

## **Chemical Control Management Strategies for Corm Rot in *Gladiolus communis* L. under Field Conditions**

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**Abstract :** Corm rot is caused by the fungus *Fusarium oxysporum* f.sp. *gladioli* and it causes remarkable losses to the growers. Experiment was conducted in order to find some viable recommendations for this agronomically as well as economically important problem. Four fungicides, namely Carbendazim, Mancozeb, Thiophanate methyl and Chlorothalonil were used to control corm rot in gladiolus field. Fungicides were applied singly as foliar, in irrigation as well as with sulphuric acid in variable doses. The results revealed that application of all fungicides was variably effective to control corm rot in acid mixed irrigation followed by fungicide in irrigation. The application of all fungicides in various combinations was observed to be ineffective at all three doses.

**Keywords :** gladiolus, corm rot, *Fusarium oxysporum*, fungicides

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