

## 1. Bacterial Leaf Blight (Bacterial Pata Jalna)

**Beemari Ke Mutaliq:** Bacterial leaf blight bakteria *Xanthomonas oryzae* ki wajah se hoti hai. Ye patton ko peela aur sukhne ka sabab banti hai. Beemari fasal ki paidawar ko kafi nuqsan pohchati hai aur aksar garmi aur barsaat ke mausam mein ziada hoti hai.

### Wajuhaat:

1. Zyada barish aur humidity.
2. Beemari se mutasir seeds.
3. Zyada nitrogen khaad ka istemal.
4. Pani ka jamav aur drainage ki kami.
5. Pichli faslon ke residues ka rah jana.

### Rok Tham:

1. Mazahmati chawal ke varieties lagayen.
  2. Mutawazan khaad ka istemal karein (ziyada nitrogen se bachein).
  3. Khet ki theek drainage ka intezam karein.
  4. Preventive sprays ka istemal karein.
  5. Mutasir podaon ko khet se hata dein.
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## 2. Brown Spot (Bhoora Dhaba)

**Beemari Ke Mutaliq:** Brown spot fungus *Bipolaris oryzae* ki wajah se hoti hai. Ye patton par bhure dhabbay banata hai jo fasal ke daanay aur paidawar ko nuqsan pohchata hai. Zyada tar ye bimari kamzoor zameen aur ghair mutawazan khaad ki wajah se hoti hai.

### Wajuhaat:

1. Zameen ki kamzori.
2. Nitrogen aur potassium ki kami.
3. Pani ka sahi intezam na hona.
4. Beemari zada seeds ka istemal.
5. High humidity aur temperature.

### Rok Tham:

1. Certified aur mazahmati seeds lagayen.
2. Potash aur phosphorus khaad ka istemal karein.
3. Sahi tara se aabpashi ka intezam karein.
4. Fungal infections ke liye fungicides ka spray karein.

5. Patton ki safai aur monitoring karein.

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### 3. Healthy Rice Leaf (Sehatmand Chawal Ka Patta)

**Beemari Ke Mutaliq:** Sehatmand chawal ke patte kisi bhi bimari ke asar se paak hote hain. Ye patte hare, chamakdar aur fasal ki achi sehat ka izhar karte hain. Sehatmand patte achi zarai rawaj aur sahi waqt par zaroori qarardad ke nateeja hote hain.

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### 5. Leaf Scald (Patte Ka Jhulasna)

**Beemari Ke Mutaliq:** Leaf scald fungus *Microdochium oryzae* ki wajah se hoti hai. Ye patton par bhuray dharian banata hai jo patton ke jalne aur murjhane ka sabab banti hain, fasal ki paidawar ko shiddat se kam kar deti hai.

**Wajuhaat:**

1. High humidity.
2. Contaminated seeds.
3. Water stagnation.
4. Poor air circulation.
5. Nitrogen-rich soil.

**Rok Tham:**

1. Khet ki theek drainage ka intezam karein.
2. Beemari se paak seeds ka istemal karein.
3. Faslon ka chakkar lagayein taake fungus ka ikattha hona roka ja sake.
4. High humidity areas mein sprays ka istemal karein.
5. Proper spacing aur plantation density ko follow karein.

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### 6. Narrow Brown Leaf Spot (Tang Bhura Patta Dhaba)

**Beemari Ke Mutaliq:** Ye bimari *Cercospora oryzae* ki wajah se hoti hai jo patton par tang bhuray dharian banata hai. Ye bimari photosynthesis ke amal ko mutasir karti hai aur fasal ki sehat aur paidawar dono par bura asar dalti hai.

**Wajuhaat:**

1. Beemari zada seeds.
2. Poor drainage.
3. Nitrogen aur potassium ki kami.
4. High humidity.

5. Poor crop management.

**Rok Tham:**

1. Mutawazan khaad ka istemal karein.
  2. Mazahmati seeds lagayen.
  3. Overhead irrigation se gurez karein.
  4. Patton ki safai aur inspection karein.
  5. Zarurat par sprays lagayein.
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## **7. Rice Hispa (Chawal Hispa)**

**Beemari Ke Mutaliq:** Rice hispa aik keera hai jo chawal ke patton ko khata hai, jis se safed dharian aur suraakh ban jate hain. Ye keera fasal ke patton ko itna kamzor kar deta hai ke wo murjhane lagte hain.

**Wajuhaat:**

1. Adult hispa keera ka attack.
2. Poor pest management.
3. Dense plantations.
4. High humidity aur barish.
5. Pichli faslon ke residues ka reh jana.

**Rok Tham:**

1. Mutasir podaon ko khet se hata dein.
  2. Biological controls ka istemal karein jaise parasitoids.
  3. Munasib insecticides lagayein.
  4. Early stage par pest traps ka istemal karein.
  5. Neem oil ya organic pesticides ka spray karein.
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## **8. Sheath Blight (Patte Ka Blight)**

**Beemari Ke Mutaliq:** Sheath blight fungus *Rhizoctonia solani* ki wajah se hoti hai. Ye leaf sheaths par dhabbay banata hai jo fasal ki paidaar ko nuqsan pohchata hai aur aksar garmi aur humidity wale mausam mein ziada hota hai.

**Wajuhaat:**

1. High humidity aur temperature.
2. Dense crop canopy.

3. Poor drainage.
4. Beemari zada seeds.
5. Zyada nitrogen khaad ka istemal.

**Rok Tham:**

1. Munasib density par plantation karein.
  2. Mazahmati varieties lagayen.
  3. Zarurat par fungicides lagayein.
  4. Nitrogen khaad ka munasib istemal karein.
  5. Crop residues ko khet se door karein aur safai ka khayal rakhein.
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### **9. Tungro Disease (Tungro Virus)**

**Beemari Ke Mutaliq:** Tungro disease aik virus ki wajah se hoti hai jo green leafhoppers ke zariye failta hai. Ye bimari patton ko peela kar deti hai aur fasal ki paidawar mein ziada nuqsan ka sabab banti hai. Aksar ye bimari un ilaqon mein hoti hai jahan high humidity aur garmi hoti hai.

**Wajuhaat:**

1. Green leafhopper ka infestation.
2. Poor pest management practices.
3. Dense plantations.
4. Contaminated seeds.
5. High temperature aur moisture.

**Rok Tham:**

1. Mazahmati chawal ke varieties ka istemal karein.
2. Leafhoppers ke liye insecticides ka spray karein.
3. Faslon ki regular inspection karein.
4. Plant spacing ka khayal rakhein.
5. Pest traps aur biological controls ka istemal karein.