

Disease: Corn (maize) Northern Leaf Blight (

Explanation (English):

Northern Leaf Blight (NLB), caused by the fungus *Exserohilum turcicum*, is a significant disease affecting maize we The fungus attacks the leaves, initially appearing as small, grayish-green lesions that elongate and become tan to li These lesions are often cigar-shaped and parallel to the leaf veins

Severe infections can lead to extensive leaf death, reducing photosynthesis and significantly impacting yield

The disease spreads rapidly under warm, humid conditions, with spores dispersed by wind and rain

The severity of the disease is influenced by the maize variety's susceptibility, planting density, and environmental far NLB can also affect the stalk and ears of the plant in severe cases, leading to further yield reduction and lodging (far

Explanation (Hindi):

Precautions (English):

* **Resistant Varieties:** Plant maize hybrids with known resistance to Northern Leaf Blight

This is the most effective control measure

- * **Crop Rotation:** Rotate maize with non-host crops to reduce the inoculum build-up in the soil
- * **Sanitation:** Remove and destroy infected plant debris after harvest to reduce the source of infection for the next
- * **Seed Treatment:** Use certified, disease-free seeds

Some seed treatments may offer additional protection

- * **Optimal Planting Density:** Avoid overcrowding to promote better air circulation and reduce humidity, thereby hir
- * **Fungicide Application:** In case of severe infection, apply appropriate fungicides as recommended by agricultural Early detection and timely application are crucial

Follow label instructions carefully

* **Monitoring:** Regularly monitor the maize field for the appearance of NLB symptoms Early detection allows for timely intervention

Precautions (Hindi):