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Research Article

Effect of Integration of Eco-friendly Components for the Management of Stem Rot of Berseem Caused by *Sclerotinia* spp. Under *In Vivo* Conditions

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Abstract

Stem rot of berseem caused by *Sclerotinia* spp. is the most devastating and cosmopolitan plant disease, infecting more than 400 species of plants worldwide. The disease is reported to cause by a soil-borne plant pathogen and is responsible for significant amount of green fodder and seed yield losses in the forage crop. Integrated disease management is the practice of using a range of measures to prevent and manage diseases in crops. Total seven different combinations of eco-friendly components were integrated for their effect on the management of stem rot of berseem caused by *Sclerotinia* spp. under *in vivo* conditions. The experiment was conducted in a polyhouse using sick soil pots. Out of them, treatment T7 (TRN-10 + *Eupatorium adenophorum* + panchgavya + ghanjeevamrit) was found the most promising integration for the management of the stem rot disease, with terminal disease severity (13.17%) & AUDPC value (177.33) and maximum disease control (75.00%) after 35 days of inoculation. Thus it was inferred that the integration of various eco-friendly management components proved to be most effective in reducing the disease severity of stem rot of berseem.

Key words: Berseem, fodder, stem rot, *Sclerotinia* spp., yield loss

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