

INTEGRATED CONTROL OF MANGO STEM END ROT DISEASE

BY

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B.Sc. Agric. Sci. (Plant Pathology), Fac. Agric., Cairo Univ., 1995

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CONTENTS

	Page
INTRODUCTION.....	1
REVIEW OF LITERATURE.....	5
MATERIALS AND METHODS.....	47
RESULTS.....	63
1. Disease survey.....	63
2. Symptoms of mango stem end rot disease.....	64
3. Isolation purification and identification of the associated fungi to mango stem end rot.....	67
4. Pathogenicity test.....	74
5. Host range.....	74
6. Cultivar reaction.....	78
7. Histopathological studies.....	80
a. Healthy peduncle.....	80
b. Infected peduncle by the tested pathogens	82
8. Factors affecting of severity stem end rot disease.....	87
a. Effect of ripening stage.....	87
b. Effect of removing time of fruit pedicle after harvesting.....	89
c. Effect of different degrees of temperature on the mycelial growth and disease development.....	91
d. Effect of hot water treatment.....	94
9. Disease control.....	95
a. Biological control.....	95
b. Chemical control.....	104
c. Integrated control.....	108
DISCUSSION.....	115
SUMMARY.....	131
REFERENCES	137
ARABIC SUMMARY	

LIST OF TABLES

No.	Title	Page
1.	List of tested fungicides, their commercial name, active ingredient (%), formulation, common name, chemical structure and recommended dose	59
2.	Incidence and severity of mango stem end rot in different Governorates during 2003 growing season ..	63
3.	Frequency of fungi associated with mango fruits naturally infected by stem end rot disease during 2003 growing season.....	67
4.	Frequency of fungi isolated from each inspected Governorate.....	70
5.	Frequency of different fungi isolated from pedicel, peel and inflorescence of mango cultivars obtained from five different Governorates during 2003 growing season.....	73
6.	Pathogenic capability of fungi isolated from mango fruits collected from different Egyptian Governorates	75
7.	Susceptibility of three kinds of fruits to the infection by the three tested pathogens, 5 days after inoculation and incubation at room temperature.....	77
8.	Cultivars reaction against the three tested pathogens and their qualitative characters, 5 days after fruit inoculation and incubation at room temperature.....	79
9.	Effect of maturity stages on disease severity of infection by the three tested pathogens on mango fruit (cv. Alphonse), 5 days after inoculation and	

incubation at room temperature	88
10. Effect of removing time of fruit pedicle (cv. Alphonse) after harvest on severity of infection by the tested pathogens, 5 days after inoculation and incubation at room temperature (24-33 °C).....	90
11. Effect of different degrees of temperature on the linear growth of mango stem end rot pathogens, after incubation for 5 days.....	91
12. Effect of different degrees of temperature on mango stem end rot severity, 5 days after incubation.....	93
13. Effect of hot water treatment on the severity of stem end rot caused by the three pathogens on mango fruits (cv. Alphonse), after inoculation for 5 days.....	95
14a. Total count of fungi isolated from leaves, flowers and fruits of mango at two Governorates during April and August of 2005 growing season.	96
14b. Total count of bacteria isolated from leaves, flowers and fruits of mango at two Governorates during April and August of 2005 growing season.....	97
15. Antagonistic effect of six bioagents on the linear growth of three pathogenic fungi.....	99
16. <i>In vivo</i> effect of <i>Bacillus circulans</i> , <i>B. macerans</i> and <i>Trichoderma koningii</i> on the severity of mango stem end rot caused by the three pathogens on mango fruits (cv. Alphonse), after inoculation for 5 days.....	103
17. <i>In vitro</i> effect of different fungicide concentrations on the linear growth (mm) of mango stem end rot	

causal pathogens	105
18. Effect of spraying the recommended dose of four fungicides on the disease severity of mango stem end rot under the field conditions	107
19. Effect of Bendazin 50% concentrations on the disease severity of mango stem end rot	108
20. Effect of fruit treatment (cv. Alphonse) with Bendazin, hot water and <i>B. circulans</i> and storing at ambient temperature on disease incidence and disease severity of stem end rot	109
21. Effect of fruit (cv. Alphonse) treatment with Bendazin 50%, hot water and <i>B. circulans</i> and storing at 13°C on the incidence and severity of mango stem end rot as well as ripeness index (%).....	111

LIST OF FIGURES

No.	Title	Page
1.	Natural infection of stem end rot disease on mango fruits in the field.....	65
2.	Natural infection of mango stem end rot caused by <i>L. theobromae</i> . Healthy fruit (B1 and C1). Decayed fruit with dark dried pedicel (B2 and C2). Rotted fruit with pedicel appears dry and dark brown in colour (D).....	65
3.	Natural infection by stem end rot caused by <i>L. theobromae</i> on the harvested mango fruits	66
4.	Natural infection by mango stem end rot caused by <i>F. mangiferum</i>	66
5.	Frequency of fungi associated with mango fruits naturally infected by stem end rot disease during 2003 growing season	68
6.	Frequency (%) of fungi isolated from the inspected Governorate.....	71
7.	Frequency (%) of different fungi isolated from pedicel, peel and inflorescence of mango cultivars collected from five Governorates.....	73
8.	Symptoms of stem end rot disease on mango fruits (cv. Zebda) 7 days after inoculation with three tested fungal isolates	76
9.	Cultural characters of the tested fungi: (A 1, 2 and 3) <i>L. theobromae</i> , <i>F. mangiferum</i> and <i>P. mangiferae</i> cultures grown on PDA medium, respectively.....	76

10. Stem end rot caused by three causal pathogens on 3 different kinds of fruits (A) Grapevine, (B) Guava and (C) Orange. Check (0), *L. theobromae* (1), *F. mangiferum* (2) and *P. mangiferae* (3)..... 77
11. Cultivars reaction against the three tested pathogens: (A) Alphonse, (B) Fagri kalan, (C) Taymour, (D) Zebda, (E) White Sukkary, 5 days after inoculation with the tested fungi. Check (0) *L. theobromae* (1) *F. mangiferum* (2) *P. mangiferae* (3)..... 80
12. Cross section in apparently healthy mango peduncle (cv. Alphonse) showing its anatomical structure (indicated by arrows): Ep: Epidermis, Sc.c: Sclerotic cells, Cx: Cortex, Rc: Resin canal, Fi.c: fibrous cap, Ph: phloem, Ca: cambium, Xy: Xylem and Pi: pith (x23)..... 81
13. cross section in mango peduncle infected by *F. mangiferum* showing : the affected tissues of, Epidermis, Cortex, phloem and xylem vessels. (indicated by arrows) : Ep: Epidermis, Sc.c: Sclerotic cells, Cx: Cortex, Rc: Resin canal, Fi.c: fibrous cap, Ph: phloem, Ca: cambium, Xy: Xylem, Pi: pith. (x23)..... 82
14. Cross section in mango peduncle (cv. Alphonse) infected by *F. mangiferum* showing spreading through vascular system (indicated by arrows) (x125)..... 83
15. Cross section in mango peduncle (cv. Alphonse) infected by *F. mangiferum*: (A) the hyphae extending through the xylem vessels (indicated by arrow), the intracellular spaces are filled with fungal hyphae. (B) Resin canal, fibrous cap, phloem, and cambium tissues were destroyed and colonized by fungal hyphae (indicated by arrow) (x 250)..... 84

16.	Cross section in mango peduncle (cv. Alphonse) infected by <i>L. theobromae</i> showing, the fungus had spread into the fibrous cap cells, phloem, cambium, and xylem tissues causing discoloration of the cell walls (x125).....	85
17.	Cross section in mango peduncle (cv. Alphonse) infected by <i>L. theobromae</i> : A) Xylem vessels blocked by gummosis (indicated by arrow). B) The hyphae extending through the xylem vessels (indicated by arrow) (x500).....	85
18.	Cross section in mango peduncle (cv. Alphonse) infected by <i>P. mangiferae</i> : (A) Necrotic area in xylem paranchyma (indicated by arrow), B) The hyphae colonized intra and intercellular of xylem vessels (indicated by arrow) (x 250)	86
19.	Cross section in mango peduncle (cv. Alphonse) infected by <i>P. mangiferae</i> : (A) Necrotic area in xylem paranchyma (indicated by arrow), B) The hyphae colonized intra and intercellular of xylem vessels (indicated by arrow), C) Xylem vessels completely blocked by gummosis (indicated by arrow) (x 500).....	87
20.	Effect of maturity stages on severity of infection by the three tested pathogens on mango fruits (cv. Alphonse), 5 days after inoculation and incubation at room temperature.....	89
21.	Effect of removing time of fruit pedicle after harvest on the severity of the infection by the three tested pathogens on mango fruits (cv. Alphonse) 5 days after inoculation and incubation at room temperature (24-33 °C).....	90
22.	Effect of different degrees of temperature on the linear growth of mango stem end rot pathogens, after incubation for 5 days.....	92

23.	Effect of different degrees of temperature on mango stem end rot severity, 5 days after incubation.....	93
24.	Effect of different degrees temperature on the development of mango stem end rot. A) <i>L. theobromae</i> , B) <i>F. mangiferae</i> and C) <i>P. mangiferae</i>	94
25a.	Dual culture assay for <i>in vitro</i> inhibition of mycelial growth of three pathogen A) <i>L. theobromae</i> , B) <i>F. mangiferum</i> , C) <i>P. mangiferae</i> using three different methods by selected bacteria isolates. Note the formation of clearly visible inhibition zones on the plates with bacterial isolates 1) RY, 2) RD, 3) SC and 4) RW, C) check.....	100
25b.	Dual culture assay for <i>in vitro</i> inhibition of mycelial growth of three pathogen A) <i>L. theobromae</i> , B) <i>F. mangiferum</i> , C) <i>P. mangiferae</i> using three different methods by selected fungi, 1) <i>Trichoderma koningii</i> , 2) <i>Chaetomium globosum</i> , C) check	101
26.	<i>In vitro</i> effect of eight fungicide concentrations on the linear growth (mm) of mango stem end rot causal pathogens. A) <i>L. theobromae</i> , B) <i>F. mangiferum</i> , C) <i>P. mangiferae</i>	106
27.	Effect of fruit treatment (cv. Alphonse) with Bendazin, hot water and <i>B. circulans</i> and storing at ambient temperature on disease incidence and disease severity of stem end rot	110
28.	Effect of fruit treatment (cv. Alphonse) with Bendazin 50%, hot water and <i>B. circulans</i> and storing at 13°C on the incidence and severity of mango stem end rot	112

29. Effect of the different treatments with Bendazin 50%, hot water and *B. circulans* treatments on the severity of stem end rot of mango fruits (cv. Alphonse) stored at room temperature (a) and/or 13°C (b).

Whereas: (1) Bendazin 50% (0.1%) at 52°C for 4 min,
(2) Bendazin 50% (0.05%) at 52°C for 4 min+ *B. circulans*,
(3) Bendazin 50% (0.1%) at 37°C for 4 min,
(4) Hot water 52°C for 5 min plus *B. circulans* and
(5) Check.....

INTRODUCTION

Mango (*Mangifera indica*), belongs to the family Anacardiaceae, is considered as the world's fifth most important fruit crop (Ploetz, 2003) as well as one of the most popular fruits in the tropical and sub tropical areas and increasingly in the developed countries. Also, because of its delicious taste and high coloric value, it is ranked as one of the good fruits in the international market. Moreover, mango has become an essential fruit crop in Egypt as well as in many parts of Africa, because of diverse production conditions and the vast area grown. Mango is highly adaptable, and is grown between $\sim 35^{\circ}$ N and S latitudes in a wide range of soils and environmental conditions.

Mango trees were introduced to Egypt during the period of King Mohammed Ali in 1825. It is considered as one of the most significant fruit crops in Egypt and described recently as a major item in 'the national food basket' (El-Khoreiby, 1997). According to Anonymous (2008), the cultivated area with mango is annually increased in Egypt, which reached about 184,204 feddan in 2007 growing season. Only about 115,529 feddan are considered as a fruiting area which yielded about 532,422 ton with an average of 4.61 ton/feddan.

Under local field conditions, all growth stages of mango trees are vulnerable to attack by many causal diseases. Moreover, each part is susceptible to the infection by various pathogens.

Under the Egyptian environmental conditions, mango stem end rot is considered as one of the important fungal diseases that attack the