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HOST STATUS OF GUFFAL (*COMMIPHORA WIGHTII* (ARNOTT) BHANDARI) TO ROOT-KNOT NEMATODES

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Abstract

Medicinal and aromatic plants have a great potential for treatments of several chronic diseases of man and animal (Atal & Kapur, 1982). Several medicinal plants viz., Garo (*Tinospora cordifolia* Miers. and Mulethi (*Glycyrrhiza glabra* Boiss.) have been found to be resistant (RKI 1.0), Satavari (*Aspergus racemosus* Grah.) moderately resistant (RKI 1.5), Jangalipyaj (*Urginea indica* Roxb.), Pevato (*Costus specissus* Koenig ex Retz.), Kudju (*Pueraria lobata* (Willd.) Ohwb), Asvagandha (*Withania somnifera* L.), Indravarna (*Citrullus colocynthis* Scharad), Anantmul (*Hemedesmus indicus* Br.) moderately susceptible (RKI 2.1 – 3.0), Kalijiri (*Varnonia anthelmantica* L.), Bhoyaringani (*Solanum khasianum* Clerk.), Lasanpan (*Aeroides maculosum* Lindl.), Ardusi (*Adhatoda visia* Nees) susceptible (RKI 3.1-4.0), Senna (*Cassia angustifolia* Vahl.) and Garmar (*Coleus forskolii* Bth.) to be highly susceptible (RKI 5.0) to root-knot nematodes (Patel *et al*., 1989). Although *Cercospora* leaf spot and bacterial leaf blight diseases have been observed on guggal in Gujrat (Anon., 1988), but no information on host parasite relationship between root-knot nematodes (*Meloidogyne* spp.) and guggal is reported in the literature. The available guggal cultures present in the Medicinal and Aromatic Project, Gujrat Agricultural University, Anand were therefore screened against mixed population of root-knot nematodes (*Meloidogyne incognita* and *M. javanica*) during 1988-89.