

Effect on mustard (*Brassica rapa*) varieties

Interaction between host density and fungus

Table shows effect of different host densities on white rust in *Brassica juncea* varieties

Crop: Mustard
Stress 1: Three plant density treatments corresponding to T1-(20X 5)cm², T2= (30X 10) cm² and T3= (40X 15) cm².
Stress 2: *Albugo candida*
Stage of the plant: All growth stages

Plant	Treatments		Plants response to combined stress	
	Host density	Fungus	Disease severity (%)**	Parameter Type *
Lamtachabi	(20x5) cm ²	<i>A.candida</i>	16.25	Type B
	(30x10) cm ²	<i>A.candida</i>	14.84	
	(40x15) cm ²	<i>A.candida</i>	12.7	
Local Yella	(20x5) cm ²	<i>A.candida</i>	16.01	
	(30x10) cm ²	<i>A.candida</i>	14.04	
	(40x15) cm ²	<i>A.candida</i>	11.03	

For raw data – Click here (.xlsx file)

Reference-

Devi YP. Effect of Traditional Agronomic Practices on White Rust of Rapeseed – Mustard under Organic Farming System in Manipur. Current Agriculture Research Journal 2017; 5(3), 354-358.

Note:

* - For more information on parameters classification, please refer to 'methodology' tab.

** Values presented as they were in the source articles without subjecting them to the calculation.

The inference from the study: Devi, 2017 showed that increasing plant spacing leads to a reduction in the severity of white rust in both varieties of mustard. The variety Lamtachabi was found to be relatively less susceptible to white rust than the variety Local Yella.

Severity of white rust of mustard decreases with increase in plant spacing.