also revealed that the average net return from technology Rs 90830 ha⁻¹, while average net return from farmers practice was Rs. 59250 ha⁻¹. It means the net return from assessed technology was higher than farmer’s practices. Similar finding are found by Kumar and Kumar, 2012. The additional cost Rs.2500 to Rs.2200 gave additional net return, it was ranged Rs. 17300 to Rs. 45860 per hectare in 2009-10 and 2010-11, respectively. The increased benefit: cost ratio

was also calculated, it was ranged from 1:2.53 to 1:3.05 in demonstration and 1:2.25 to 1:2.20 in farmers practice, respectively in 2009-10 and 2010-11.

Thus, it was clearly showed that the IDM modules for the management of leaf curl disease in chilli are more effective technology over farmers practice. In this technology eco-friendly and timely manage the yellow mosaic disease in green gram resulted enhance the net profit. The results indicated that the assessed technology has given a good impact among the farming community of Sehore district as they were motivated for future adoption of the technology.

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How to cite this article:

Upesh Kumar and Suresh Kumar. 2017. IDM Module for the Management of Leaf Curl Disease in Chilli. *Int.J.Curr.Microbiol.App.Sci.* 6(9): 2087-2091.
doi: <https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2017.609.256>