

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
AGRICULTURE  
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:2183  
ANSWERED ON:02.12.2002  
SUN FLOWER CROP AFFECTED BY DISEASE NECROSIS  
PUTTASWAMY GOWDA

**Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:**

- (a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that Sun Flower Crop in most parts of Karnataka has been severely affected by the disease Necrosis;
- (b) whether this disease has affected said crop in the State four years ago too; and
- (c) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the remedial steps contemplated in this regard?

**Answer**

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV)

(a): During 1999-2000, Necrosis disease was reported from Raichur, Belgaum and Chitradurga districts of Karnataka. However, no serious incidence of this disease has been reported this year.

(b): In 1997, the Necrosis disease was reported from Bijapur, Belgaum, Gadag, Bagalkot, Gulbarga and Koppal districts.

(c): On the recommendations of the Directorate of Oilseeds Development, Hyderabad, the State Governments were advised to follow the following disease management practices:-

**(A). Pre-sowing practices**

- (i). Remove the weeds and self sown crops, in and around fields.
- (ii). Sow sorghum (3 to 4 rows) as a border crop.
- (iii). Treat the Seeds with Imidacloprid @ 5g/kg of seed to protect the crop from insect vectors during early stage of the crop.

**(B). Post-sowing practices.**

- (i). Keep the plots weed free throughout the growing period.
- (ii). Monitoring the fields frequently (every alternate day) for the incidence of the disease.
- (iii). Carefully uproot and destroy by burying the infected plants as and when noticed in the field.
- (iv). Prophylactic sprays (3 to 4) at 15 days interval, starting from 15 days old seedling to 50 per cent flowering stage with systemic insecticides like, Phosphamidon (0.1%) or Imidacloprid (0.1%) or Metasystox (0.2%) to control the insect vectors.

In addition to above, the Government of Karnataka took action to get the disease identified by the scientists of the Agricultural Universities. A detailed survey was undertaken in the disease affected areas to ascertain the severity of the disease. The farmers were informed about the disease and control measures through newspapers and pamphlets.

