

Biopotency of Promising Plant Extracts against Rice Sheath Rot Disease

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Partially purified protein fraction of leaf extracts of Convolvulus arvensis, Acalypha indica, Catharanthus roseus and Ocimum tenuiflorum at 100, 250 and 500 ppm effectively inhibited the mycelial growth, sporulation, spore germination and germ tube elongation of Sarocladium oryzae. Non-protein fractions were less effective. In pot culture experiment, spraying of leaf extract of C. arvensis protein fraction at 500 ppm recorded the maximum disease reduction which was on par with protein fractions (500 ppm) of A. indica, O. tenuiflorum and C. roseus.

Key words: Rice sheathrot, botanicals, protein fractions, non-protein fractions.

Rice sheath rot caused by Sarocladium oryzae is a serious disease affecting in all rice growing areas of Tamil Nadu and there was 85 per cent yield loss (Prabhakaran et al., 1973). The leaf extracts of Ocimum sanctum, Curcuma longa, Datura metal and Azadirachta indica inhibited the spore germination of S. oryzae (Komala et al., 1988). Selvaraj and Narayanasamy (1994) reported that the seed extract of Tribulus terrestris and leaf extract of Agave americana effectively inhibited the spore germination, germ tube elongation and mycelial growth of S. oryzae. Extract from tender stem of Euphorbia tirucalli and leaf extract of Urginea indica reduced the sporulation of S. oryzae. Dried leaf extract of Ipomoea spp. effectively inhibited the mycelial growth of S. oryzae (Rajappan et al., 1997).

Materials and Methods

In order to find out the nature of the active principle(s) effective against sheath rot pathogen, leaf extracts (10%) of Acalypha indica L., Ocimum tenuiflorum L., Convolvulus arvensis Burm., Catharanthus roseus (L.) G.Don., Datura stramonium L., Cymbopogon martini Wats., Ipomoea carnea Jacq., Pithecolobium dulce Roxb. & Benth., Bougainvillaea spectabilis Willd., Vitex negundo var. purpurascense (L.) Siv. & Mold, Quisqualis indica L., Eucalyptus globulus Labill., Phyllanthus emblica L., Thevetia peruviana (Pers). Merr., Euphorbia hirta L., Parthenium hysterophorus L., Polyalthia longifolia Benth., Tabernaemontana divaricata (L.) R.Br.ex. & Schult., Curcuma longa L., Acacia leucophloea Willd., Pongamia glabra Vent. and Phyllanthus niruri L. were fractioned and the various fractions were assayed for their ability to induce resistance to S. oryzae.

Protein and non-protein fractions

Leaf extracts were mixed with equal volumes of

saturated ammonium sulphate and the mixture was left to stand overnight. The protein precipitate was collected by centrifugation for 20 min at 10,000 rpm (Van Loon et al.,1987). The protein fractions were then dialysed against running tap water. Then, these fractions were lyophilized in a lyophilizer. The required amount of lyophilized protein was dissolved in 80 per cent alcohol to get 100, 250 and 500 ppm concentrations. Alcohol was allowed to evaporate and the remaining solution was made up to original volume with sterile distilled water. The effect of these solutions on the mycelial growth, sporulation, spore germination, germ tube elongation and on the disease intensity was studied. Similarly the effect of the nonproteins fraction at dilutions of 1:100, 1:50 and 1:25 were also tested.

The efficacy of protein and non-protein fractions of plant extracts on the mycelial growth and sporulation of S. oryzae was assessed by poisoned food technique (Schmitz, 1930).

The efficacy of protein and non-protein fractions of plant extracts on spore germination and germ tube elongation was assessed by the slide germination technique described by the Committee on Standardization of Fungicidal Tests (CSFT, 1947).

The effect of protein fractions at 100, 250, and 500 ppm concentrations and non-protein fractions at dilutions of 1:100, 1:50 and 1:25 on sheath rot intensity was also studied by spraying the fractions on 85 day old CO 43 rice plants under pot culture condition. After 24h, the plants were inoculated with S. oryzae. Ten days after inoculation, one more spraying was given with the same treatments on the respective groups of plants. Suitable control was also maintained for each treatment. Sheath rot intensity was assessed based on the new scoring

Table 1. Efficacy of fractions of leaf extracts against mycelial growth of Sarocladium oryzae

_	Per cent mycelial growth inhibition *						
Plant	Conc. of protein fraction (ppm) Conc. of non-protein fraction (dilutio					ion (dilution)	Mean
riant	100	250	500	1:100	1:50	1:25	
Acalypha indica	44.19a8-a11	53.57 ^{a3-a6}	59.38 ^{a1 a2}		11.61 a33-a35	15.62 ^{a32}	32.44 ^a
Ocimum tenuiflorum	41.52a9-a13	48.66 ^{a6-a8}	56.25 ^{a1-a4}	7.58a37-a43	9.82 a35-a39	13.84 a32-a33	29.62 ^b
Convolvulus arvensis	46.88 ^{a7-a9}	54.92 ^{a2-a5}	60.71 ^{a1}		10.71a33-a36	15.61 ^{a32}	33.18 ^a
Catharanthus roseus	42.41a9-a12	50.89 ^{a4-a7}	58.48 ^{a1-a3}	7.14a39-a44	9.81a35-a39	13.39a32-a34	30.35 ^d
Datura stramonium	39.29a10-a15	46.43 ^{a7-a9}	50.90 ^{a4-a7}	4.90a44-a48	6.35a41-a46	9.82a35-a39	26.28 ^c
Cymbopogon martini	27.69a25-a31	32.15a18-a25	36.61a13-a18	4.02a46-a48	5.81a41-a47	7.14a38-a44	18.90 ^{efg}
Ipomoea carnea	37.94 _{a12-a17}	41.52 a9-a13	49.55a5-a8	6.68a40-a45	8.03a36-a42	10.26a34-a38	25.66 ^c
Pithecolobium dulce	37.50a12-a17	40.62a10-a14	44.64a8-a10	5.80a41-a47	6.70a40-a45	9.37a35-a40	24.11 ^c
Bougainvillaea spectabilis	30.81a20-a27	33.48a17-a24	38.84a11-a16	4.47a45-a48	5.36a42-a47	8.04a36-a42	20.17 ^{de}
Vitex negundo var purpurascense	29.02a24-a29	34.83a15-a22	37.50a12-a17	4.02a46-a48	5.80a41-a47	6.25a41-a46	19.57 ^{ef}
Quisqualis indica	34.81a15-a22	36.61a13-a18	40.62a10-a14	4.45a45-a48	5.81a41-a47	8.48a35-a41	21.80 ^d
Eucalyptus globulus	26.34a27-a31	31.25a19-a26	35.72a14-a20	3.57a47-a48	5.36a42-a47	6.70a40-a45	18.16 ^{fghi}
Phyllanthus emblica	25.00a29-a31	30.36a21-a27	35.72a14-a20	4.02a46-a48	5.36a42-a47	6.70a40-a45	17.86 ^{fghi}
Thevetia peruviana	27.23a26-a31	31.26a19-a26	36.61a13-a18	4.02a46-a48	5.36a42-a47	7.14a38-a44	18.60 ^{efgh}
Euphorbia hirta	29.46a23-a29	34.37a15-a23	38.40a12-a17	4.47a45-a48	5.81a41-a47	8.04a36-a42	20.09 ^{de}
Parthenium hysterophorus	26.34a27-a31	31.71a18-a26	36.16a14-a19	3.57a47-a48	4.46a45-a48	6.70a40-a45	18.16 ^{fghi}
Polyalthia longifolia	24.11a30 a31	29.46a23-a29	34.83a15-a22	3.12 ^{a48}	4.90a43-a48	5.81a41-a47	17.04 ^{hi}
Tabernaemontana divaricata	23.21 ^{a31}	28.13a25-a30	33.93a16-a24	3.12 ^{a48}	4.01a46-a48	5.81a41-a47	16.37 ⁱ
Curcuma longa	25.44a28-a31	29.91a22-a28	35.28a15-a21	3.12 ^{a48}	4.91a43-a48	5.36a42-a47	17.34 ^{ghi}
Acacia leucophloea	27.23a26-a31	32.14a18-a25	36.16a14-a19	4.02a46-a48	4.90a43-a48	7.14a39-a44	18.60 ^{efgh}
Pongamia glabra	24.11a30 a31	30.81a20-a27	35.26a15-a21	3.57a47a48	4.46a45-a48	5.81a41-a47	17.34 ^{ghi}
Phyllanthus niruri	23.66a30 a31	27.69a25-a31	33.48a17-a24	3.57a47-a48	4.46a45-a48	5.36a42-a47	16.37 ⁱ
Control	0.00 ^{a49}	0.00 ^{a49}	0.00 ^{a49}	0.00 ^{a49}	0.00 ^{a49}	0.00 ^{a49}	0.00^{j}
Mean	30.18 ^c	34.03 b	40.22 ^a	4.77 ^f	6.08 ^d	8.19 ^d	

CD (P = 0.05); Treatment : 1.28 ; Concentration : 0.66; T x C : 3.14, *Mean of three replications, (Data in parentheses are arc sine transformed values) In a column, means followed by common letter(s) are not significantly different at 5 % level by DMRT.

system developed by Narayanasamy and Viswanathan (1990). The disease index and per cent disease reduction were worked out.

Results and Discussion

Mycelial growth

The results on the efficacy of protein fractions of

Table 2. Efficacy of fractions of leaf extracts against sporulation of Sarocladium oryzae

	Per cent sporulation inhibition*						
Leaf extracts	Conc. of protein fraction (ppm) Conc. of non-protein fraction (dilution)						Mean
	100	250	500	1:100	1:50	1:25	
A. indica	46.24 ^{a5-a8}	55.24 ^{a2 a3}	61.20 ^{a1}	13.44a28-a31	17.16a27-a28	20.12a26 a27	35.57 ^a
O. tenui florum	40.35a9-a13	48.45 ^{a4-a6}	54.48 ^{a2 a3}	12.68a30-a32	16.40a27-a29	19.37a26 a27	31.96 ^b
C. arvensis	44.79a6-a9	53.72a2-a4	58.20 ^{a1 a2}	13.44a28-a31	16.40a27-a29	19.43a26 a27	34.33 ^a
C. roseus	40.32a9-a13	49.97 ^{a3-a6}	55.24 ^{a2 a3}	11.92a30-a33	14.17a28-a30	19.40a26-a27	31.84 ^b
D. stramonium	36.56a12-a18	45.52a5-a9	50.72a3-a5	10.44a31-a36	11.20a30-a34	14.20a28-a30	28.11 ^c
C. martini	33.60a16-a20	38.04a11-a16	41.04a8-a12	7.48a35-a39	9.68a32-a36	12.68a30-a32	23.75 ^{efg}
I. carnea	33.56a16-a20	38.04a11-a16	44.76a6-a10	10.47a31-a35	12.72a29-a32	16.40a27-a29	25.99 ^{cd}
P. dulce	28.36a21-a24	35.08a14-a20	40.35a9-a13	9.72 a 32-a 36	11.99a30-a33	13.44a28-a31	23.16 ^{efgh}
B. spectabilis	35.80a13-a19	39.56a10-a14	47.00 ^{a5-a7}	7.48a35-a39	9.72a32-a36	12.72a29-a32	25.38 ^{de}
V. negundo var purpurascense	32.08a18-a22	36.56a12-a18	42.55a7-a11	8.20a34-a38	10.4a31-a35	13.44a28-a31	23.88 ^{ef}
Q. indica	28.36a21-a24	33.60a16-a20	38.80a11-a15	8.23a34-a38	10.44a31-a36	13.44a28-a31	22.15 ^{fghi}
E. globulus	28.36a21-a24	32.08a18-a22	38.80a11-a15	7.45a36-a39	9.68a32-a36	11.20a30-a34	21.26 ⁱ
P. emblica	30.63a20-a23	38.08a11-a16	45.52 ^{a5-a9}	6.72a37-a39	9.72a32-a36	11.20a30-a34	23.65efghi
T. peruviana	34.32a15-a20	38.08a11-a16	42.52a7-a11	6.72 a 37-a 39	9.68a32-a36	11.92a30-a33	23.87 ^{efg}
E. hirta	30.63a20-a23	35.83a13-a19	41.03a8-a12	7.48a35-a39	9.72a32-a36	12.68a30-a32	22.90 ^{fghi}
P.hysterophorus	33.60a16-a20	37.32a12-a17	39.56a10-a14	6.69a37-a39	8.96a33-a37	11.92a30-a33	23.01 ^{fghi}
P.longifolia	36.56 12-118	38.80a11-a15	45.52a5-a9	6.69a37-a39	8.20a34-a38	11.20a30-a34	24.50 ^{ef}
T. divaricata	23.88a24-a26	27.60 a22-a25	32.08a18-a22	5.24 ^{a39}	7.45a36-a39	9.72 a 32-a 36	17.66 ^j
C. longa	32.08a18-a22	36.56a12-a18	40.32a9-a13	5.96a38-a39	7.48a35-a39	10.47a31-a35	22.15 ^{ghi}
A.leucophloea	32.08a18-a22	36.56a12-a18	40.32a9-a13	6.69a37-a39	9.72a32-a36	11.20a30-a34	22.76 ^{fghi}
P. glabra	31.36a19-a22	35.83a13-a19	39.56a10-a14	5.96a38 a39	8.20a34-a38	10.47 a31-a35	21.90 ^{hi}
P. niruri	23.12a25 a26	26.12a23-a25	32.84a17-a21	5.24 ^{a39}	6.72a37-a39	8.96a33-a37	17.17 ^j
Control	0.00 ^{a40}	0.00 ^{a40}	0.00 ^{a40}	0.00 ^{a40}	0.00 ^{a40}	0.00 ^{a40}	0.00 ^k
Mean	32.03 ^c	37.25 ^b	42.28 ^a	7.93 ^f	10.26 ^e	12.85 ^d	

CD (P = 0.05) Treatment : 1.24; Concentration : 0.63; T x C : 3.03 * Mean of three replications; (Data in parentheses are arc sine transformed values), In a column, means followed by common letter(s) are not significantly different at 5 % level by DMRT.

the leaf extracts from selected 22 plant species tested *in vitro* at three different concentrations (100, 250 and 500ppm) and non-protein fractions at three dilutions (1:100, 1:50 and 1:25) against the mycelial growth of the pathogen are furnished in Table 1.

The protein fraction of the leaf extract of *Convolvulus arvensis* at 500 ppm showed the least mycelial growth (2.93cm) as against 7.47cm in the control which accounted for 60.71 per cent inhibition.

This was on par with the protein fractions (500ppm) of the leaf extract of *Acalypha indica* (59.38%), *Catharanthus roseus* (58.48%) and *Ocimum tenuiflorum* (56.25%). This was followed by protein fraction (250ppm) of the leaf extracts of *C.arvensis* (54.92%), that of (250ppm) *A.indica* (53.57%), 500ppm *Datura stramonium* (50.90%), 250ppm *C.roseus* (50.89%) and that of (500ppm) *Ipomoea carnea* (49.55%) which were all on par.The non-

Table 3. Efficacy of fractions of leaf extracts against spore germination of Sarocladium oryzae

	Per cent spore germination inhibition *					
Leaf extracts	Conc. of protein fraction (ppm)			Conc. of non-	ution) Mean	
Leal extracts	100	250	500	1:100	1:50 1	:25
A. indica	41.92a3-a7	49.94 ^{a1 a2}	53.65 ^{a1}	11.48 337-342	16.09a34a35 18.90a	32.00 ^a
O. tenui florum	39.32 ^{a4-a8}	46.23 ^{a2 a3}	52.56 ^{a1}	10.74a37-a45	13.59a35-a37 15.71a	34-a36 29.69 ^b
C. arvensis	42.18a3-a6	50.55 ^{a1 a2}	54.72 ^{a1}	11.13a37-a44	13.35a35-a38 17.84a	31.63 ^{ab}
C. roseus	35.42a8-a11	39.07a5-a8	44.18a3-a4	9.99a39-a47	11.24a37-a43 16.22a	33-a35 26.02 ^c
D. stramonium	33.38a9-a12	37.07a7-a10	43.19 ^{a3-a5}	7.10a48-a59	8.01a45-a55 11.73a	37-a42 23.41 ^d
C. martini	25.84a18-a25	30.47a12-a17	33.62a9-a12	5.89a54-a61	8.10a44-a55 11.09a	37-a44 19.17 ^{ef}
I. carnea	28.44a13-a21	35.28a8-a11	40.42a4-a17	8.90a41-a51	9.89a40-a48 13.14a	35-a39 22.68 ^d
P. dulce	21.99a25-a32	32.10a11-a14	38.82 ^{a5-a8}	7.10a48-a59	8.85a41-a52 11.44a	37-a42 20.05 ^e
B. spectabilis	24.65a20-a26	27.73a14-a22	29.69a12-a19	6.18a53-a61	7.77a46-a57 10.49a	37-a46 17.75 ^{fg}
V. negundo var purpurascense	22.49a24-a31	26.00a17-a25	30.99a11-a16	6.69a49-a61	8.40a43-a54 11.85a	37-a41 17.74 ^{fg}
Q. indica	22.99a24-a31	30.37a12-a17	37.82 ^{a6-a9}	6.35a51-a61	7.35a47-a58 12.29a	36-a40 19.53 ^{ef}
E. globulus	20.55a27-a32	23.23a23-a30	28.48a13-a21	5.64a55-a61	6.77a49-a60 9.84a	40-a48 15.75 ^{hij}
P. emblica	20.29 a 28 - a 33	24.48 _{a21-a27}	29.11 a12-a20	5.43a56-a61	6.44a50-a61 9.59a	40-a48 15.89 ^{hij}
T. peruviana	25.75a18-a25	29.97a12-a18	35.42a8-a11	5.39a57-a61	7.60a46-a58 9.64a	40-a48 18.96 ^{ef}
E. hirta	24.58a20-a27	27.48a15-a23	32.69a10-a13	6.19a53-a61	7.64a46-a58 10.15a	38-a47 18.12 ^{fg}
P. hysterophorus	24.32a21-a27	30.72a11-a16	32.54a10-a13	5.17a58-a61	6.22a52-a61 9.28a	40-a49 18.04 ^{fg}
P. longifolia	22.49a24-a31	27.56a15-a23	32.29a10-a13	6.69a49-a61	7.85a45-a57 9.78a	40-a48 17.78 ^{fg}
T. divaricata	19.40a30-a34	22.66a24-a31	25.33a19-a26	4.64a60a61	6.44a50-a61 7.52a	47-a58 14.33 ^j
C. longa	21.25a26-a32	24.07a21-a28	29.68a12-a19	4.89a59-a61	6.44a50-a61 8.78a	42-a53 15.85 ^{ij}
A. leucophloea	21.32 a26-a32	25.25a20-a26	28.51a13-a21	5.89a54-a61	8.01a45-a56 10.03a	39-a47 16.50 ^{ghi}
P. glabra	23.41 a22-a29	28.34a13-a21	31.35a11-a15	5.64a55-a61	7.76a46-a57 9.15a	41-a50 17.61 ^{fgh}
P. niruri	19.47 a29-a34	26.51a16-a24		4.39 ^{a61}	5.64a55-a61 7.35a	47-a58 15.64 ^{ij}
Control	0.00 ^{a62}	0.00 ^{a62}	0.00 ^{a62}	0.00 ^{a62}	0.00 ^{a62} 0.00	0.00 ^k
_Mean	25.28 ^c	30.22 ^b	34.59 ^a	6.59 ^f	8.24 ^e 10.	95 ^d

CD (P = 0.05); Treatment: 1.18; Concentration: 0.60; T x C: 2.90, *Mean of three replications, (Data in parentheses are arc sine transformed values) In a column, means followed by common letter(s) are not significantly different at 5 % level by DMRT.

protein fractions from the leaf extract of all the plant species tested were less effective at all the three concentrations as compared to the protein fractions of the respective plant sources (Table 1).

Sporulation

The protein fraction of the leaf extract of *A. indica* at 500ppm recorded the minimum (4.33x10⁵ conidia/ml) sporulation as against 11.17x10⁵ conidia/ml in the control which accounted for 61.20 per cent inhibition. This was on par (58.20%) with the protein fraction (500ppm) of *C. arvensis* followed by protein fraction (500ppm) of *C. roseus* (55.24%), protein fraction (250ppm) of *A. indica* (55.24%), protein fraction (500ppm) of *O. tenuiflorum* (54.48%) and protein fraction (250ppm) of *C. arvensis* (53.72%) which were on par. The non-protein fractions (1:25 dilution) of the leaf extract of *A. indica*, *C. arvensis*, *C. roseus* and *O. tenuiflorum* were on par in their antisporulant effect recording only 20.12, 19.43,

19.40 and 19.37 per cent inhibition in sporulation respectively (Table 2).

Spore germination

The results on the effect of these fractions on the inhibition of spore germination of the pathogen are shown in Table 3. The protein fraction (500ppm) of *C. arvensis* registered the least (40.29%) spore germination as against 88.99 per cent in the control which accounted for 54.72 per cent inhibition and it was on par with protein fraction (500ppm) of *A. indica* (53.65%), that of (500ppm) *O. tenuiflorum* (52.56%), 250ppm of *C. arvensis* (50.55%) and 250ppm of *A. indica* (49.94%). The non-protein fractions of all these leaf extracts were less effective.

Germ tube elongation

The protein fraction of *C. arvensis* at 500ppm had the minimum (11.62mm) germ tube elongation as against 27.37mm in the control which accounted

Table 4. Efficacy of fractions of leaf extracts against germ tube elongaton of Sarocladium oryzae

	Per cent germ tube elongation inhibition *						
Leaf extracts	Conc. of protein fraction (ppm)			Conc. of non-protein fraction (dilution)			Mean
	100	250	500		1:50	1:25	
A. indica	43.48 ^{a5-a7}	51.28 ^{a2-a4}	56.52 ^{a1 a2}	8.34a33-a41	9.44 ^{a36}	14.62a29-a30	30.61 ^a
O. tenui florum	40.50a7-a10	47.69 ^{a4 a5}	53.64 ^{a1-a3}	6.82a35-a45	8.89a32-a37	12.24a30-a32	28.30 ^b
C. arvensis	44.15 ^{a5-a7}	51.53 ^{a2-a4}	57.55 ^{a1}		11.45a30-a33	16.51a28a29	31.78 ^a
C. roseus	41.24 ^{a6-a9}	48.24 ^{a3-a5}	54.32 ^{a1 a2}		8.71a33-a39	12.54a30a31	28.64 ^b
D. stramonium	35.51a10-a13	42.81 ^{a5-a8}	46.77 ^{a4-a6}	5.24a42-a50	7.85a34-a43	10.23a31-a34	24.74 ^c
C. martini	26.75a19-a25	31.54a12-a19	36.79a9-a12	5.79a40-a49	7.92a34-a42	9.80a31-a35	19.77 ^e
I. carnea	32.40a11-a17	37.70a8-a11	43.25a5-a7	5.42a42-a50	6.89a35-a45	9.74a31-a35	22.57 ^d
P. dulce	28.64a16-a23	34.59a11-a14	37.58a8-a11	4.50a45-a50	5.42a42-a50	8.77a33-a38	19.92 ^{ef}
B.spectabilis	28.15a17-a24	32.40a11-a17	35.38a10-a13	3.96a47-a50	5.17a42-a50	7.73a34-a43	18.80 ^{efg}
V.negundo var purpurascense	26.63a20-a25	32.10a12-a18	34.53a11-a14	5.30a42-a50	7.49a34-a44	9.62a31-a35	19.28 ^{ef}
Q. indica	31.61a12-a18	33.25a11-a16	37.45a8-a11	4.44a45-a50	5.12a43-a50	7.79a34-a43	19.94 ^{ef}
E. globulus	24.61a22-a27	29.42a14-a21	33.74a11-a16	5.36a42-a50	6.58a36-a46	8.59a33-a40	18.05 ^{efg}
P. emblica	23.33a24-a27	28.68a16-a23	33.37a11-a16	3.71a48-a50	4.93a44-a50	6.37a37-a47	16.73 ^{ghi}
T.peruviana	26.38a20-a25	29.30a15-a22	34.53a11-a15	4.20a46-a50	5.29a42-a50	7.43a34-a44	17.86 ^{fg}
E. hirta	27.41a18-a25	32.40a11-a17	35.38a10-a13	3.84a48-a50	5.67a41-a49	6.83a35-a45	18.59 ^{efg}
P.hysterophorus	24.25a23-a27	29.72a14-a21	34.41a11-a15	4.32a45-a50	5.73a40-a49	7.55a34-a44	17.66 ^{fg}
P.longifolia	23.58a24-a27	27.29a18-a25	32.83a11-a17		5.85a39-a48	7.86a34-a43	16.97 ^{gh}
T.divaricata	20.53a27 a28	25.47a21-a26	30.76a13-a20	3.35 ^{a50}	4.74a45-a50	5.23a42-a50	15.01 ⁱ
C.longa	23.27a24-a27	26.56a20-a25	31.79a12-a18	3.59a48-a50	4.39a45-a50	5.91a38-a48	15.92 ^{hi}
A.leucophloea	25.23a21-a27	30.57a13-a20	34.59a11-a14	4.51a45-a50	5.79a40-a49	7.67a34-a43	18.06 ^{fg}
P. glabra	22.79a25-a27	27.29a18-a25	32.52a11-a17	3.47a49a50	4.56a45-a50	5.61a41-a50	16.04 ^{hi}
P. niruri	21.45a26 a27	25.39a21-a26	31.55a12-a19		4.62a45-a50	5.48a42-a50	15.37 ⁱ
Control	0.00 ^{a51}	0.00 ^{a51}	0.00 ^{a51}	0.00 ^{a51}	0.00 ^{a51}	0.00 ^{a51}	0.00 ^j
Mean	27.91 ^c	32.84 ^b	37.36 ^a	4.80 ^f	6.20 ^e	8.44 ^d	

CD (P = 0.05); Treatment: 1.31; Concentration: 0.67; TxC: 3.21; * Mean of three replication (Data in parentheses are arc sine transformed values) *In a column, means followed by common letter(s) are not significantly different at 5 % level by DMRT.*

for 57.55 per cent inhibition and it was on par with that (500ppm) of *A. indica* (56.52%), *C. roseus* (54.32%) and *O. tenuiflorum* (53.64%). These were followed by

protein fraction (250ppm) of *C. arvensis* (51.53%), that of (250ppm) of *A. indica* (51.28%), 250ppm of *C. roseus* (48.24%), 250ppm of *O. tenuiflorum* (47.69%) and

Table 5. Efficacy of fractions of leaf extracts against sheath rot (S.oryzae) incidence under pot culture (artificial inoculation) conditions

	Per cent disease reduction *						
Leaf extracts	Conc. of protein fraction (ppm)			Conc. of non-protein fraction (dilution)			Mean
	100	250	500	1:100	1:50	1:25	
A. indica	23.57a12-a19	35.36 ^{a3 a4}	46.97 ^{a1}	4.23a44-a55	6.63a39-a42	9.58a36-a38	21.06 ^{ab}
O. tenui florum	23.21a13-a19	34.27a3-a5	44.02 ^{a1}	3.67a47-a57	6.26a40-a44	8.47a38-a40	19.98 ^{bc}
C. arvensis	26.15a8-a14	38.66 ^{a2 a3}	47.51 ^{a1}		6.26a40-a44	8.84a37-a39	21.91 ^a
C. roseus	22.11a15-a21	33.89 ^{a4 a5}	43.09 ^{a1 a2}	3.68a47-a57	5.52a41-a47	7.36a38-a41	19.28 ^c
D.stramonium	17.69a23-a29	25.42a9-a15	32.41a4-a6	2.57a55-a57	4.78a42-a51	6.63a39-4a2	14.92 ^d
C. martini	17.29a24-a30	24.31a11-a18	31.30a4-a7	2.76a53-a57	4.42a43-a53	6.63a39-a42	14.45 ^{de}
I. carnea	16.37a26-a32	23.20a13-a19	30.20a5-a8		4.42a43-a53	6.2640-444	13.84 ^{def}
P. dulce	15.49a27-a33	21.00a17-a23	29.10 ^{a6-a9}	2.76a53-a57	4.05a45-a55	6.63a39-a42	17.31 ^{efg}
B. spectabilis	15.08a28-a34	20.63a18-a24	29.11 ^{a6-a9}	2.94a52-a57	4.05a45-55	6.45a39-a43	13.04 ^{efgh}
V. negundo var purpu rascense	15.08a28-a34	20.26a19-a25	28.73a6-a10	2.76a53-a57	4.06a45-55	5.90a41-a45	12.80 ^{fghi}
Q. indica	15.49a27-a33	21.36a16-a22	28.36a6-a11	2.94a52-a57	3.67a47-57	5.15a41-a50	12.83 ^{fghij}
E. globulus	14.75a29-a34	19.89a19-a25	28.36a6-a11	2.68a54-a57	3.87a46-a56	5.71a41-4a6	12.54 ^{fghij}
P. emblica	14.38a30-a35	19.15a20-a26	27.62a7-a12	2.39a56-a57	3.69a47-a57	5.35a41-a48	12.10 ^{ghijk}
T. peruviana	13.97a31-a35	19.15a20-a26	27.25a7-a13	2.39a56 a57	3.51a48-a57	5.16a41-a49	11.91ghijkl
E. hirta	13.60a32-a35	18.78a20-27	26.89a8-a13	2.39a56-a57	3.13a51-57	5.34a41-4a8	11.69ijklm
P.hysterophorus	13.27a32-a35	18.05a22-a28	26.52a8-a13	2.21 ^{a57}	3.32a50-a57	4.98a42-a51	11.39 ^{jklm}
P. longifolia	13.60a32-a35	18.41a21-a27	26.89a8-a13	2.39a56 a57	3.69a47-a57	5.17a41-a50	11.69hijklm
T. divaricata	12.91a33-a35	17.69a23-a29	25.05a9-a16	2.21 ^{a57}	3.32a49-a57	4.60a42-a52	10.96klmn
C. longa	12.17a34-a36	16.92a25-a31	24.68a10-a17		2.94a52-a57	4.42a43-a53	10.56lmno
A. leucophloea	12.17a34-a36	16.00a26-a33	23.57a12-a19		3.13a51-a57	4.61a42-a52	10.28 ^{mno}
P. glabra	11.80a34-a36	15.49a27-a33	22.47a14-a20		2.94a52-a57	4.42a43-a53	9.89 ^{no}
P. niruri	11.43a35-a37	14.75a29-a34	20.64a18-a24		2.76a53-a57	4.24a44-a54	9.34°
Control	0.00 ^{a58}	0.00 ^{a58}	0.00 ^{a58}		0.00 ^{a58}	0.00 ^{a58}	0.00 ^p
Mean	15.29 ^c	21.42 ^b	29.16 ^a	2.63 ^f	3.93 ^e	5.73 ^d	

CD (P = 0.05); Treatment: 1.09; Concentration: 0.56; TxC: 2.68 * Mean of three replications (Data in parentheses are arc sine transformed values) In a column, means followed by common letter(s) are not significantly different at 5 % level by DMRT.

500ppm of *Datura stramonium* (46.77%) which were all on par. The inhibitory effect of non-protein fractions on germ tube elongation exerted by all the leaf extracts was appreciably less than that of their protein fractions (Table 4).

Sheath rot incidence

Among the protein fractions of 22 selected leaf extracts tested, 500ppm of *C. arvensis* recorded the maximum (47.51%) disease reduction (380.00 disease index) and it was on par with that (500ppm) of *A. indica* (46.97%), *O. tenuiflorum* (44.02%) and *C. roseus* (43.09%). These were followed by protein fractions (250ppm) of *C. arvensis* (38.66%), *A. indica* (35.36%) and *O. tenuiflorum* (34.27%) which were all on par. The non-protein fractions of these leaf extracts were less effective. The non-protein fraction of *A. indica* (1:25 dilution) recorded 9.58 per cent disease reduction followed by that of *C. arvensis* (8.84%), *O. tenuiflorum* (8.47%) and *C. roseus* (7.36%) which were all on par (Table 5).

In the present study, the protein fractions of the leaf extracts of C. arvensis at 500 ppm showed the maximum inhibitory effect on the mycelial growth, spore germination and germ tube elongation of S. oryzae .The protein fraction of A. indica at 500 ppm recorded the maximum antisporulant effect. In the pot culture study, the protein fraction of C. arvensis at 500 ppm recorded the highest disease reduction which was on par with protein fractions (500 ppm) of A. indica, O. tenuiflorum and C. roseus. Protein fraction of C. arvensis at 200 ppm had the maximum inhibitory effect on the germ tube elongation and the mycelial growth of S. oryzae. Protein fraction (200 ppm) of C. roseus recorded the maximum inhibition on the spore germination and sporulation of S. oryzae. Protein fraction of C. arvensis (500 ppm) registered the maximum reduction of rice sheath rot intensity. Selvaraj and Narayanasamy (1994) also documented that the protein fraction from

Tribulus terrestris seed extract recorded the maximum inhibitory effect on the spore germination of *S. oryzae*. The present findings provides for further studies on the scope of developing an agro product using these protein fractions for the management of this important disease of rice.

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