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| NAME | IMAGE | DESCRIPTON | SOLUTIONS |
| Rust |  | A fungal disease that appears as reddish-brown or orange powdery pustules on leaves, stems, and grains of crops like wheat, barley, and corn. | Plant resistant varieties, practice crop rotation, apply fungicides when necessary, and maintain good plant hygiene by removing infected plant debris. |
| Blight |  | A general term for diseases caused by bacteria, fungi, or oomycetes, leading to wilting, browning, and death of plant tissues. Examples include potato blight and fire blight in fruit trees. | Use disease-resistant varieties, practice crop rotation, ensure proper plant spacing for air circulation, and apply fungicides if needed. |
| Mildew |  | A fungal disease characterized by white or gray powdery coating on leaves, stems, and fruits of plants like grapes, cucumbers, and peas. | Improve air circulation, avoid overhead irrigation, provide adequate plant spacing, apply fungicides, and remove infected plant parts. |
| Fusarium wilt |  | A soil-borne fungal disease causing wilting, yellowing, and death of plants such as tomatoes, bananas, and cotton. | Plant resistant varieties, practice crop rotation, ensure proper drainage, and use soil solarization or fumigation if necessary. |
| Verticillium wilt |  | A fungal disease that causes wilting, yellowing, and stunted growth in crops like tomatoes, potatoes, and strawberries. | Use resistant varieties, practice crop rotation, maintain proper soil fertility and moisture, and manage weed hosts. |
| Downy mildew |  | A disease characterized by yellowish-green patches on the upper leaf surface and fuzzy, purplish-gray growth on the lower surface. It affects crops such as grapes, lettuce, and cucumbers. | Improve air circulation, avoid overhead irrigation, apply fungicides preventatively, and remove infected plant material. |
| Phytophthora blight |  | A disease caused by the oomycete Phytophthora capsici, leading to damping-off of seedlings, root and crown rot, and fruit rot in vegetables like peppers, cucumbers, and squash. | Practice crop rotation, avoid over-irrigation, improve soil drainage, use resistant varieties, and apply fungicides. |
| Powdery mildew |  | A fungal disease appearing as a white, powdery coating on leaves, stems, and flowers of plants like grapes, cucurbits, and roses. | Practice crop rotation, remove infected plant parts, use copper-based sprays or bactericides, and avoid overhead irrigation. |
| Bacterial spot |  | A disease causing dark, water-soaked lesions on leaves, stems, and fruits of crops including tomatoes, peppers, and peaches. | Practice crop rotation, remove infected plant parts, use copper-based sprays or bactericides, and avoid overhead irrigation. |
| Late blight |  | A devastating disease caused by the oomycete Phytophthora infestans, leading to dark, water-soaked lesions on leaves, stems, and fruits of potatoes and tomatoes. | Plant resistant varieties, practice good sanitation, apply fungicides preventatively, and remove infected plant material. |
| Stem rust |  | A fungal disease affecting cereal crops like wheat, barley, and rye, characterized by reddish-brown pustules on stems, leaves, and grains. | Plant resistant varieties, practice crop rotation, and apply fungicides if necessary. |
| Stripe rust |  | A fungal disease causing yellow or orange stripes on leaves of cereals such as wheat and barley. | Use resistant varieties, monitor fields closely, and apply fungicides if needed. |
| Fusarium head blight |  | A fungal disease affecting small-grain cereals, characterized by shriveled grains and mycotoxin contamination. | Plant resistant varieties, practice crop rotation, apply fungicides during flowering, and maintain good plant hygiene. |
| Citrus canker |  | A bacterial disease causing raised corky lesions on leaves, fruits, and stems of citrus trees, leading to defoliation and reduced fruit quality. | Prune infected plant parts, apply copper-based sprays, practice good sanitation, and use disease-free planting material. |
| Anthracnose |  | A fungal disease causing dark, sunken lesions on leaves, stems, and fruits of various crops, leading to defoliation and fruit rot. | Practice good plant hygiene, apply fungicides preventatively, and remove infected plant material. |
| Soybean rust |  | A fungal disease affecting soybean crops, causing yellow-orange pustules on leaves, stems, and pods, leading to defoliation and yield reduction. | Monitor fields for early signs, plant resistant varieties, apply fungicides preventatively, and practice good plant hygiene. |
| Sclerotinia rot |  | A fungal disease causing soft rot, wilting, and white cottony growth on infected plants like soybeans, sunflowers, and lettuce | Practice crop rotation, improve air circulation, remove infected plant material, and apply fungicides if necessary. |
| Bacterial wilt |  | A disease caused by bacteria like Ralstonia solanacearum, leading to wilting, yellowing, and death of crops such as tomatoes, peppers, and cucumbers. | Use disease-resistant varieties, practice crop rotation, and manage insect vectors. There are no effective chemical treatments for bacterial wilt. |
| Rice blast |  | A fungal disease affecting rice crops, characterized by grayish or whitish lesions with dark borders on leaves, stems, and grains. | Plant resistant varieties, apply fungicides during critical stages, practice good water management, and remove infected plant material. |
| Blackleg |  | A bacterial disease causing dark, sunken lesions on the stems of Brassica crops like cabbage, broccoli, and canola, leading to wilting and plant death. | Use disease-free planting material, practice crop rotation, and remove infected plant debris. |