

# Plant Disease Management

Olumayowa M. Olowe

Federal University of Agriculture Abeokuta, Nigeria

\*Corresponding author: Olumayowa M. Olowe, Dept. of Pure and Applied Botany, College of Biological Sciences, Federal University of Agriculture Abeokuta, Nigeria; Tel: +234-802-717-9202; E-mail: mayolowe@yahoo.com

Received date: April 05, 2018; Accepted date: April 09, 2018; Published date: April 13, 2018

Copyright: © 2018 Olowe OM. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

## Editorial

Plant disease results from abnormal physiological function by pathogenic living organisms or some environmental factors [1]. The plants initially react to the disease causal agents in the site of infection. The reaction later becomes more widespread and histological changes take place. Such changes are expressed as different types of symptoms which can be visual damages caused by a interest and adoption of biologic leguminous and copper.

They are the major components of rhizosphere of most plants and play an important role in decreasing disease incidence. The ability to improve the nutrients uptake of plants especially phosphorus has been suggested to be responsible for the improved performances of mycorrhizal. The influence of a mycorrhizal fungus on disease has been attributed to increase in mineral nutrients absorption rather than to a direct influence of the mycorrhizal fungus itself.

## References

1. Singh DV (2008) Introductory plant pathology. IARI, New Delhi.
2. Ewen Callaway (2013) Pathogen genome tracks Irish potato famine back to its roots. Nature.
3. Padmanabhan SY (1973) The Great Bengal Famine. Ann Rev Phytopathol 11: 11-24
4. McCook S, Vandermeer J (2015) The big rust and the red queen: long-term perspectives on coffee rust research. Phytopathology 105: 1164-1173
5. Heydari A, Pessaraki M (2010) A review on biological control of fungal plant pathogens using microbial antagonists. J Biol Sci 10: 273-290
6. Desjardins AE, Manandhar HK, Plattner RD, Manandhar GG, Poling SM, et al (1999) *Fusarium* Species from Nepalese Rice and Production of Mycotoxins and Gibberellic Acid by Selected Species. App Environ Microb 66: 1020-1025
7. Olowe O, Olawuyi O, Odebode A (2015) Response of *Maize* Genotypes to *Fusarium verticillioides* Strains from Two Agro Ecological Zones in Southwest Nigeria. Int J Pure Appl Sci Technol 27: 77-86