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Efecto de Colletotrichum gloeosporioides (Penz.) Penz. y Sacc. en la caída de frutos de mango (Mangifera indica L.) cv. Ataulfo en el Soconusco, Chiapas, México

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Abstract

Colletotrichum gloeosporioides was isolated from dark brown lesions from mango flowers and rachis cv. Ataulfo, during flowering in November 2001 and January 2002. To verify pathogenicity of the fungus, inflorescences were inoculated under field conditions. Since it is virtually imposible to find disease-free panicles, an inoculum gradient was made to spray spores at concentrations of 1 x 107, 1 x 108 and 1 x 109 /ml. The control was sprayed with water and Tween 80. Four adyacent panicles at the same phenologic stage, in four cardinal points were inoculated. Inoculated panicles developed small dark brown spots, coalesced and caused flowers to fall. Floral area damaged 12 days later was 77.5, 83.5, 98.2% for treatments with 1 x 107, 1 x 108 and 1 x 109 conidiospores/ml in November, and 62.6, 65.5, and 69.4% in January. The check had 41.2% of the floral area damaged in November and 37.7% in January. There were significant differences among treatments and the check, and between seasons. These results demonstrate that C. gloeosporioides attacks panicles, inducing flower fall out and small fruits.