

Efficacy of Fungicides for Managing Powdery Mildew of Mango

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SUMMARY

Six fungicides were tested for their efficacy in reducing the powdery mildew of mango caused by *Oidium mangiferae* under field conditions. The fungicides were: carbendazim (Bavistin 50 WP) 0.05%, wettable sulfur (Sulfex 80 WP) 0.25%, triademefon (Bayletan 25 WP) 0.05%, thiophanate-methyl (Roko 70 WP) 0.1%, penconazole (Topas 10% EC) 0.05%, hexaconazole (Contaf 5EC) 0.05% and the control. Three years experimentation (2006-08) on cultivar "Keshar" at bearing showed that all the fungicides reduced the disease significantly when applied at pre-bloom, 10 days after 1st spray and at fruit setting stage compared to the untreated control. Results revealed that hexaconazole gave lowest incidence of powdery mildew (21.2%). Hexaconazole was significant over rest of treatments except triademefon. Reduction in disease severity also increased the average number of fruits per inflorescence. Hexaconazole was best in retaining highest pea stage fruits (24.77) followed by triademefon (20.77).

Key words :

Mango,
Powdery mildew,
Oidium mangiferae,
Fungicidal control.

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