

Title Biological elicitation of resistance against anthracnose in aubergine
Author Chandrakantha Mahendranathan, N K B Adikaram and Leon A. Terry
Citation Abstracts Book, 6th International Postharvest symposium, 8-12 April 2009, Antalya, Turkey.
256 pages.
Keyword Anthracnose; aubergine; postharvest

Abstract

The information on the extent of postharvest losses of aubergine and the causes of these losses are meager. They also stated that fruit rot and wilt are the most serious diseases of aubergine in the tropics and among the most common postharvest diseases of the aubergine are fruit rots and anthracnose. Induction of natural disease resistance (NDR) in harvested horticultural crops using physical, biological and/or chemical elicitors has received increasing attention over recent years, it being considered a preferred strategy for disease management. This study reviews the enhancement of inducible antifungal compounds and suppression of anthracnose diseases in aubergine through bio-elicitors. The results revealed that the anthracnose, caused by *Colletotrichum capsici*, is one of the major postharvest diseases in aubergine and the pre- inoculation of *Fusarium solani*, found as a weaker pathogen in aubergine, delay the anthracnose disease development by 4 days. The TLC bioassay study showed that the pre-inoculation of *F. solani* resulted in greater phytoalexin accumulation and thus, *F.solani* appears to be an effective elicitor of host natural resistance in aubergine. Purification of phytoalexin using flash chromatography showed that the compound as lubimin, a sesquiterpenoid of aubergine.