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Isolation of Fungal Spore from Infected Vegetable and Fruits

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Abstract

Survey and collection of the marketed Vegetable and fruit with rot symptoms were conducted in the Vegetable and fruit market of Beed in 2016 from January 2016 to December 2016 for the isolation of fungi. Vegetable and fruit showing rot symptoms that are displayed for sale in different market places in city were collected and examined. The loss of vegetable and fruit after harvest is a major problem of vegetable and fruit growing countries of the world. There are reports of losses of millions of rupees annually due to post-harvest diseases caused by different types of mycoflora during transportation and storage periods. In order to make plan for the disease control, it is very essential to have knowledge of pathogenic organism associated with fruits during storage periods. The aim of study of vegetable and fruit diseases of market is to develop perfect disease management strategies that are economically significant. The diseases causes change in colour, shape and biochemical alteration of the fruit due to interaction of the pathogen and the fruit becomes unfit for consumption. The vegetable and Fruits selected for study were, Onion, Potato, tomato, Mango, apple, Banana and strawberry. The mycoflora from the isolate by food poisoning technique on P.D.A. (Potato Dextrose Agar) medium. The pathogenicity was tested according to Koch's postulates. There was variation in the mycoflora according to the type of vegetable and fruit. The common fungi were Colletotrichum capsici, Fusarium semitectum, Alternaria alternata, Aspergillus flavus, Aspergillus niger, Cladosporium oxysporum, Diplodiana, Penicillium, Gleosporium and Verticillium

Key words: Vegetable and fruits, fungal spore, post-harvest diseases, survey.

Introduction

Man's dependence on plant for the essential of his existence has been of paramount importance in his life since human race began. The production and distribution of plant products have found influence on the economic and social life of the nation. The food value of vegetable and fruit is comparatively low owing to the large amount of water present even so they rank next to cereals as a source of carbohydrate food.

Fruits are the best sources of many vitamins, minerals and dietary fibers. Fruits improve overall health of human beings. Fruits provide all types of minerals that are required to our body. The nutritionists placed

fruits and green vegetables on the to because; fruits contain all types of essential ingredients which are required for healthy living being. Fruits contain 50-90% moisture.

Almost all plants are attacked and destroyed by fungi and these fungi produce toxins which are harmful to human being. In severe condition these toxins produces kidney failure, liver damage complete unconsciousness and even death and some fungi produces carcinogenic toxins called aflatoxin. So it is very necessary to study the different post harvest diseases of vegetable and fruit and to control these diseases.

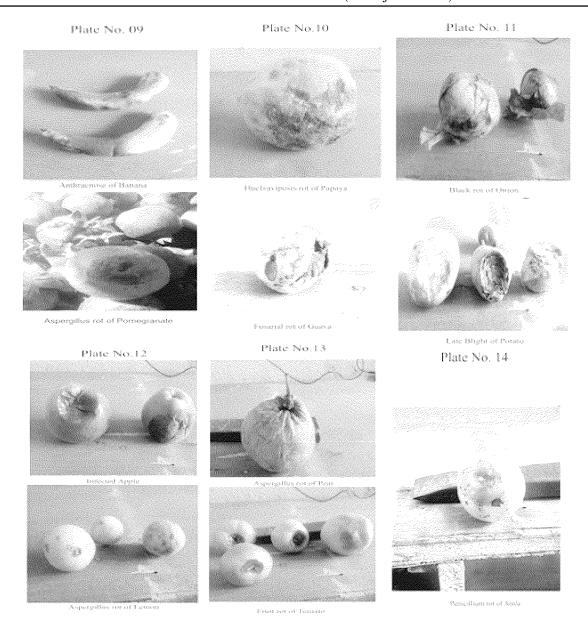
Different types of fungal forms are found to be associated and responsible for postharvest diseases of fungi. A citrus fruit and sweet orange infected by *Penicillium italicum* (**shafa khan, 2005**). The fungus *Aspergillus niger* was found to be associated with rot of orange; **Sumia, et. al, (2006)** reported white rot of papaya by caused by *Sclerotium rolfsii*. Major loss of harvested fruits is caused due to fungi. The diseases caused before harvest of fruits also responsible for degradation of quality and cost of fruits in market. Post – harvest loss of fruits may be due to susceptibly of fruits to the fungal growth.

Material and Method

The fruits were selected collected from different fruit markets of India. The selected fruits for investigation for study were Sweet orange (*Citrus sinensis Linn.*), Mango (*Mangifera indica Linn.*), Banana, and Apple (*Malus domestica* Borkh). A separate polyethylene bag was used for each type of infected fruit in all cases. The pathogenic fungus responsible for storage rots of fruit was isolated on PDA (Potato Dextrose Agar) medium. Initially the fruit were surface sterilized with the solution of 0.1% HgCl2. To remove the traces of HgCl2 the fruits were washed with distilled water for 3-4 times. Then a small piece of infected region of fruit was removed with the help of sterile needle and the piece was inoculated on PDA (Potato Dextrose Agar) medium amended petriplate in sterile condition. The petriplate were incubated at room temperature 27° (Shafa khan 2015), The fungus growing from the infected piece was removed and re inoculated on PDA medium for several times to get pure culture. The pathogencity of the each type of fungus was studied according to Koch's postulates. A 4mm disc of growing fungal colony was removed by sterile borer in sterile condition and inoculated on healthy fruit at the region of superficial puncture made artificially with sterile needle. A set of 3 fruits were used to confirm pathogencity. The fungi were identified on the basis of morphological, reproductive spore's features, type of colony growth, and color of colony and shape of spores on the basis of standard literature.

Some common Market and Storage fungal diseases reported during the Study periods

Sr.No	Name of the Disease	Causal organism
1	Alternaria rot of Apple	Alte maria
2	Aspergillus rot of Apple	Aspergillus
3	Alternaria rot of Banana	Alte maria
4	Soft rot of Tomato	Rhizopus
5	Soft rot of Potato	Rhizopus
6	Anthra cnose of Banana	Gleosporium musarum
7	Black tip of Banana	Drechslera torulosum
8	Botrydiplodia fruit rot of Banana	Botrydiplodia theobromae
9	Cigar end damage of Banana	Verticillium theobromae
10	Pink mould rot of Banana	Trichothecium roseum
11	Fusarium rot of Banana	Fusarium moniliforme
12	Blue mould of citrus	Penicillium italicum
13	Green mould of citrus	Penicillium digitatum
14	Soft rot of citrus	Diplodiana talensis
15	Black Spots of Citrus	Aspergillus citri
16	Rot of Citrus	Aspergillus niger
17	Fruit rot of Tomato	Alternaria solani
18	Anthra cnose of Mango	Colletotrichum gloesporiodes
19	Brown rot of Apple	Sclritia fructigena
20	Apple Scab	Venturia inaequalis
21	Rhizopus rot of Apple	Rhizopus
22	Pear Rot	Aspergillus japonicas
23	Pear Rot	Diplodia mukla



Results

There were about 75 fungal isolates were isolated from 10 types of Vegetable and fruits. The generaof fungi like *Aspergillus*, *Alternaria*, *Fusarium*, *Rhizopus*, was common to all five types of fruits. To find out correct control measure strategies it very essential to know the type of post-harvest fungi associated with fruits. Careful handling of fruits can avoid post-harvest losses at maximum extent. Shazia Iram Hamd Meer and Iftikhar Ahmad (2013) studied major Post-Harvest Diseases of Mango and their Management International Journal of Agronomy and Plant Production. During the period of investigation different diseased fruits and vegetables are collected from the market areas during all seasons throughout the study periods and they are brought to the laboratory in polythene bags and in laboratory the pathogen which are associated with that infected vegetables and fruits are isolated and identified with standard literatures and observed the pathogen

which is responsible for causing post harvest diseases and these pathogens are inoculated and transfer to sterilised vegetable and fruits for confirmation of pathogen as per Koch's Postulates. Different 23 three post harvested diseases were observed during the period of study. Majority of the disease were caused by the pathogens which were trapped during study periods such as Alternaria ,Aspergillus Rhizopus , Fussarium Penicillium which causes rot diseases in economically important crops while the other fungal like Drecslera and diplodia spores causes lees loss to the fruits and vegetables. The high concentration of fungal spores which were responsible for causing post harvest diseases in market were recorded during the period July to January and the lowest in February to June. During July to January the disease incidence was more in market as compared to February to June.

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