

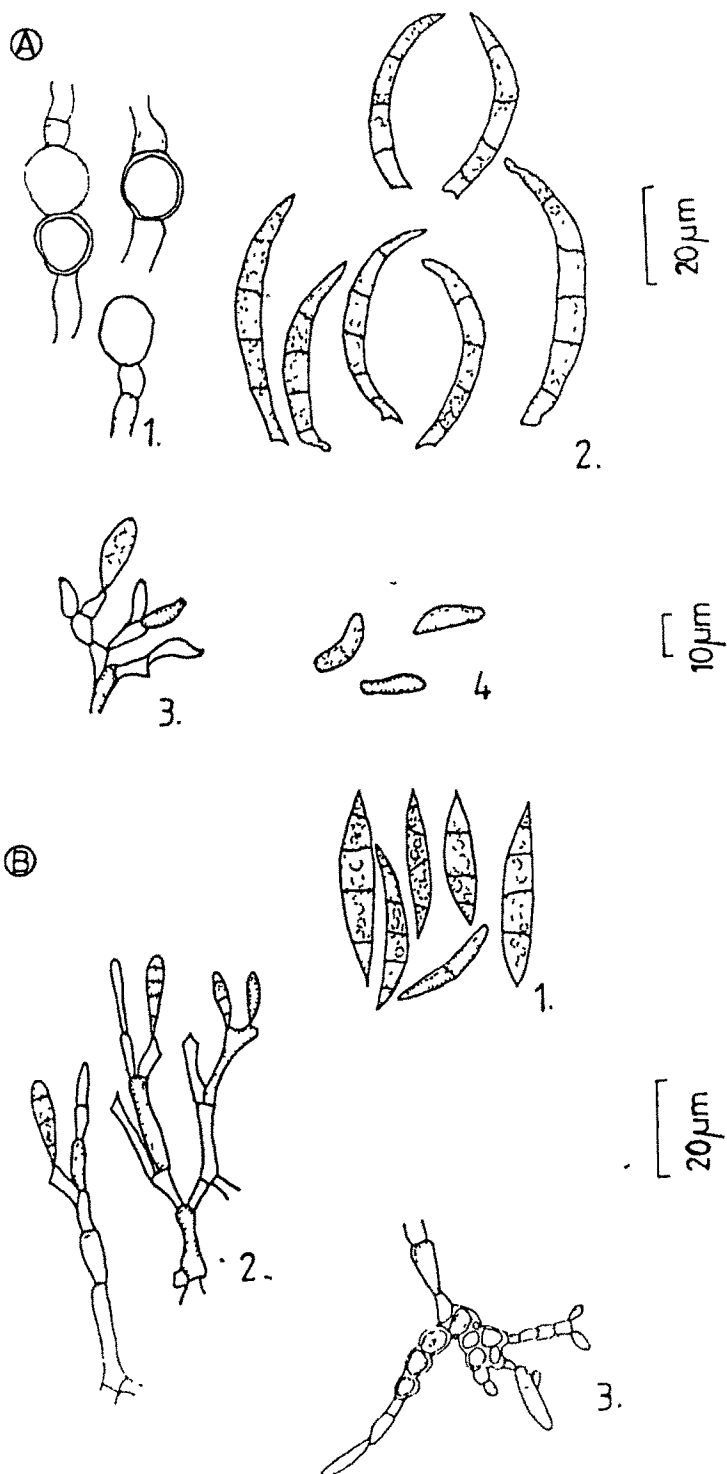


Fig.29

Fig. 30 A and B.

A. Fusarium oxysporum

1. Macroconidia.
2. Microconidia.
3. Chlamydospores.
4. Phialides.
5. Sporodochia.

B. Fusarium moniliforme

1. Microconidia.
2. Macroconidia.
3. Phialides.
4. Conidiophore With Conidia.

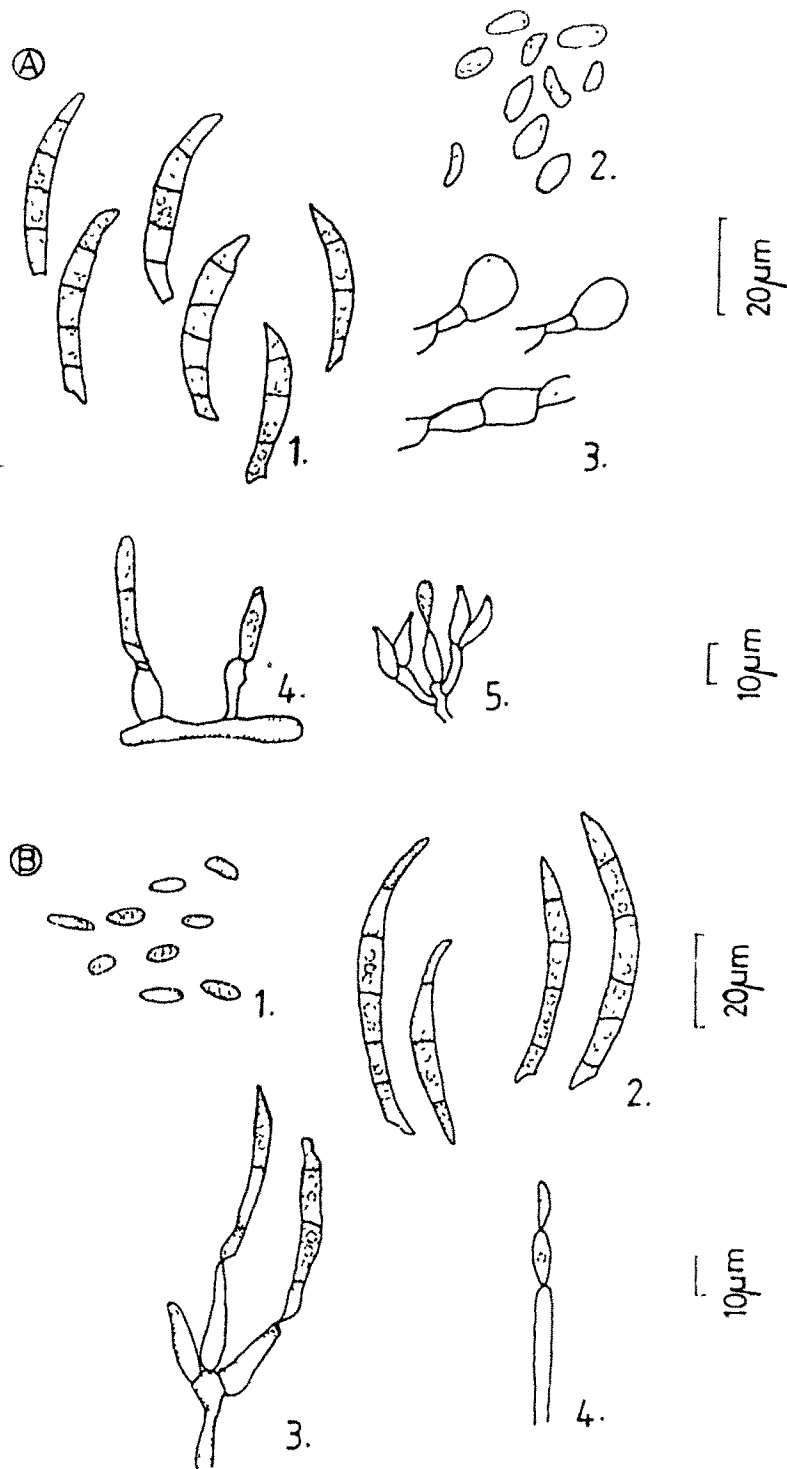


Fig.30

Plate I Figs. A - D. Mycelium and Conidia of different species of Fusarium.

Fig. A Mycelium of Fusarium udum showing attachment of macroconidia (Arrowhead)
X 5000

Fig. B Macroconidia and mycelium of Fusarium pallidoroseum X 1280

Fig. C Mycelium and macroconidia of Fusarium oxysporum X 5000

Fig. D Micro and Macro conidia along with mycelium of Fusarium moniliforme X 2500

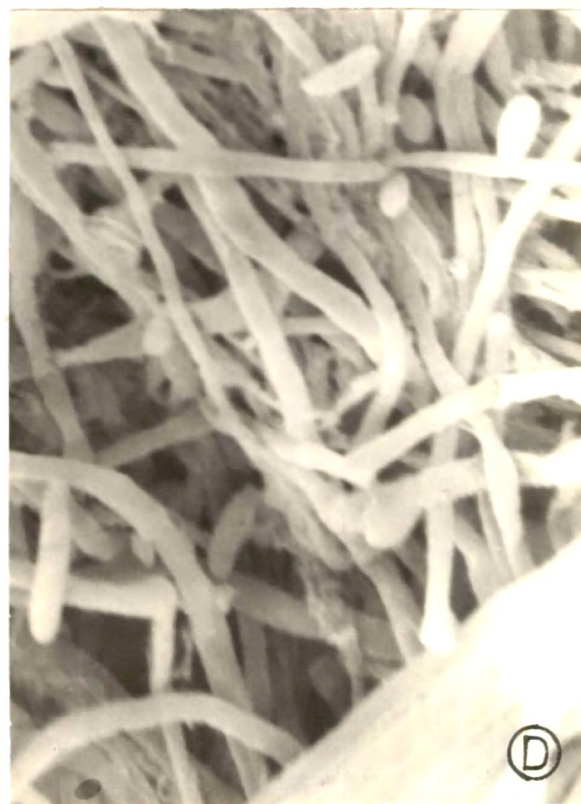
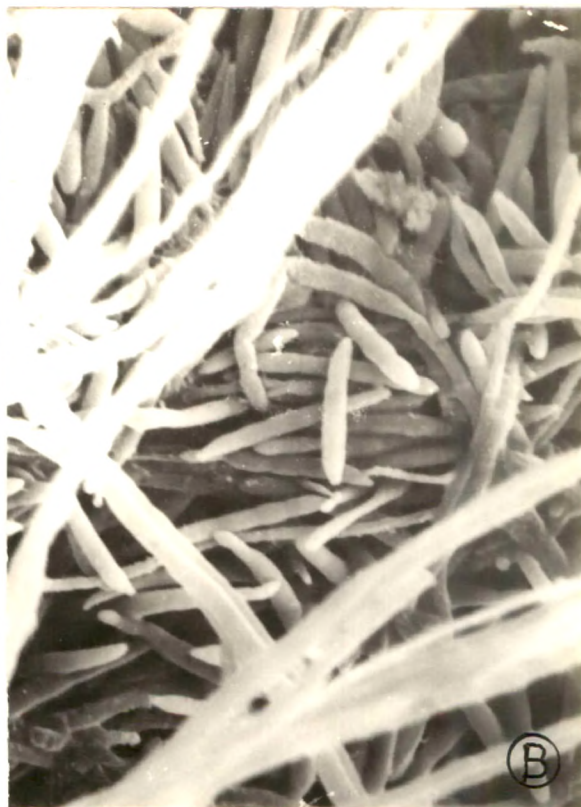


PLATE-I

Plate II

Figs A - D Metaxylem vessels of Pigeon pea
root [Cajanus cajan (L.) Millsp.] showing
mycelium of Fusarium udum X 112; X 333;
X 221; X 132.

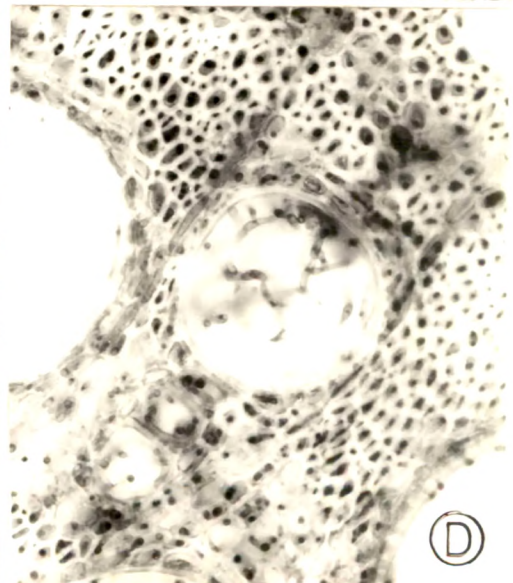
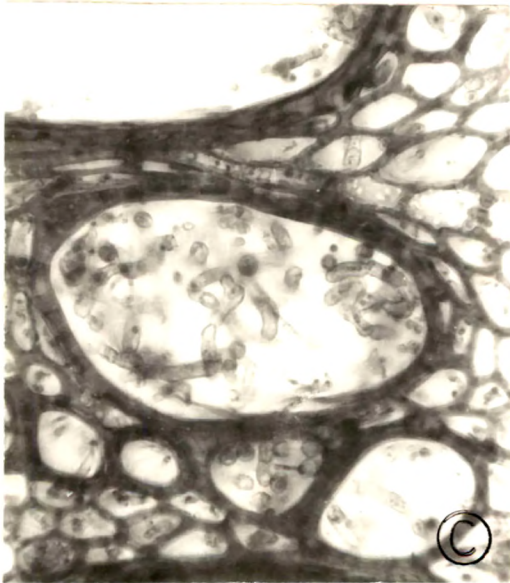
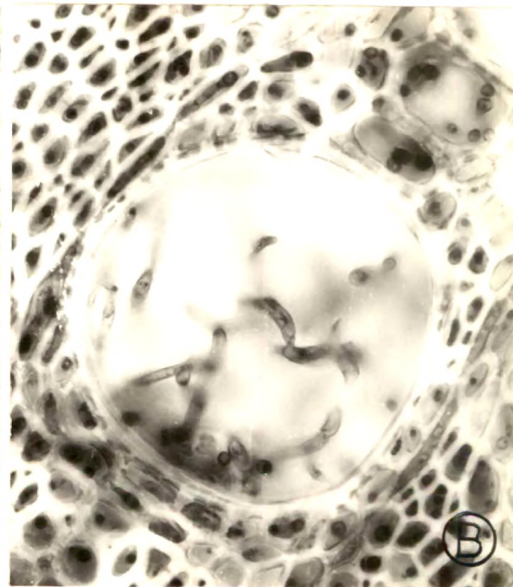
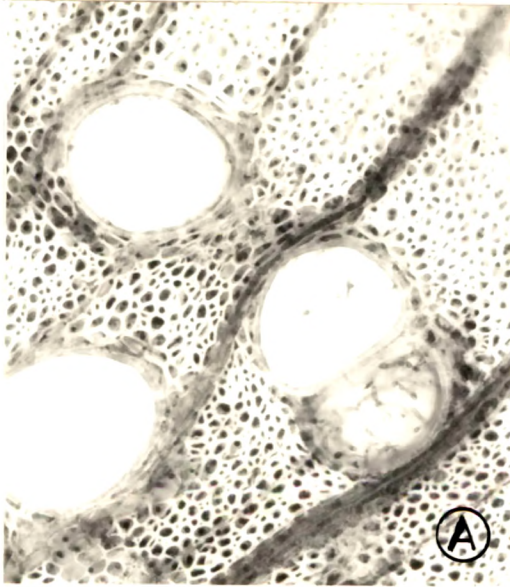


PLATE -II

Plate III

Seeds of four different varieties of pigeon
pea [Cajanus cajan (L.) Millsp.]

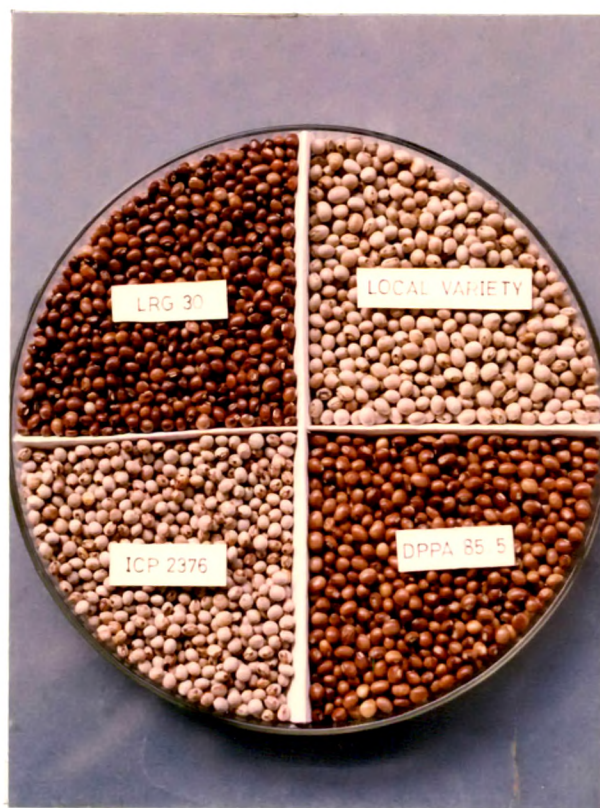


PLATE - III

Plate IV Fig. A and B Pathological Studies

Fig.A Depicts a Pigeon pea (Cajanus cajan)
 plant infected by Fusarium. Note the
, browning on the stem (Arrow heads)

Fig. B Pathogenicity test
 a. Healthy; b . infected; c Heavily
 infected.



PLATE-IV

Plate V Figs. A - C Solarization studies

Fig. A With Transparent polyethylene sheets of different thickness.

Fig.B-C With Coloured transparent polyethylene sheets. Transparent sheets are control.



PLATE - V