

A Severe Fruit Rot In Market

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The diseases play an important role in this great balancing act of nature. According to Smith *et al.* (1964) there are more than 250 known diseases of fruits and vegetables of them more than 150 diseases are caused by fungi. The data collected from some studies carried out in India on post-harvest diseases of fruits and vegetables, put the average loss at 20-30 percent (Mehta 1975). The injured *Averrhoa caroliniana* L. gets infected by fungal forms during Transit and storage the vegetable is commercial product utilized for edible. A survey in market and storage was made Hathras and Aligarh. the extent of the rotting ranged from 18-25% a time, the whole consignment is rendered unfit for human consumption. The diseased fruits were collected separately in sterilized in polythene bags and brought to laboratory for carrying out the present investigation.

The affected tissues were soft, brown, black and watery. Under atmospheric conditions reddish mass of spores appeared on the surface rotten tissues. (fig1)

To isolate the pathogen diseased fruits were surface with 0.1% $HgCl_2$. And cut in to

small bits which plated on P.D.A. and Czapek's agar media and incubated at $28^{\circ}C \pm 2^{\circ}C$. The fungi were isolated and the pathogenicity was tested with.

Replicated by artificial inoculation method of Tendon and Mishra (1969). Inoculated fruits were incubated at $28^{\circ}C \pm 2^{\circ}C$. corresponding controls were maintained. The fungi produced soft rot on fruits within 4-5 days and re-isolation from the yielded the same organism.

FUSARIUM OXYSPORUM ROT:-

The pathogen caused soft rot of kamrakh only through injury, which develops in the form of small circular green whitish green patches of 3rd day of incubation, increased in perimeter with the increase in incubation period, ultimately forming irregular with dark reddish cavity below the infected light brown-red rind. Internally the tissues were found to be macerated. The looked peach colour and emitted pungent smell. The pathogen decayed about 28-32% fruits tissues within 8 days of incubation.

FUSARIUM SOLOMI ROT:-

The fungus also developed soft rot. The incident tissues turned dark brown, black and water soaked with pungent smell exuded from the rotten tissues about 28-30% rot was recorded on 8th day of incubation.

TRICHODERMA VIRIDE ROT :-

The pathogen caused soft rot of kamrak only through injury, which develop in the form of small circular green whitish green patches of 3rd day of incubation, increased in parameter with the increase in incubation period, ultimately forming irregular with dark green cavity below the infected light brown-red ring. Internally the tissues were found to be macerated. The looked peach color and

emitted bad smell. The pathogen decayed about 20-22% fruit tissue within 8days of incubation.

ASPERGILLUS FLARUS ROT:-

Induced soft rot black rot that spread rapidly to spoil nearly half of the incubated fruits within 8 days and developed irregular shallow depression accompanied with secretion of black-yellow symptoms associated with the disease. The pathogen spoiled about 25% fruits within 8 days.

Latest work on fruit and vegetable rot given here. Pre-harvest rot of vegetable and fruits (Singh and Surbali 2001), occurrence of vegetable rots in market (Sharma and Som Kumar 2007) Sharma and Robin (2008), Verma (2009) soft rot of khira (Sharma and Khan 2011), New market disease of Ramphal (Sharma *et al* 2012).

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