**Mango Powdery Mildew**

*Oidium mangiferae* Kinyarwanda: Ifu y’umweru

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| - Prune the tree to remove excess branches to allow light and air flow and to keep them at appropriate height for easy management.  
- Avoid mixed cropping in the same field highly susceptible varieties like Bolibo with tolerant ones listed below.  
- Plant torelant varieties such as Tommy, Kent, Bire, Zillate and Van dyke.  
- Plant wind breakers around the mango orchard (live fencing of Kei apple tree can be used) since wind accelerates the spread of the disease spores (powder).  

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| - Look for a white powder on leaves, flowers, young fruits and twigs.  
- It is important to monitor weekly for the above disease symptoms, especially from new flush until flowering in the dry season.  
- Full bloom is the most vulnerable stage for powdery mildew in mango.  
- Control the disease when first symptoms are seen on leaves especially towards flowering.  

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| - Remove all infected fruits, leaves, flowers and twigs from the tree as soon as they are observed.  
- Spray the solution of 6 spoons of sodium bicarbonate (e.g. baking powder), 3 spoons of vegetable oil and white bar soap foam in 15 L of water on infected plants.  

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| - Spray entire tree with sulphur based pesticides (e.g. Thiovit/Thionil) at 40g/20L of water with 2 weeks. Spray interval; from new flush tending to flowering until fruit set if infection confirmed.  
- Alternate with Tricyclazole (e.g. Beam) at 20gl/15L of water with sulphur (above). Follow spray interval and period as above.  
- Spray benomyl (e.g. benobest) at 40g/20L water in alternation with the above products.  

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| - WHO Class III (Slightly hazardous). PHI- 14 days  
- WHO Class II (Moderately hazardous). PHI-14 days  
- WHO Class U (Unlikely to present acute hazard in normal use). PHI-21 days  
- Note that spraying at full bloom stage must be limited to avoid flower abortion. Protective clothing is very essential. Avoid drinking, eating and smoking while handling and applying chemicals. |

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**Rwanda**

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