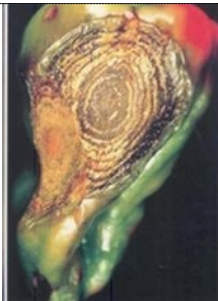


Anthracnose of Chillies

Colletotrichum capsici, *C. gloeosporioides*, *C. acutatum*, and *C. coccodes* खसारनीको कोतरे रोग



Sunken lesions on fruits with dark fungal growth (Source: Agropedia)



Anthracnose on leaves (Source: UAS Raichur, Agropedia)

Prevention	Monitoring	Direct Control	Direct Control	Restrictions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow sanitation measures during field preparation (remove and destroy crop debris and weed plants). Rotate crop for 2-3 years with non-solanaceous crops (e.g. cowpea, cucumber, pea, etc) Mulch to reduce rain splashes to avoid inoculum dispersal on fruit and lower leaves. Avoid dense planting. Avoid overhead irrigation (applying water directly onto the plants) to reduce wetness period of plants and spore dispersal. Maintain proper drainage. Harvest fruits as soon as it ripens. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor field for drying of twigs or branches from the tip (die back twig) and irregular tan to brown lesions with darker brown borders in leaves at weekly interval at vegetative stage. Inspect fruits at ripening stage for sunken lesions with blackish fungal growth (fruiting structure of the fungus, acervilli). In humid weather, observe orange to pink coloured spore masses on lesions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drain out excess water if the plot gets water-logged Remove diseased plants / plant parts (diseased twigs), fruits and dispose in pit (at least 50 cm deep) outside the field or burn. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use personnel protection equipment (PPE) while using fungicides. Seed treatment with captan 50% WP @ 2 gm per kg seed or carbendazim 50% WP @ 2 gm per kg seed Spray copper oxychloride (COC) 50% WP @ 2 g/litre water at first visible symptom observed in leaves and twig and during fruit setting period. Spray carbendazim 50% WP @ 2 g/litre water during fruit setting period. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Captan and carbendazim fall under WHO U (IV) (Unlikely to present acute hazard in normal use) COC falls under WHO II (moderately hazardous). COC has 21 days waiting period. Carbendazim falls under WHO U, Carbendazim has 14 days waiting period.



Nepal

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