

**Title** Relationship between susceptibility to anthracnose disease and antifungal compounds content in fruit latex of mango

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#### **Abstract**

Mango has a different degree of susceptibility to Anthracnose disease. In the previous study, it was found that latex contained some antifungal compounds which had an effect to control Anthracnose disease caused by *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides*. Eight commercial mango cultivars, namely 'Nam Dokmai' 'Rad', 'Kaew', 'Keaw Juk', 'Keaw Sawaey', 'Chok Anan', 'Keaw Moragot' and 'Mahajanaka', were studied for susceptibility to Anthracnose disease. The relationship between susceptibility to Anthracnose disease and antifungal compounds content in fruit latex were investigated. Crude extract of latex was separated and tested. It was found that antifungal compounds presented only in water insoluble fraction. Most of antifungal compounds w, found in 'Kaew' which was the least susceptibility to Anthracnose disease whereas 'Nam Dokmai' had the least antifungal compounds and it showed the most susceptibility to Anthracnose disease. The cultivar showed greater susceptibility' Anthracnose disease had lower the antifungal compounds fraction content in fruit latex. The amount of antifungal compound in fruit latex in each mango cultivar varied from low to high level was 'Nam Dokmai', 'Rad', 'Keaw Moragot', 'Mahajanaka', 'Keaw Juk', 'Keaw Sawaey', 'Chok Anan' and 'Kaew', respectively. The result showed that antifungal compounds played an important role in controlling Anthracnose disease.