

## CONTROL OF POWDERY MILDEW (*ERYSIPHE POLYGONI* D.C.) WITH DIFFERENT FUNGICIDES IN PEA (*PISUM SATIVUM* L.)

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### ABSTRACT

Experiments were conducted at Agricultural Research Station Dera Ismail Khan and on farmer's field during 1983-84 and 1984-85 respectively. Six different fungicides were applied to control the disease. All the chemicals controlled the disease effectively, Bayleton 5 W.P. @ 225 gm./100 litres of water and Nimrod @ 100 ml./100 litres of water were found to be the most effective which reduced the disease intensity to 1.25 and 2.37% level respectively against 66.85% in the check with a consequent production of 7.49 and 7.18 ton./ha respectively as compared with 2.25 ton./ha in control plot.

### INTRODUCTION

Pea *Pisum sativum* L. is a popular and important winter vegetable; which is eaten in a variety of dishes. Green pea is rich and comparatively cheaper source of proteins among the fresh vegetables. Pea is attacked by many disease, but powdery mildew caused by *Erysiphe polygoni* D.C. is wide spread and dreaded disease which inflicts heavy losses to farmers all over the country. Development of resistant varieties is a rational approach to combat a disease. When genetic resistance is not available or resistant cultivar are not grown then chemical control works effectively to check the disease and prevent the economic losses. Keeping this in view, certain chemicals were tested for the control of disease.