

Prevalence of different foliar and tuber diseases on different varieties of potato

Sher Muhammad*¹, Muhammad Shahbaz¹, Muhammad Iqbal¹, Arfan Sarwar Wahla¹, Qurban Ali², Muhammad Tasdiq Hussain Shahid¹, Muhammad Shafiq Tariq¹

Key words: Rhizoctonia solani, Fusarium wilt, Foliar diseases, Tuber diseases, Streptomyces scabies

Abstract

Background: Potato is a starchy and tuberous crop from the perennial *Solanum tuberosum* of the Solanaceae family. The annually consumed diet of an average global citizen in the first decade of the 21st century included about 33 kg (73 lbs) of potato. Potato has become an important strategic vegetable crop of Pakistan. Therefore, potato health management has assumed new proportions which require continuous monitoring and mapping of the disease problems in the country.

Methodology: In this study thirty genotypes of potato were evaluated for resistance/tolerance against foliar and tuber diseases. The trial was conducted in accordance with randomized complete block design (RCBD) with three replications and the results were statistically analyzed. Different normal agronomic and plant protection measures were carried out in the crop. Data regarding disease incidence was recorded.

Results: Results indicated soil and seed borne diseases are most widespread and are likely to become major threat to potato production in Pakistan. Among these stem canker (*Rhizoctonia solani*) and black scurf, fusarium wilt and common scab (*Streptomyces scabies*) are major diseases and present in almost all production zones. Among viral diseases, potato leaf roll virus (PLRV) was the major disease. Mop top virus has been also found on some genotypes. Significant correlation was reported among emergence percentage, potato leaf roll virus, early blight of potato, black leg, potato virus Y (PVY), fusarium wilt, rhizocotonia and potato yield.

Conclusion: It was found that emergence percentage was significantly correlated with PLRV, PVY, fusarium wilt, rhizocotonia and potato yield while negative and significant correlation was reported for black leg and cracking. The significant correlations indicated that emergence was greatly affected by attack of different pathogens and potato yield also decreased due to loss of emergence.

¹Corresponding author: Sher Muhammad (Email: sher1325@hotmail.com)

*Potato Research Institute, Sahiwal - Pakistan

**Department of Plant Breeding and Genetics, University of Agriculture Faisalabad - Pakistan

Introduction

Potato is starchy, tuberous crop from the perennial *Solanum tuberosum* belonging to Solanaceae family. The word potato is referred to the plant itself in addition, the edible tuber. It is world's fourth largest food crop, following rice, wheat, and maize. The annually consumed diet of an average global citizen in the first decade of the 21st century included about 33 kg (73 lbs) of potato. Potato has become an important strategic vegetable crop of Pakistan. Therefore, potato health management has assumed new proportions which require continuous monitoring and mapping of the disease problems in the country. However, the local importance of potato is enormously variable and rapidly changing. It has always been an essential crop in Europe where production, per capita is still the highest in the world, but the most rapid development over the past few decades has occurred in southern and eastern Asia. China is now largest potato producing country all over the world, and nearly a third of the world's potatoes are harvested in China and India. There are number of diseases affecting potato crop, caused by fungi, bacteria, mycoplasma like bodies, viruses and nematodes. In Syria PVY, Potato virus S (PVS), Cucumber mosaic virus and Potato leaf roll virus were identified with infection rates of 54.2, 8.4, 3.7 and 0.9%, respectively. The overall rate of virus infection was as high as 72.9% in ware potato fields [1]. However, presence of a number of other potato diseases is also reported [2-4]. Weideman (1980) conducted a field survey of potato diseases in selected districts of Pakistan. This collaboration continues and providing valuable

information. This study provides an overview of recent distributional trends of various potato diseases like, Potato leaf roll virus, Potato Virus Y, Fusarium Wilt, Black leg, Early Blight of Potato, *Rhizoctonia A*, scab, *Rhizoctonia* and cracking in Pakistan.

Methods

A total of 30 local strains/varieties of potato were evaluated for resistant/tolerant against foliar and tuber diseases at Potato Research Institute, Sahiwal. The material was sown on 09.10.2010, keeping a distance of plant to plant as 20 cm and row to row distances as 20 cm and 75 cm. The plot size was 7 x 0.75 m. The trial was conducted according to the RCBD with three replications and the results were analyzed statistically according to the formula given by Steel and Torrie (1980) [5]. Normal agronomic and plant protection measures were achieved in the crop. Data regarding disease incidence was recorded. For visual disease assessment, disease incidence was taken into account. Disease incidence was based on percentage of plants in a field or tubers in sample showing disease symptoms. Detailed results are presented in various reports about the potato diseases [6-10].

Results

Thirty (30) different strains were sown and checked the prevalence of different foliar and tuber diseases. In case of foliar diseases, FD49-28 found the maximum (2%) early blight followed by SH-5 (1.7%).

Sr. No.	Strain	Emer%	Foliar Diseases (%)						Tuber Diseases (%)			Yield (t/ha)
			PLRV	PVY	F.W	B.Leg	EB	Rhiz A	Scab	Rhiz	Crack	
1	FD 49-28	51.4	0.0	0	0	1	2.0	0	5.0	0	2.0	10.8
2	N-18	83.8	0.0	0	0	0	0.3	0	1.3	0	0	32.4
3	FD 52-2	81.9	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	3.3	3.0	4.0	23.5
4	FD 1-8	81.0	0.7	0.3	0	0.3	0	0.3	3.0	4.3	1.0	21.0
5	FD 69-1	75.2	0.3	0.3	0	0.3	0	0	4.0	4.0	1.0	33.0
6	FD 71-1	85.7	1.0	1.3	0	0.7	1.3	1.7	2.3	5.3	5.3	36.2
7	FD 35-25	78.1	2.3	1.3	0	0	1.3	1.0	3.0	8.0	0.7	21.0
8	FD 3-10	54.3	0.6	1.7	0	0.7	0	1.7	3.0	7.0	0	21.0
9	SH-5	89.5	0	0.7	0	1.0	1.7	1.7	5.0	9.0	0.3	29.9
10	FD 48-54	49.5	0	0.3	0	0.7	0.7	1.7	5.0	3.7	6.7	13.3
11	FD 8-3	82.9	0	0	0	0	0.7	0.3	2.6	1.0	0.3	28.0
12	FD 61-3	88.6	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	3.0	2.3	0	29.2
13	FD 44-26	91.4	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	2.6	3.0	4.0	28.0
14	SH-704	82.9	0.3	0	0	0	2.0	0	2.3	0	0	28.0
15	FD 48-4	89.5	2.0	1.0	0	0	1.0	0.3	5.0	3.3	0.7	19.7
16	FD 35-36	88.6	0.7	1.0	0.7	0	1.0	1.3	4.3	4.7	0.7	25.4
17	SH-692	87.6	0.3	0.3	0	0	0.3	0	3.3	2.7	1.3	26.0
18	SH-297	30.5	0.3	0.0	0	0	0	0	2.7	5.0	3.0	24.1
19	FD 51-3	34.3	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.3	0	3.7	1.0	4.0	22.2
20	FD 65-8	38.1	0.7	0.0	0	0	1.0	1.3	2.3	0.0	1.7	8.9
21	FD 1-10	80.0	1.0	0.0	0.7	0	0.3	1.0	1.3	5.0	0	23.5
22	393619-44	86.6	0.0	0	0	0	1.3	0	4.3	10.6	0	31.8
23	FD 19-2	80.9	0	0	0.7	0	0.7	1.3	2.7	5.7	3.0	25.4
24	FD 49-62	82.5	0	0	0	0	0.7	0	5.3	4.3	0	22.9
25	Fsd. Red	58.1	0	0	0	0	0.3	0.6	2.3	6.3	0.7	19.7
26	FD 3-9	74.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.3	4.3	1.7	24.8
27	N-34	85.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.7	2.0	0.7	35.0
28	FD 8-1	61.0	0	0	0	0	1.7	0	4.3	6.3	4.7	20.3
29	FD 1-3	76.2	0.67	0	0	0	1.0	0	2.3	6.0	0.7	26.0
30	FD 51-5	75.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.3	5.3	1.7	28.0
LSD 5%		10.6	1.6	0.7	2.0	1.1	0.7	0.6	3.9	2.3	3.3	6.2

Table 1: Mean performance of various diseases in potato

Diseases/Trait	Emergence %	Potato leaf roll virus	Potato Virus Y	Fusarium Wilt	Black leg	Early Blight of Potato	Rhizoctonia A	Scab	Rhizoctonia	Cracking
Potato leaf roll virus	0.181**									
Potato Virus Y	0.1251**	0.6145*								
Fusarium Wilt	0.1854**	0.0976	0.0418							
Black leg	-0.1545**	-0.0805	0.4256*	-0.1676**						
Early Blight of Potato	0.0351	0.1413**	0.1634**	0.0069	0.3369*					
Rhizoctonia A	-0.0783	0.2592*	0.6324*	0.3725*	0.515*	0.2111*				
Scab	-0.0627	-0.116	0.1227	-0.148**	0.3214*	0.262*	-0.0097			
Rhizoctonia	0.1598**	0.1645**	0.375*	0.1298	0.1376	0.1065	0.3255*	0.2436*		
Cracking	-0.377*	-0.0948	-0.0475	-0.0795	0.2066*	0.0086	0.1594**	0.1659**	-0.0687	
Yield (t/ha)	0.6281*	-0.1344	0.0229	0.007	-0.1606**	-0.1982*	-0.19	-0.3067*	0.1845**	-0.2188*

Table 2: Correlation among various diseases and yield of potato

Similarly for Fusarium wilt (*Fusarium oxysporum*) and Black Leg (*Erwinia corotovora*) exhibited 0.7% on genotypes FD 35-36, FD 1-10 and 1% on genotype FD 49-28 respectively. In case of viral diseases on the basis of visual observation, the genotype FD 35-25 showed the maximum (2.3%) prevalence of PLRV followed by FD48-4 and FD 71-1 with 2.0 and 1.0% respectively. The genotype FD3-10 depicted 1.7% PVY. As regard tuber diseases FD3-9 had showed 5.3% common Scab followed by FD48-54 (5%). Similarly for black scurf (*Rhizoctonia solani*) 393619-44 exhibited maximum value 10.6% followed by SH-5 (9%) and for cracking FD48-54 had showed incidence 6.7% followed by FD71-1 (5.3%) (Table 1).

It was found that among the foliar diseases fusarium wilt showed maximum value 0.7%. Similarly among the tuber diseases common scab was increasing in its distribution. Among viral diseases, PLRV remains the major disease. However, PVY and PVM were increasing. Mop top virus has been also found on some genotypes. It was found that significantly correlation reported among emergence percentage, PLRV, early blight of potato, black leg, PVY, fusarium wilt, rhizoctonia and potato yield. It was concluded that the attack of one disease may become the cause favorable conditions for other pathogens to attack and damage potato to decrease production.

Discussion

It was found from table 2 that Emergence percentage was significantly correlated with PLRV, PVY, fusarium wilt, rhizoctonia and

potato yield while negative and significant correlation was reported for black leg and cracking. The significant correlations indicated that emergence was greatly affected by attack of different pathogens and potato yield also decreased due to loss of emergence [11]. PLRV was significantly correlated with PVY, early blight of potato, rhizoctonia A and rhizoctonia. Significant correlations indicated that the attack of pathogens was associated with each other and caused damage of potato tuber simultaneously [12]. PVY was significantly correlated with emergence percentage, PLRV, black leg, early blight of potato, rhizoctonia A and rhizoctonia. Significant correlations indicated that the attack of pathogens was associated with each other and caused damage of potato tuber simultaneously. Fusarium Wilt was significantly correlated with emergence percentage and rhizoctonia while negatively correlated with black leg and scab. Positive correlations indicated that pathogens attacked at same time but negative correlation showed that the attack of pathogens may cause to increase or decrease each other's effect [13]. Black leg was significantly correlated with PVY, early blight of potato, early blight of potato, rhizoctonia A and cracking while negatively correlated with emergence percentage, fusarium wilt and potato yield. Positive correlation indicated that pathogens attacked at same time have positive effect on each other's pathogenicity against plant i.e. assisting each other for more severe attack. Early blight of potato was significantly correlated with PLRV, PVY, rhizoctonia A and scab. Positive correlation indicated that

the attack of early blight of potato make it favorable to other diseases to attack on the potato [14]. Rhizocotonia A as a foliar disease was significantly correlated with PVY, early blight of potato, early blight of potato, black leg, fusarium wilt and cracking. Scab was significantly correlated with early blight of potato, black leg, rhizocotonia and cracking while negatively and significantly correlated with potato yield [15]. Positive and significant correlations indicated that the attack of early blight of potato make it favorable to other diseases to attack on the potato and caused to decrease the yield of potato.

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