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Evaluación de Resistencia a Imazalil, Prochloraz y Azoxystrobin en Aislamientos de
Colletotrichum gloeosporioides (Penz.) Penz. y Sacc. y Control de la Antracnosis del Mango...

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Abstract

The fungicides imazalil, prochloraz, and azoxystrobin were assessed for control of anthracnose (*Colletotrichum gloeosporioides*) on mango fruit cv. Haden, as well as for its capacity to induce resistance in isolates of the fungus obtained from affected mango fruit in the Mexican producing regions (Veracruz, Guerrero, Michoacan, Sinaloa, and Chiapas). Imazalil lethal concentration (LC50) was 39 ppm on isolate Ver-1, while for isolates Mich and Sin it was 18 and 16 ppm, respectively. Prochloraz had a LC50 of 21 ppm for Ver-2, and 16 ppm for Sin. Azoxystrobin had a LC50 that fluctuated between 0.000006 and 0.01 ppm for all isolates. The effectiveness tests for control of the disease during postharvest and under laboratory conditions, confirmed the presence of resistance to imazalil, since there were not significant differences ($p = 0.05$) with respect to the check on disease severity. Prochloraz and azoxystrobin were statistically similar ($p = 0.05$) in their ability to control anthracnose; nevertheless, in the latter case, there were lower LC50 values for the different isolates of *C. gloeosporioides*.

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