GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH & EDUCATION

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1496
TO BE ANSWERED ON 29TH JULY, 2025

MANAGEMENT AND CONTAINING SPREAD OF SCLEROTINIA ROT IN MUSTARD

1496. SHRI CHAVAN RAVINDRA VASANTRAO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्री be pleased to state:

(a) whether ICAR-Indian Institute of Rapeseed Mustard Research could get success in management and containing spread of Sclerotinia rot in major Mustard growing are in different States;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the specific States that witnessed increasing incidence in the past five years and the average yield losses;

(c) the details of action taken against the concerned responsible for open field trials and its area wide spread; and

(d) the details of measures except of quarantine which have been taken to prevent invasive pests establishing in our country especially in view of climatic change?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE
कृषि और किसान कल्याण राज्य मंत्री (SHRI BHAGIRATH CHOUDHARY)

(a): Yes. The Integrated Pest Management practices including chemical, biological, and nutrient management options are recommended to control Sclerotinia rot disease in major mustard growing areas in different states.

(b): States which have witnessed increasing incidence of Sclerotinia rot include Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. The increasing incidences are attributed to factors like widely adopted monocropping practices and cultivation of rapeseed-mustard under irrigated conditions. The yield loss due to Sclerotinia rot in rapeseed-mustard varies, depends on the disease incidence and infection at a particular plant growth stage. Average yield losses in infected plants varies from 50-100% depending upon stage at which plant is infected.

(c): This disease was first reported in 1915 in India. As the pathogen of this disease is not invasive, there is no restrictions of the open field trials in mustard.

(d): Popularization of Integrated disease management measures including, deep summer ploughing, seed treatment with *Trichoderma harzianum* @ 10 g/kg seed, foliar spray of Propiconazole 25 EC @ 0.05% at 40-45 DAS and 65-70 DAS, balanced fertilizer application and avoiding irrigation during critical disease development period (foggy weather) are major measures to curb this disease.

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