

Disease: Corn (maize) Northern Leaf Blight (

Explanation (English):

Northern Leaf Blight (NLB), caused by the fungus *Exserohilum turcicum*, is a significant disease of maize worldwid It primarily affects the leaves, causing characteristic lesions that begin as small, grayish-green spots These lesions elongate, becoming tan to grayish-brown with a chlorotic (yellowish) halo

Severe infections can lead to extensive leaf damage, reducing photosynthesis and significantly impacting yield The fungus survives in infected crop debris and seeds, serving as a primary inoculum source for the next growing s Favorable conditions for disease development include high humidity, temperatures between 20-30°C (68-86°F), and Disease severity varies greatly depending on the maize cultivar's susceptibility, environmental factors, and the level

Explanation (Hindi):

Precautions (English):

- * **Resistant Varieties:** Plant maize hybrids with known resistance to Northern Leaf Blight This is the most effective control strategy
- * **Crop Rotation:** Rotate maize with non-host crops to reduce inoculum levels in the soil
- * **Sanitation:** Remove and destroy infected crop residues after harvest to minimize the survival of the fungus
- * **Seed Treatment:** Use certified, disease-free seeds, or treat seeds with fungicides before planting
- * **Fungicide Application:** Apply foliar fungicides as needed, particularly during periods of favorable weather condit Follow label instructions carefully

Timing of application is crucial; prophylactic applications or applications at the early stages of disease development

* **Proper Planting Density:** Avoid overcrowding to ensure good air circulation and reduce humidity within the cand

Precautions (Hindi):