

Phomanebulosa (Pycnidia) Reported on Tridax Procumbens plant from kamplee Cantonement (Nagpur) Region

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Abstract :-

Hyphomycetes group of fungi imperfecti (Deuteromycetes), where a perfect reproductive Stage is unknown and matter of controversy. a sexual reproduction by conidia. In some cases thick walled side flash shaped receptacle (Pycnidia) or Soucer shaped structure is identified as a perfect character of phoma.

Keyword :-(CMI) KEW Common wealth mycological institute (LPBC) Lepto phenol cotton blue Phomanebulosa, Tridaxprocumbens.

INTRODUCTION:

Phomesnebulosa is commonly found on agava species, nephrolepis, mangifera, Canna, citrus, is (a common example of host) but this time phoma is infected to a member of compositae family. Especially medicinal plant which is rich source of iodine having huge medicinal property. Kambarmodi (tridexprocumbence) Ethanologically also very Important species. Phoma grow rapidly in primary stage white in colour later become olive green black in colour Kambarmodi (tridexprocumbence) is important for ethanobotanical tribes. Throughout the study of morphology of fungi Taxonomy and other details the literature was reviewed time to time. The references gave the information and update details prepares for the research. The supporting work has studied scientifically.

REVIEW OF LITERATRE:-

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Objective:-

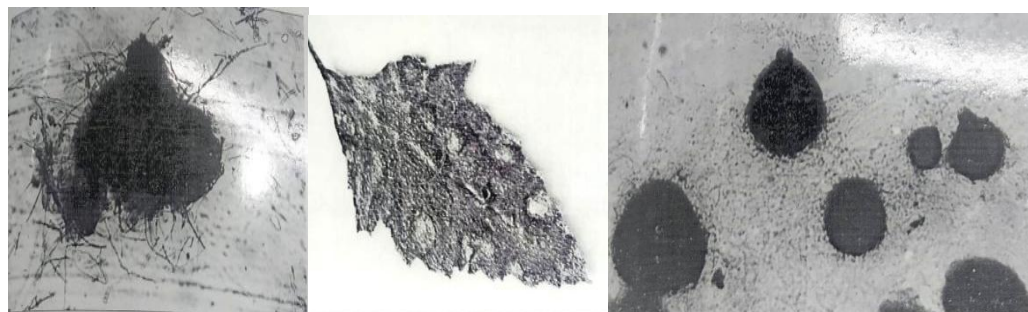
Aetheinobotanical (medicinal plant) from family Compositae (Taidaxpocumbance) infected by phoma species (phomanebulosa) from kamptee Cantonment area (Nagpur region) To enhanced listing of mycoflora. To established a new host for phomanebulosa. Tridexprocumbence plant from family compositae infected by phomanebulos.

1. Collection of Pathogen (Fungal Infection)
2. Sectioning of Sample (Herberium)
3. Staining (L.P.C.B.)
4. Microphotography, Com Pilation of Data Along With
5. Magnified Camera Lucida Diagrams (Skatches)
6. Review of Literature and Identification Of Pathogen

OBSERVATION:-

Hyphanegreenished, brown, Septet, branched. Pycnidia dark brown, with thick, dark boundary, globose, non-ostiolate, conidia unicellular, oval in shaped.

In early stage of infection spot appeared as small, whitished spot, anywhere on lamina Later on black circle developed around patch black dotted spots distributed throught out as a pycnidia. Black pycnidia were evidence in the lesion.



Result:-

Fungi imperfecti (Hyphomycetes) with variety of host also includes a new etheanobotanical plant from family compositae show infection of phoma-nebulosa in Kamptee Cantonment area Nagpur. Black Pycnidia scattered throughout lesion in dotted formate.

Conclusion:-

Fungs Imperfect hyphomycetes reported first time in Kamptee (Cantonement) (Nagpur). Another mile stone in work of identification of Deuteromycetes. With host medicinal plant rare Deuteromycetesphomanebulosa recorded from Nagpur region.

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