



**Studies on Sensitivity of Different Types of Sugars on Metalaxyl Resistant  
Strain of *Phytophthora drechsleri sp.cajani*.**



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**ABSTRACT**

Resistance in a pathogen population becomes important when the frequency of resistant strains builds up to dominate the otherwise sensitive population. The built up of resistant strains is caused by the frequent use of the site-specific fungicide which exerts a selection pressure on the population (Thind, 2008). Fungal pathogens resistant to a particular fungicide may vary in pathogenicity and fitness (ability to compete and survive in nature). Fungicides are an important tool for managing fungal crop diseases, which is a major production problem in many

areas of world. Application of fungicides is presently the principle practice in most crops for managing diseases. These fungicides generally have a high risk of developing resistance because they have specific modes of action (McGrath, 2001). The fungicide such as Metalaxyl was recommended against *Phytophthora* blight of pigeon pea. It was a commonly used fungicide against tur blight in several parts of India. In the recent years the sensitivity of *Phytophthora drechsleri sp.cajani* has been decreased towards Metalaxyl. Metalaxyl is a systemic fungicide a very minute

concentration was enough to manage pigeon pea stem blight disease caused by *Phytophthora drechsleri* sp,cajani. To manage the metalaxyl resistant strains of *Phytophthora drechsleri* sp,cajani,we have isolated the *Phytophthora* from infected stem of tur. This indicates that the sugar is

an essential ingredient required for growth and development of pathogenic fungi. If we develop sugar free varieties of tur (*cajanus cajan*) it is possible to avoid infection of *phytophthora drechsleri* and we can avoid losses caused by the blight disease.

**Keywords:** *Phytophthora drechsleri* sp,cajani, Fungicide and Metalaxyl