



Disease: Strawberry Leaf Scorch (Strawberry Leaf Scorch) (Strawberry Leaf Scorch)

Explanation (English):

Strawberry leaf scorch is a disease caused by a phytoplasma, a type of bacteria that lacks a cell wall and lives within the plant's vascular system.

It's transmitted by leafhoppers, small insects that feed on plant sap.

The disease causes various symptoms, including marginal leaf scorch (brown, scorched-looking edges), reduced leaf growth, and yellowing of the leaves.

The severity of the symptoms varies depending on the plant's age, the strain of phytoplasma, and environmental conditions.

Infected plants may eventually die.

The disease is most prevalent in warmer climates and during periods of high leafhopper activity.

Explanation (Hindi):

Strawberry leaf scorch is a disease caused by a phytoplasma, a type of bacteria that lacks a cell wall and lives within the plant's vascular system.

Precautions (English):

* **Remove infected plants:** Immediately remove and destroy any plants showing symptoms of leaf scorch to prevent the spread of the disease.

Do not compost infected plants.

* **Control leafhoppers:** Use insecticidal sprays or other methods to control leafhopper populations.

This is crucial in preventing the spread of the phytoplasma.

Consult your local agricultural extension office for recommendations on effective and safe insecticides for your area.

* **Plant resistant varieties:** If available, choose strawberry cultivars that show some level of resistance to leaf scorch.

* **Sanitation:** Maintain good sanitation practices in the strawberry field.

Remove weeds and other plant debris that can harbor leafhoppers.

* **Regular inspection:** Regularly inspect your strawberry plants for signs of leaf scorch.

Early detection and intervention are key to managing the disease.