

## Study on Anthracnose disease of Jute

### Symptoms:

1. The disease first appears as yellowish-brown, depressed water soaked spots on the stem, which soon turn into irregular lesions and may become dark brown and finally black.
2. In most cases the lesions are elongated having tapering ends and wide at the middle giving spindle or eye shape appearance.
3. The lesion develops cracks in the center and the fibers are exposed.
4. Sometimes several spots may coalesce and produce large cankerous lesions and in many cases they girdle the stem. The fungus also infect the vascular bundle of the plants.
5. The black dot like acervuli are seen on the surface of the affected area.
6. Affected seedlings die and mature plants may wilt or survive to produce poor quality pods and seeds.
7. The capsule and seeds are also infected.

**Causal Organism:** *Colletotrichum corchori*

### Pathogenic characters:

Mycelium consists of cylinder, branched, colorless, septate intercellular as well as intracellular hyphae. At the maturity the hyphae become dark and closely intertwine with one another to form small stromata under the epidermis. The conidia develop on conidiophore in acervulus type fruiting body. The acervuli are saucer shaped, flat and dark velvety structure. Each acervulus consists of a stromatic layer from whose are produce simple, hyaline conidiophores. The conidiophore are aseptate and give rise to many unicellular, falcate or sickle shaped hyaline conidia. Along with conidia and conidiophore, they are also present many setae in each acervulus. The setae are long stiff, pointed, unbranched and multicellular bristle like structure.

### Taxonomic position:

Kingdom: Fungi Division: Deuteromycota Class: Coelomycetes Order: Melanconiales Family: Melanconiaceae Genus: *Colletotrichum* Species: *Colletotrichum corchori*

