


Rhizome soft rot of ginger

Pythium aphanidermatum, *Pythium myriotylum* Aduwa ko gano kuhine rog

 <p>Rhizome rot of ginger (www.krishisewa.com)</p>	Prevention	Monitoring	Direct Control	Direct Control	Restrictions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collect and burn weeds and crop debris from the previous season When preparing land apply 10 kg of neem cake/ropani to the soil to control rhizome fly Only use healthy seed rhizome Before planting consider submerging seed rhizomes in <i>Trichoderma viridae</i> at 10 gm/lit water for 10-15 min, or in Mancozeb at 2 gm/lit water for 5 min Avoid dense planting of crop, recommended spacing is 45x30-35 cm Avoid build-up of excess water in field by providing good drainage Rotate crop with finger millet after 3 years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspect the plants weekly, check for wilting. Uproot a few wilted plants and look for rhizome rot. Take action on the whole field if you see a minimum of one case of rhizome rot 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uproot infected plant and destroy them 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Always use appropriate PPE when handling pesticides Copperoxychloride (CoC), applied as a drench immediately after taking out mother rhizome (Bruni or Budhi), at 2 gm/lit water and 500 ml per plant. drench only in infected plants to prevent spread/infection Mancozeb 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CoC is a WHO class II pesticide (moderately hazardous), Waiting period of CoC is 21 days Mancozeb is WHO class U (IV) (Unlikely to present acute health hazard). Mancozeb is dangerous to the environment, fish and other aquatic organisms. Do not empty into drains, ditches, rivers, etc.



Nepal

CREATED/UPDATED: March 2014

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