PRACTICE-1
TO STUDY ABOUT DISEASES OF MANGO

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Identification of Mango Disease in field Condition

Anthracnose of Mango
Causal organism - *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides*
Bacterial Blight of Mango
Causal organism- *Xanthomonas campestris pv. mangiferae-indicae*
Red rust of Mango

Causal organism - *Cephaleuros virescens*
Sooty mould of Mango
Procedure of slide preparation

• Place a drop of fluid (Cotton blue or Lactophenol) in the center of the slide.

• Position sample (Thickness of 5mm) on liquid, using tweezers.

• At an angle, place one side of the cover slip against the slide making contact with outer edge of the liquid drop.

• Lower the cover slowly, avoiding air bubbles.

• Remove excess water with the paper towel.
Identify the conidia

Conidia of Colletotrichum gloeosporioides
Identify Characteristic of pathogen

Mycellium consist of septate, branched and slightly dark coloured hyphae.

- The hyphae developed the fruiting body known as acervulus.
- The acervulus produce closely packed, singlecelled, colourless conidiophore that produce oval to oblong conidia on their tip.
- Conidia are non septated measuring about 12-16×4-6µ in dia. and some time possess oil globulase.
- Acervulus produce sterile hair like structure known as setae.