

CERCOSPORA (LEAF SPOT)

S, systematic position.

- Division - *Eumycota*
- Sub-division - *Deuteromycotina*
- Class - *Hyphomycetes*
- Order - *Moniales Moniliales*
- Family - *Dermatiaceae*
- Genus - *Cercospora*.

Occurrence. ⇒

The form genus *Cercospora*, comprise of about 700 species, most of which are parasites, causing 'leaf spot' disease of higher plant. The well known leaf spot or 'hikka-disease' of groundnut (*Arachis hypogea*) is caused by two different species of *Cercospora*, *C. Personata* and *C. arachidicola*.

Structure :-

The mycelium of *Cercospora personata* is intercellular, brown, septate, branched and slender. To absorb food material from the host tissue the branched haustoria are developed.

The mycelium of *Cercospora arachidicola* is inter and intracellular on the host tissue. It is without

Teacher's Signature _____

my haustoria. It is branched, elongated, slender, septate, hyaline or somewhat brownish in colour.

Reproduction →

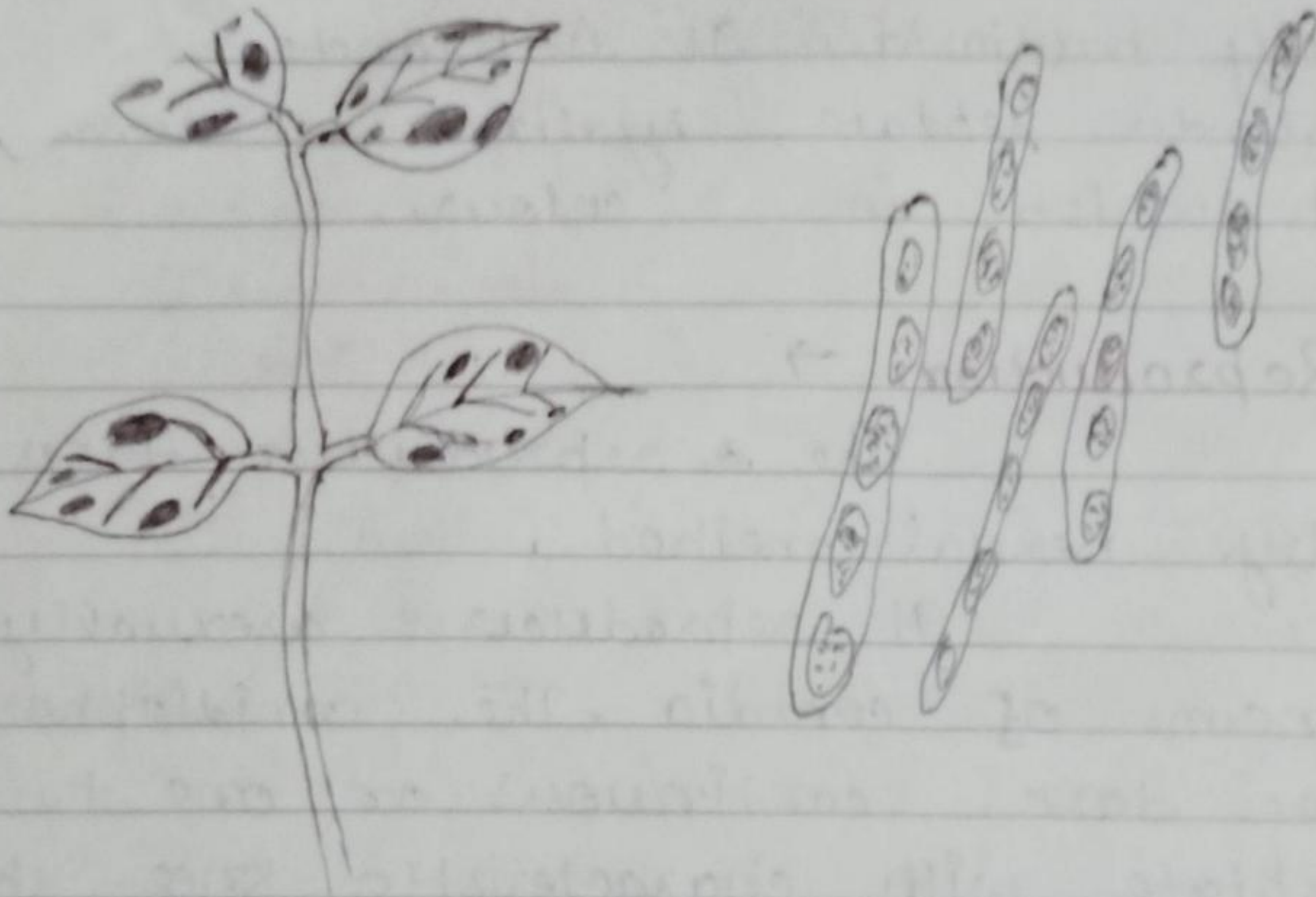
The reproduction takes place by asexual method.

It reproduces asexually by means of conidia. The conidiophores are dark, continuous or one to two septate with characteristic knee-shaped bendings, and arise in tufts from a stroma. ~~lying in~~ The conidia are situated on the terminal ends of the conidiophores. The conidia are generally born singly ~~the conia~~, at the terminal end of these conidiophores.

The conidia are long, cylindrical, usually hyaline and multiseptate. The conidia produce scars as they fall away. When the conditions are suitable, each conidium germinates into new mycelium.

3

Date _____
Page _____



Symptoms :-

→ The spots caused by *Cercospora personata* on the leaves are rounded and 1 to 6 mm. in diameter.

The spots are dark brown or black and found on both the surfaces of the leaf.

Afterwards on maturity, the yellow halo develops around each such spot.

These yellow halos are confined to the upper surface of the leaf.

Teacher's Signature _____