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Algae Fungi Bryophytes and Plant Pathology

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Editorial Note

A plant becomes ill when it is continually disrupted by some causative agent that results in an abnormal physiological process which disrupts the normal structure, development, function, or other activities of the plant. This interaction with one or more basic physiological or biochemical processes of a plant elicits pathological conditions or symptoms that are characteristic. Plant diseases may be generally categorized as being either infectious or non-infectious according to the existence of their primary causative agent. Plant diseases may be generally categorized as being either infectious or non-infectious according to the existence of their primary causative agent. In nature, multiple disease-causing agents can affect plants at a time. Knowing about the diseases, the characteristics of the disease, how to fix it is important and is therefore called Plants Pathology. Plant Pathology is the scientific study of pathogens and environmental factors causing diseases in plants.

There are a wide range of micro-organisms that cause these diseases, including fungi, bacteria, viruses, and nematodes. Diseases resulting from such pathogens are also referred to as biotic diseases. Eco-conditions, such as winter disruption or drought stress, may also cause disease in plants. Diseases brought on by these factors are often referred to as abiotic diseases. Research Journal of Plant Pathology that includes the study of the biological nature of various pathogenic and useful plant microorganisms including fungi, bacteria, nematodes, viruses and phytoplasms and publishes a wide range of topics in this field that includes basic and applied subjects plant pathology, methods in plant pathology, plant pathogenic microorganisms, ecology of plant pathogen, plant disease diagnosis, plant disease management, noninfectious plant disease etc.

Aliyeav K showed that no fertilization of the fertilizer (10 t/ha) +N₉₀P₉₀K₉₀ was found in the fertilizer but the weight and diameter of the tomato fruit increased, and the nitrates contained therein did not exceed the norm [1]. Mokrani S, et al. studied showed the occurrence of some *Phaseolus vulgaris* phytopathogenic fungi causing fungal diseases described in the literature by simple isolation of the typical PDA medium and inferred that *Pseudomonas* strains are the efficacy of PGPB affecting fungal growth and working through different mechanisms, including lysis or fungal mycelium deformation.

Such observations may be important for a future investigation of biological control agents [2]. Turcsán M, et al. reviewed the detection of grapevine-infecting viroids and RNA viruses by PCR starts with RNA isolation, cDNA synthesis and validation of cDNA samples [3].

Zakawa NN, et al. study indicates the presence of anti-fungal compounds in the crude extracts of the neem that were able to monitor the growth of the tested fungal pathogens and experiment reveals that extracts from the leaves of *Azadirachta indica* prevented conidial germination of the development of radial mycelia of pathogenic fungi such as *Aspergillus* spp. *Fusarium* spp. and *Cladosporium* spp [4]. Tejashwini NK, et al. analyzed that cucumber mosaic virus is one of the most widely transmitted viral diseases with a broader variety of hosts. The incidence and spread of the viral disease can be minimized with the adaptation of suggested management procedure for the management of aphids [5]. Asare-Bediako E, et al. found that genotype and positions of maize have a major effect on the nature of the disease and grain yields and their study found that all 16 maize genotypes tested in the three separate AEZs showed varying degrees of severity of MSD symptoms [6].

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