

Important mango diseases

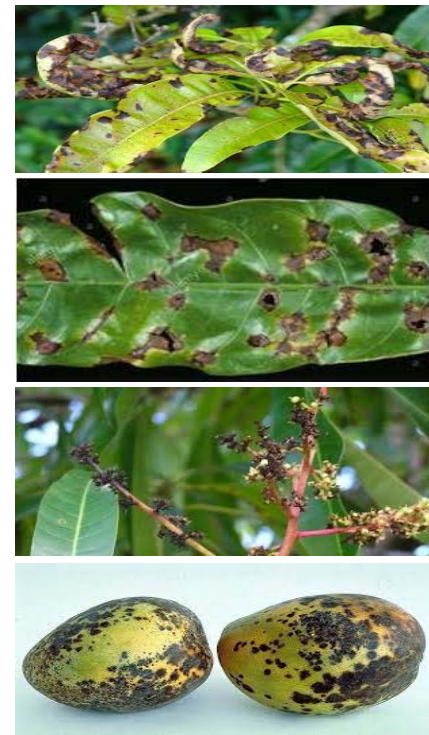
- **Anthracnose**
- **Bacterial Canker**
- **Powdery Mildew**
- **Malformation**

Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum gloeosporioides*)

Survival: Soil, infected debris

IPM practices:

- **Cultural:** Diseased leaves, flowers, twigs and fruits lying on the orchard should be collected and all infected twigs from the tree should be pruned and burnt.
- **Chemical:** Spray Carbendazirn (0.1%) twice at 15 days interval during flowering controls blossom infection.
- Spray copper fungicides (0.3%) for control of foliar infection.
- For postharvest mango anthracnose dip fruits in Carbendazim (0.1%) in hot water at 52°C for 15 minutes.



Bacterial Canker (*Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *mangiferaeindicae*)

Survival: Epiphytically on mango buds and immature fruits

IPM practices:

- **Cultural:** Regular inspection of orchards, sanitation and seedling certification as preventive measures.
- **Chemical:** Three sprays of Streptocycline (0.01%) or Agrimycin-100 (0.01%) after first visual symptom at 10 day intervals and monthly sprays of Carbendazim (0.1%) or Copper Oxychloride (0.3%) are effective in controlling the disease.
- Spray of copper based fungicides has been found effective in controlling bacterial canker.



Powdery mildew (*Oidium mangiferae*)

Survival: Air borne

IPM practices:

- **Cultural:** Pruning of diseased leaves and malformed panicles reduces primary inoculum.
- **Chemical:** Alternate spraying of Wettable sulphur 0.2 per cent (2 g Sulfex/litre), Tridemorph 0.1 per cent (1 ml Calixin/litre) and Carbendazim (Bavistin @ 0.1 %) at 15 days interval are effective. The first spray is to be given at panicle emergence stage.
- Three sprays of systemic fungicides during flowering season at 12-15 days intervals. 1st spray is recommended when there is 25% flowers opening.



Malformation (*Fusarium mangiferae*)

Survival: Infected seedlings, soil

IPM practices:

- **Cultural:** At present, no definite control measures for mango malformation can be advocated. However the following may reduce the incidence of malformation
- Avoid scion stick from trees bearing malformed inflorescence for propagation.
- Use only certified saplings for propagation.
- As soon as the disease symptoms are well expressed, the affected terminals should be pruned along with 15-20cm apparently healthy portion and burnt.

