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Rhizome rot of ginger-management through non-chemical approach

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ABSTRACT

Ginger (*Zingiber officinale* Rosc.) an important spice crop grown in different states of India especially Himachal Pradesh, a hilly area situated in northern Himalayas. *Pythium* and *Fusarium* are the main fungus which affect the crop in a drastic manner. Ginger rhizome diseases are both rhizome seed and soil borne and their chemical management leads to notorious effect on environment and ecosystem. Therefore, an attempt to work out for isolation of *Pythium* and *Fusarium* sp. (major pathogens causing ginger rot) from Sirmaur and Solan areas of the state and research emphasized on non-chemical management of these fungal diseases. Hot water treatment of ginger rhizomes at different temperatures excluded the maximum rhizome borne inoculum through eradication. Among the biocontrol agents *T. harzianum* was found more effective for pathogenic fungal inhibition recorded as (50.28%) followed by *T. hamatum* (44.94%) and *Streptomyces* sp. (40.11%).

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