

## Fungi on Citrus from India

By Vasant Gurunath Rao

(M. A. C. S. Biological Labs., Poona-4, India)

Next to Mango and Banana, *Citrus* represents the third largest fruit industry of India and ranks 6th among the *Citrus* growing countries of the world. The principal regions of citrus cultivation in India lie in Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Assam and Mysore.

*Citrus* fruits are esteemed primarily as articles of diet. They also provide a large number of commercial products such as essential and fatty oils (orange oil, lemon oil, lime oil etc.), citric acid, malic acid, minerals (Calcium, phosphorus and iron), glycosides, pectins, anthocyanins, B-carotene, Vitamin C & B, sucrose and other reducing sugars etc. Fruits are converted into beverages (juices, squashes etc.) and also some canned commercial products.

Oranges are the most refreshing delicious, wholesome and growth promoting juicy fruits. Limes and lemons are rich in vitamins, minerals and salts but are highly acidic. Their juice is mixed with sugar for the popular summer drink "the sherbat". They are also largely used for making pickles and thus preserved throughout the year. Oils obtained from orange, lemon and lime are used for flavouring purposes and also have some medicinal properties.

*Citrus* trees and fruits are subject to a number of diseases in the field as well as storage incited by fungi, bacteria and viruses of which the fungal diseases predominate. As a result, heavy crop losses are experienced by the orchard owners and also by the 'Fruit Canning Industries'. A number of fungi have been reported on various citrus species from India, an account of which has been published from time to time. A perusal to the 'Indian Literature' shows the scattered nature of this information. Attempt has been made to bring all this information in a single publication, which will serve as useful reference work for future investigators.

The present paper aims to give an up-to-date list of "Fungi" reported on various *Citrus* spp. from India so far, together with nature of diseases incited by them and relevant literature on the subject.

It is hoped that a publication of this nature would be of great value to the mycologists, plant pathologists, horticulturists and also to the plant protection and quarantine authorities.

The *Citrus* species as well as the Fungi affecting them are arranged alphabetically.

#### Acknowledgements

The writer is deeply indebted to Professor M. N. Kamat, Head of the Division of Mycology and Plant Pathology, M. A. C. S. Research Institute, Poona-4, (India) for his absorbing interest and direction, to Dr. G. B. Deodikar, Director, for library facilities. He is also highly grateful to Prof. Dr. F. Petrak (Wien, Austria) for kindly going through the manuscript.

A statement showing different Fungi responsible for diseases of Citrus in India

1. Causal Fungi	2. Nature and Type of Disease. — Remarks
I. <i>Citrus acida</i> var. <i>variegata</i> L. <i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i> Penzig	Leaf blight Rai (1956) reported from Lucknow (U. P.)
II. <i>Citrus assamensis</i> Bhattacharya & Datta. <i>Septobasidium pseudopedicellatum</i> Burt.	'Felt' disease Common and widespread in Assam, Chowdhury (1951).
III. <i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> (Christm.) Swingle <i>Aschersonia raciborskii</i> Zimm.	— On <i>Aleyrodes</i> infecting the leaves, Banares (U. P.) and also reported by Uppal et al (1935). Reported by Uppal et al (1935). General.
<i>Diplodia citrina</i> Diedike <i>Diplodia natalensis</i> Evans	Twig blight Twig blight & Fruit rot
<i>Fusarium solani</i> f. sp. <i>aurantifoliae</i> (Bhat. & Prasad)	Wilt
<i>Gloeosporium limetticolum</i> Clausen	Anthracnose & Fruit-fall
<i>Meliola butleri</i> Syd.	Sooty mould
<i>Phyllosticta aurantiicola</i> (Berk. & Cke.) Sacc.	Leaf spot
<i>Pleosphaeria citri</i> Arnaud	Leaf spot
<i>Trametes cervina</i> (Schw.) Bres.	Limb-break
<i>Tryblidiella rufula</i> (Spreng.) Sacc.	Canker & Die-back.
IV. <i>Citrus aurantium</i> L. (Sour, Bitter orange)	
<i>Alternaria tenuis</i> Auct.	Fruit rot General.

## A statement showing different Fungi responsible for diseases of Citrus in India

1. Causal Fungi	2. Nature and Type of Disease. — Remarks	
<i>Botryodiplodia theobromae</i> Pat.	Soft rot & twig blight.	General.
<i>Cephalosporium</i> sp.	Fruit rot	Reported rarely in literature.
<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i> Penz.	Anthracnose & Die-back.	General throughout India.
<i>Daldinia eschscholzii</i> (Ehreb.) Rehm.	Charcoal rot	On wood, reported from Nagpur.
<i>Diplodia indica</i> Diedicke	Saprophyte	Reported on bark (Poona).
<i>Haplosporella hesperidica</i> Speg.	Saprophyte	Reported from Coorg (Mysore) on dead branches.
<i>Illosporium citri</i> Muthappa.	Saprophyte	On dead twigs, Coorg Forests (Mysore), Muthappa (1966 a).
<i>Meliola butleri</i> Syd.	Sooty mould	General distribution.
<i>Meliola camelliae</i> (Catt.) Sacc.	Sooty mould	Reported from Dehra Dun, Pusa etc.
<i>Nigrospora oryzae</i> (Berk. & Br.) Petch.	Saprophyte	Reported by Srivastava et al (1964) in storage.
<i>Oidium tingitanium</i> Carter	Powdery mildew.	Reported from Kotagiri & Shevroy hills of S. India. The fungus covers leaves, twigs and fruits and causes drying.
<i>Oospora citri-aurantii</i> (Ferrar) Sacc. & Syd.	Slimy fruit rot	General in storage.
<i>Pellicularia alba</i> (Dast.) Dastur (Syn = <i>Corticium album</i> Dastur)	Pink disease	On living stems, Burhanpur (M.P.), Dastur (1940).
<i>Pellicularia salmonicolor</i> (Berk. & Br.) Dastur (Syn = <i>Corticium salmonicolor</i> Berk. & Br.)	Pink disease	Severe in high rainfall tracts of Assam, Balanghat (M.P.), as reported by Dastur (1941) and also at North Arcot & Chittoor Districts of Madras.
<i>Phytophthora palmivora</i> Butler	Fruit decay, Gummosis.	General.
<i>Phytophthora parasitica</i> Dastur	Fruit decay	General.
<i>Penicillium fellutanum</i> Biourage	Fruit decay	General.
<i>Sphaeceloma fawcetti</i> Jenkins	Scab (Ashy)	On leaves and fruits, general, first recorded by Patel, Kamat & Bhide (1949), Poona.

## A statement showing different Fungi responsible for diseases of Citrus in India

1. Causal Fungi	2. Nature and Type of Disease. — Remarks	
V. <i>Citrus crysocarpa</i> Lushington		
<i>Alternaria citri</i> Pierce	Leaf spot	Reported from Kalimpong (W. Bengal).
<i>Aspergillus niger</i> van Tiegh.	Fruit rot	Reported from Kalimpong (W. Bengal).
<i>Botrytis cinerea</i> Pers.	Fruit rot	Reported from Kalimpong (W. Bengal).
<i>Cladosporium herbarum</i> Lk. var. <i>citricola</i>	Fruit rot	Reported from Kalimpong (W. Bengal).
Fawcett & Burger		
<i>Fusarium moniliforme</i> Sheldon	Fruit rot	Reported from Calcutta (W. Bengal)
<i>Penicillium digitatum</i> Sacc.	Fruit rot	Reported from Kalimpong (W. Bengal).
<i>Penicillium expansum</i> Link.	Fruit rot	Reported from Kalimpong (W. Bengal)
<i>Penicillium italicum</i> Wehmer	Fruit rot	Reported from Kalimpong and Allahabad.
<i>Stysanus monilioides</i> (Alb. et Schw.)	Fruit rot	Reported from Kalimpong, Darjeeling (W. Bengal) by Roy (1941).
Corda		
<i>Trichoderma lingorum</i> (Tode) Herz.	Fruit rot	Reported from Kalimpong (W. Bengal).
VI. <i>Citrus limonia</i> Risso		
<i>Calosphaeria fici</i> Kale	Saprophyte	On dead branches, Bhir (Maharashtra), Kale (1967).
<i>Curvularia tuberculata</i> Jain.	Die-back	Serious disease, reported recently from Delhi (Lele et al 1968).
<i>Alternaria citri</i> Pierce	Leaf spot	General, Agarwal & Hasija, reported from Jabalpur (1961).
VII. <i>Citrus limonum</i> (L.) Brum.		
<i>Alternaria citri</i> Ell. & Pierce.	Leaf spot & fruit rot	General.
<i>Fusarium limonis</i> Briosi	Seedling disease	Rare occurrence.
<i>Fusarium lateritium</i> Nees.	Root & Stem rot	Allahabad and Dehra Dun (U. P.)
<i>Phyllosticta desciformis</i> Penz.	Leaf spot	Reported by Roy (1968) from Borbheta (Assam).
<i>Hysterium citricola</i> Tilak & R. Rao.	Saprophyte	An Ascomycete on dried stems (Tilak & R. Rao, 1966) described this from Aurangabad (Maharashtra).

## A statement showing different Fungi responsible for diseases of Citrus in India

	1. Causal Fungi	2. Nature and Type of Disease. — Remarks
VIII.	<i>Citrus maderaspatana</i> Hort. ex Tanaka	
	<i>Diplodia</i> sp.	Saprophyte
	<i>Sporocybe hybrida</i> Mason	—
		Recorded on the branches. Isolated from the roots, Madras.
IX.	<i>Citrus maxima</i> (Burm.) Merrill (Shaddock) (= <i>Citrus decumana</i> L. = <i>C. grandis</i> (L.) Osbeck)	
	<i>Diplodia natalensis</i> Pole Evans	Twig blight & Fruit rot
	<i>Helminthosporium</i> sp.	Fruit spots
	<i>Hypoxyton deustum</i> (Hoff. ex Fr.) Grev.	Charcoal
	<i>Pestalotia citri</i> Mundk. & Kheswalla	Stump-rot
	<i>Phoma nainiensis</i> Bilgrami	Leaf spot
	<i>Pleospora herbarum</i> (Pers.) Rabenh.	Leaf spot
	<i>Phomopsis citri</i> Fawcett	Melanose
	<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i> Sacc.	Die-back
	<i>Septobasidium pseudopedicellatum</i> Burt.	Felt disease
	<i>Sphaceloma fawcetti</i> Jenkins	Scab
X.	<i>Citrus medica</i> L.	
	<i>Alternaria citri</i> Ell. & Pierce.	Black rot
	<i>Ascochyta citri</i> Penz.	Leaf spot
	<i>Chaetomium orientum</i> Saha	Saprophyte
	<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i> Penzig.	Anthraco-nose & wither tip or die-back
		General. Rare, Tandon & Varma (1964). Reported by Agnihothru (1964) from Toklai (Assam). Recorded from Kirkee, Poona. Reported from Naini (Allahabad), described by Bilgrami (1963). Reported from Allahabad by Bilgrami (1963). Widespread in Assam with high rainfall (Chowdhury 1955). Reported from Kottayam (Kerala), attack branches. First reported by Chowdhury (1951) from Assam. General. General in storage. Recently reported by Agarwal & Hasiya (1967) from Jabalpur. Reported from Kumaon (U. P.) On wood (Saha 1964). Throughout India.

## A statement showing different Fungi responsible for diseases of Citrus in India

1. Causal Fungi	2. Nature and Type of Disease. — Remarks
<i>Diplodia citrina</i> Died. <i>Fusarium semitectum</i> Berk. & Rav. <i>Gloeosporium spegazzinii</i> Sacc. <i>Melanomma citricola</i> Syd. & Butler <i>Mycosphaerella citricola</i> Tilak <i>Septoria cattanei</i> Thuem. <i>Tryblidiella rufula</i> var. <i>microspora</i> Ell. & Ev.	Root rot Fruit rot Anthracnose Black bark spot Leaf-blight Leaf spot Saprophyte  Reported from Sholapur (Maharashtra), rare. Allahabad (U. P.) Allahabad (U. P.) Barnihat (Assam) First described by Tilak (1963) from Poona. Kanara (Mysore). An Ascomycete on dead twigs, Varanasi (U. P.)
XI. <i>Citrus medica</i> var. <i>acida</i> L. (Lemon, Nimbu)	
<i>Aspergillus niger</i> v. Tiegh. <i>Botryodiplodia theobromae</i> Pat. <i>Cladosporium herbarum</i> (Pers.) Link <i>Curvularia lunata</i> (Wakker) Boedijn <i>Fusarium semitectum</i> Berk. & Rav. <i>Geotrichum candidum</i> Link. <i>Glomerella cingulata</i> (Stonem.) Spauld. & Shrenk. <i>Memnoniella echinata</i> (Riv.) Galloway <i>Meliola amphitricha</i> Fr. <i>Phoma macrophoma</i> McAlp. <i>Phyllostica limonum</i> Lucas & Da Camara. <i>Sphaeropsis tumefasciens</i> Hedges & Tenny.	Soft rot Fruit rot Fruit spot Fruit spot Soft rot (Fruits) Waxy rot Anthracnose  Soft rot Sooty mould. Wither-tip. Leaf blight Leaf spot, tumors or branch knots.  General on fruits, in storage. General on fruits. Tandon & Varma from Allahabad (1964). Tandon & Varma from Allahabad (1964). General. General, first report by Rao (1966) from Poona. General.  On fruits in storage. On leaves, Calcutta. On twigs and branches, with dark pustules. First reported by Rao (1964) from India. First discovered by Prasad & Bhatnagar (1961), from Ajitgarh (Rajasthan), also at Jabalpur (M. P.).
XII. <i>Citrus nobilis</i> Lour. var. <i>deliciosa</i> Sw.	
<i>Diplodia natalensis</i> Pole Evans. <i>Phytophthora palmivora</i> Butler	Fruit rot Fruit rot  General. General.

## A statement showing different Fungi responsible for diseases of Citrus in India

1. Causal Fungi	2. Nature and Type of Disease. — Remarks	
XIII. <i>Citrus paradisi</i> Macf. (Grape Fruit) or <i>Papnas</i> .		
<i>Elsinoë fawcetti</i> Bitanc. & Jenkins.	Leaf spots	Reported from Kallar (Madras).
<i>Geotrichum candidum</i> Link.	Waxy rot in storage.	General on fruits.
<i>Gloeosporium citri</i> Cke. & Mass.	Fruit rot	General.
<i>Pythium debaryanum</i> Hesse	Seedling rot.	Kanpur (U. P.).
<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> Kuehn.	Seedling rot.	Kanpur (U. P.)
<i>Uredo citri</i> Cooke	Rust.	Alisagar (Hyderabad Dn.), Reported by Vaheeduddin (1955).
XIV. <i>Citrus reticulata</i> Blanco (Mandarin orange) (= <i>C. nobilis</i> Lour.)		
<i>Alternaria tenuis</i> Auct.	Black core rot.	General, detailed studies by Singh & Khanna (1966).
<i>Meliola butleri</i> Syd.	Sooty mould.	General.
<i>Penicillium digitatum</i> Sacc. (Green mould)	Fruit rot	General.
<i>Penicillium italicum</i> Wehmer (Blue mould)	Fruit rot	General.
<i>Phomopsis citri</i> Fawcett	Melanose	Widespread in Jorhat, Burnihat (Assam), Chowdhury (1955).
<i>Phytophthora palmivora</i> Butler	Leaf fall & fruit rot	Serious at moist zones of Wynad & Coorg, (S. India).
<i>Septobasidium pseudopedicellatum</i> Burt.	'Felt' disease	Wide-spread in Assam. (Chowdhury 1951).
<i>Uromyces nilagiricus</i> Ramakr. T. S. & K.	Rust.	On leaves of <i>Loranthus</i> sp. parasitic on <i>Citrus reticulata</i> , Kotagiri (Madras).
<i>Rhizoctonia bataticola</i> (Taub.) Butler.	Fruit rot	First reported by Parashar & Chohan (1966) from Ludhiana (Punjab).
XV. <i>Citrus sinensis</i> (L.) Osbeck. ( <i>Musambi</i> ) (Lemon, Sweet orange)		
<i>Alternaria citri</i> Pierce	Leaf spot & fruit rot.	General. First recorded by Uppal, Patel & Kamat from Poona (1935).



## A statement showing different Fungi responsible for diseases of Citrus in India

1. Causal Fungi	2. Nature and Type of Disease. — Remarks	
<i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i> Fres.	Fruit	Sinha (1964).
<i>Botryodiplodia theobromae</i> Pat.	Leaf spot & fruit rot	General.
<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i> Penz.	Anthraxnose	Common.
<i>Diplodia indica</i> Died.	Bark infection.	Poona. (Uppal, Patel, Kamat, 1935).
<i>Diatrype verruciformis</i> (Ehr.) Nke.	Saprophyte	On dead branches, Muthappa (1966).
<i>Fusarium moniliforme</i> Sheldon	Fruit rot.	General, first recorded by Ghatak (1938).
<i>Fusarium solani</i> (Mart.) App. & Wollenw.	Twig blight.	Darjeeling and Sikkim (Chatopadhyay & Sen Gupta 1967).
<i>Gloeosporium citri</i> Cke. & Mass.	Anthraxnose	General.
<i>Haplosporella cosmopolitus</i> Muthappa	Saprophyte	On dead branches at Coorg, Muthappa (1966).
<i>Illosporium citri</i> Muthappa	Saprophyte	On dead twigs at Coorg, Mysore, Muthappa (1966).
<i>Meliola citricola</i> Syd.	Sooty mould	General.
<i>Nectria heterosperma</i> Kalchbr. & Cooke.	Cankers (Orange)	On branches causing die-back. Bombay (Uppal et al, 1935).
<i>Phomopsis citri</i> Fawcett (Perfect = <i>Diaporthe citri</i> (Fawcett) Wolf)	Melanose	Widespread in Assam (Chowdhury 1955 b).
<i>Phytophthora palmivora</i> Butler	Gummosis.	Detailed study by Uppal & Kamat (1936), a leaf fall disease by Devarajan & Aiyappa 1945) from Coorg.
<i>Rhizoctonia bataticola</i> (Taub.) Butler	Fruit rot	General.
<i>Rhizopus stolonifer</i> (Fr.) Linder	Fruit rot	General.
<i>Rosselinia bunodes</i> (Berk. & Br.) Sacc.	—	Recorded by Uppal, Patel & Kamat (1935), Bombay.
<i>Septobasidium citricolum</i> Sawada	Black felt.	General.
<i>Trametes cervina</i> (Schw.) Bres. (Agaricales)	Limb breakage	Reported from N. Arcot & Cuddapah (Andhra) by Ramakrishnan (1955).
<i>Trichurus gorgonifer</i> Bain.	Fruit infection	Calcutta (West Bengal).
<i>Trybliidiella rufula</i> (Spreng.) Sacc.	Saprophyte	An ascomycete on dry twigs, at Coorg (Mysore).

## A statement showing different Fungi responsible for diseases of Citrus in India

1. Causal Fungi	2. Nature and Type of Disease. — Remarks	
XVI. <i>Citrus</i> sp.		
<i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i> Fres.	Damping-off.	A seedling disease, recently reported by Lele et al. (1967) from New Delhi.
<i>Botrytis cinerea</i> Pers.	Gray-gummosis.	A serious disease in Assam.
<i>Capnodium citri</i> Berk. & Desm.	Sooty mould	On leaves and fruits, General.
<i>Cercospora penzigii</i> Sacc.	Leaf spot.	Pusa (Bihar).
<i>Chaetomium</i> sp.	Saprophyte	Rarely reported.
<i>Cladosporium herbarum</i> Link.	Black mould.	On leaves and fruits, common in Assam.
<i>Colletotrichum capsici</i> (Syd.) Butler.	Anthracnose	On leaves and fruits, reported from Bihar.
<i>Curvularia lunata</i> (Wakker) Boedijn.	Leaf spot	Chaudhuri (1936) from Punjab.
<i>Cytospora citri</i> Died.	Leaf spot	On fading leaves, Pusa (Bihar).
<i>Macrophoma paraphysata</i>	—	Reported by Lal (1960) from Bombay.
<i>Dothiorella phaseoli</i> (Maubl.) Petr.	Root rot	From Poona (Uppal, Patel & Kamat, 1935).
<i>Phoma macrophoma</i> McAlp.	Twig blight	From Poona (Uppal, Patel & Kamat, 1935).
<i>Pleospora herbarum</i> (Pers.) Rabenh.	Leaf spot	General.
<i>Pythium debaryanum</i> Hesse	Damping-off	Seedling disease in nursery (Srivastava & Singh, 1954).
<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> Kuhn.	Damping-off	Seedling disease in nursery (Srivastava & Singh, 1954).
<i>Rhizopus</i> sp.	Fruit rot	General.
<i>Rhynchodiplodia citri</i> Briosi & Farnetti	Fruit rot	Reported by Uppal, Patel & Kamat (1935), from Poona.
<i>Rhizidhysterium rufulum</i> (Spreng.) Petrak.	Saprophyte	An Ascomycete, rare.
<i>Sporocybe hybrida</i> Mason.	Root infection	Reported from Madras.
<i>Tryblidiella rufula</i> (Spreng) Sacc.	Saprophyte	An Ascomycete on dead branches, Pulliyanur (Travancore-Cochin).

# ZOBODAT - [www.zobodat.at](http://www.zobodat.at)

Zoologisch-Botanische Datenbank/Zoological-Botanical Database

Digitale Literatur/Digital Literature

Zeitschrift/Journal: [Sydowia](#)

Jahr/Year: 1969/1970

Band/Volume: [23](#)

Autor(en)/Author(s): Rao Vasant Gurunath

Artikel/Article: [Fungi on Citrus from India. 215-224](#)