

**Title** Efficacy of different fungicides for the management of anthracnose of mango on old and rejuvenated orchard in west Bengal

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**Citation** ISHS Acta Horticulturae 820:529-534. 2009.

**Keyword** management; rejuvenation; mango; anthracnose; fungicide

#### **Abstract**

Ten fungicides were tested for their efficacy in reducing the anthracnose disease in an old and rejuvenated Himsagar Mango (40 years old) at Horticultural Research Station of B.C.K.V., Mohanpur, Nadia, West Bengal, India with an objective to initial protection of the newly emerged flushes for proper vegetative canopy and panicles spot/blight in the subsequent years for improving the productivity. Before spraying, plants were severely pruned at 4 meter height during December 2001. Three years (2002-2004) experimentation showed that all the fungicides reduced the disease severity significantly as compared to untreated control. First spraying was done during emergence of new flushes; second and third spraying was made at 15 days interval after first spraying. Fourth and fifth spraying were done before monsoon (June) and after monsoon (1<sup>st</sup> week of October). Results revealed that Carbendazim (0.1%) showed minimum disease severity (4.80%) followed by Prochloraz (4.92%) and Benomyl (5.20%) at 0.05% and 0.1% concentrations, respectively as compared to untreated control (54.20%) but differences in reduction of disease severity of the three chemicals were not statistically significant. Reduction in disease severity also increased the average number of fruits per tree on third year after application of fungicides.