ADVISORY

Management of Powdery Mildew of mango

Powdery mildew, caused by fungus *Oidium mangifere*, is an important and serious disease of mango. In cases of severe infection of the disease more than 50 per cent crop loss may occur. The disease affects the inflorescence, stalk of the inflorescence resulting into heavy loss. The characteristic symptom of the disease is the appearance of white superficial powdery growth of the fungus on the inflorescence having millions of conidia borne in chain on conidiophores. The disease spreads through airborne conidia. The most devastating phase of the disease is when inflorescence stage is attacked by the fungus resulting into shedding of flowers. The affected flowers fail to open and fall leading to serious crop loss.
The disease spreads fast when the maximum temperature reaches around 35\(^\circ\)C, minimum temperature between 15 -17\(^\circ\)C, relative humidity between 50 – 60 per cent and wind speed is 2 -5 kmph. These conditions usually prevail in the northern parts of the country around middle of March.

The disease has already appeared in some mango orchards. In the present situation when the temperature is increasing, there is a possibility of outbreak of powdery mildew. Farmers are advised to protect mango crop by spraying wettable sulphur (0.2%, i.e., 2g per litre of water) along with sticker (0.05%) immediately.

Spraying of fungicides should be avoided at the time of full bloom of flowers.

Fungicides can be mixed with insecticides for management of both powdery mildew as well as hopper.

For further information contact
Director, Central Institute for Subtropical Horticulture, Rehmankhera, P.O. Kakori, Lucknow – 227107 or call subject matter expert on every Friday between 10.30 am to 4.00 pm on phone – in - live (Tel : 0522-2841082, 2841023)