

Anthraco-nose of mango

Colletotrichum gloeosporioides



Fruits with black anthracnose lesions (Scot Nelson, www.flickr.com).



Leaves showing symptoms of anthracnose infection (Scot Nelson, www.flickr.com).



Black lesions on stems and floral shoots (CABI)

Prevention	Monitoring	Direct Control	Direct Control	Restrictions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prune trees yearly to ensure good light penetration and aeration Remove fallen plant debris including rotten fruits and leaves from field grounds and destroy by burning or burying Use wider spacing when planting to prevent severe epidemics on farms Plant healthy seedlings from credible nurseries Local mango cultivars that grow in the wild are major sources of inoculum, therefore, local cultivars close to farms need to be cut and destroyed Good weed control in and around farms is important as pathogen has a wide host range Site mango plantations at distances away from other farms so that control measures applied could be effective Care needed when harvesting fruit to avoid damage that could lead to post-harvest anthracnose 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor field weekly. Look for small, angular brown/black lesions on new leaves, flower clusters, petioles and twig stems. Affected flowers can fail to set fruit On ripe fruits look for dark brown sunken, dark brown to black decay spots Under wet conditions check for lesions on stems and fruits which produce conspicuous, pinkish-orange spore masses Anthraco-nose maybe confused with “Bacterial Black Spots (BBS)” which are similar and also appear at early stages. However BBS on leaves are surrounded by a yellow halo which is absent in anthracnose Chemical control should start when panicles first appear. This is the critical time for controlling the disease The timing and frequency of applications of treatments are very critical for effective disease control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At an early stage remove all infected twigs, flowers and fruits by pruning and destroy by burning or burying 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When using a pesticide or botanical, always wear protective clothing and follow the instructions on the product label Do not use chemicals with the same mode of action year after year as this can lead to resistance Always consult the most recent list of registered pesticides of MOFA, Ghana Spray after first flush appears or panicles form until after flowering when fruits are about a month old Spray Mancozeb (e.g. Agrithane 80WP, Benco 80WP, Damazeb 80WP Dizcozeb 80WP) at 75-105g/15L. Multi-site contact fungicide. FRAC group: M3 Spray Captan (Merpan 50WP) at 30-60g/15L. Multi-site contact activity. FRAC code: M4 Apply Maneb (e.g. Trimangol 80WP, Kenmaneb etc) at a rate of 30-45g/15L. Multi-site contact fungicide. FRAC group: M3 Apply Mancozeb (30%) + Metallic Copper (12%) (e.g.cuprofix) at a rate of 40-50g/15L. Multi-site contact fungicide. FRAC group: M3 & M1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spray every 3-4 weeks. Vary chemical group after every 3 applications. Stop spraying 3 weeks before harvest WHO Class U (Unlikely to present acute hazard in normal use). REI-24hrs; PHI-14 days. Apply at 14 days interval. WHO Class U (Unlikely to present acute hazard in normal use). REI-24hrs; PHI-14 days. Apply at 14 day intervals until 5cm long fruits form. WHO Class U (Unlikely to present acute hazard in normal use). Spray at 7-10 day intervals. Observe PHI of 7days and REI of 24hrs WHO Class II (Moderately harzardous). Apply at 14 day intervals. Observe a PHI of 10-14 days and REI of 24hrs



Ghana

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