

Biochemical changes in dry root rot (*Macrophomina phaseolina*) Infected Plants of green gram

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Abstract

Green gram (*Vigna radiata* L.) also known as green gram, is an important pulse crop providing vegetable protein for people throughout the world. It is being suffered by several fungal, bacterial, and viral diseases but dry root rot of mungbean incited by *Macrophomina phaseolina* (Tassi) Goid. is the most common problem in mungbean growing areas in India. The total sugar, reducing sugar, non reducing sugar and soluble protein were higher in healthy roots as compared to diseased roots in all the tested varieties i.e., SML-668, MH-2-15, and IPM-02-03. Maximum reduction in total sugar, reducing sugar, non reducing sugar and soluble protein was found in SML-668 followed by MH-2-15, while total phenol content was higher in diseased roots as compared to healthy tissues of all the tested varieties. Maximum increase in total phenol was observed in diseased roots of SML-668 followed by MH-2-15. In conclusion, it is clear from the data that total sugar, reducing, non reducing and soluble protein was higher in healthy roots as compared to diseased roots in all the tested varieties. while total phenol content was higher in diseased roots as compared to healthy tissue.

Biography

Mohit Kumar is working as an assistant professor in Department of Plant Pathology, College of Agriculture, Bikaner, India. He has published many scientific research articles in national and international journals that have been cited more than 40 times.

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