

- Fungus is soil inhabiting, sterilize the potting media by pouring boiling water to reduce infection before bagging the seedlings.
- Field planting is recommended in well drained soil.
- Avoid water-logged areas
- Tree spacing of less than 10 x 10 m apart should be discouraged.
- Avoid root and trunk injuries during cultivation.

SEEDLING WILT (*Pythium sp.*)

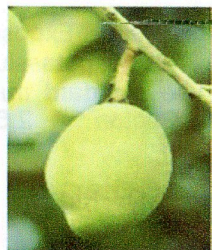


Seedling infected with wilt disease

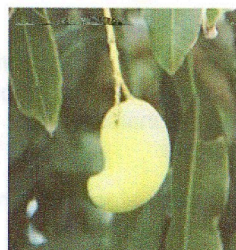
Control/prevention measures for seedling wilt:

- Use sterile soil media.
- Avoid arranging of grafts too closely in the nursery.
- Water only when necessary.
- Infected plants should be removed from healthy ones to prevent further spread of the disease.
- During early infection, spray the seedlings thoroughly with Dithane M45 or Benlate.

FRUIT ABNORMALITIES



'Bioko'



'Kasoy-Kasoy'

Preventive measures for Bioko and Kasoy-Kasoy:

- Avoid spraying of insecticides during full bloom as this will destroy the pollinators. Unpollinated flowers in some instances may develop seedless fruits which will not grow to normal size.
- Application of foliar fertilizers containing micro-elements like zinc, boron, magnesium and copper are recommended (spray at 42 to 45 days after induction and 3 to 4 weeks later).
- Protect insect pollinators (flies, wasp, bees, ants, etc.) by not spraying insecticides during full bloom. Maintain flowering plants in the orchard as source of food for pollinators.

For more information, please contact:

DA/Bureau of Plant Industry
Guimaras National Crop Research, Development
& Production Support Center
San Miguel, Jordan, 5045 Guimaras, Philippines
Telefax No: (033) 581-2034
E-mail: bpi.guimaras@gmail.com

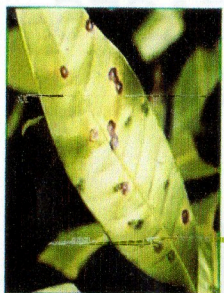
MAJOR DISEASES OF MANGO



**GUIMARAS NATIONAL CROP RESEARCH,
DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCTION
SUPPORT CENTER
DEVELOPMENT CENTER**

San Miguel, Jordan, Guimaras
Philippines

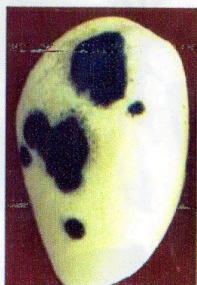
ANTHRACNOSE
(*Colletotrichum gloeosporioides*, Penz.)



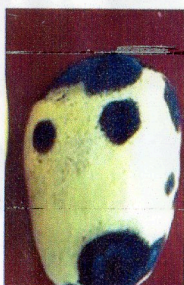
Damage on leaves



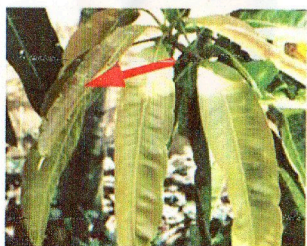
Damage on flowers



Damage on fruits



SCAB (*Elsinoe mangiferae*, Brit & Jenkins)



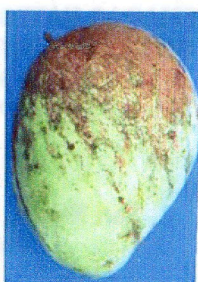
Damage on leaves



Damage on flowers



Damage on fruits



DIPLODIA STEM-END ROT
(*Lasiodiplodia theobromae*)



Damage on fruits

Control

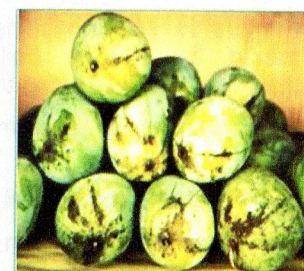
measures for Anthracnose, Diplodia stem-end rot and Scab:

- Sources of inocula are present in dead leaves, branches and other debris on the tree and on the ground. These should be collected and burned.
- Pruning of crowded branches allow light penetration and good air circulation, creating an environment unfavorable for disease development.
- Young leaves are susceptible to infection and could be a source of inoculum. These should be sprayed with protectant fungicides.
- Flowers and fruits should also be protected from anthracnose and other diseases specially during the rainy months.
- Bagging of fruits have shown to minimize anthracnose infection in the field.
- Hot water treatment (52 to 55 °C for 10 minutes) will prevent the fungus from growing.
- Avoid the use of organic materials (banana leaves, rice straws) during packing.

SOOTY MOLD (*Capnodium mangiferae*)



Damage on leaves

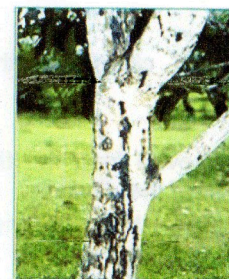


Damage on fruits

Control measures for Sooty molds:

- Control sucking insects like scales, mealy bugs and hoppers. These insects excrete 'honey dew' which serves as medium for the growth of sooty mold.
- Pruning to allow light penetration in the canopy is important.
- Sanitation and clean culture
- Avoid close density plantings.

GUMMOSIS (*Phytophthora palmivora*)



Damage on trunk



Close-up of symptom

Control measures for Gummosis:

- Scrape infected bark and disinfect. Exposed wood by spraying 1% potassium permanganate solution or use standard trunk paint consisting of 2.5% Captan + 2.5% Cupravit.
- Soil can also be drenched with Ridomil to control the disease.