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PRE-HARVEST CHEMICAL CONTROL OF THE POST-HARVEST DISEASES OF FUERTE AVOCADOS

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Plant Pathology on Etiology and control of fruit diseases of avocados. Joe has worked for the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries at Rietondale in Pretoria, May Baker in Port Elizabeth and is now the Plant Pathologist at Westfalia Estates near Tzaneen, a piosition he has held since the beginning of 1978. He has done pioneering research on the control of Phytophthora root rot and post-harvest fruit diseases of avocados.

OPSOMMING

Die mees effektiewe na-oessiektebeheer op Fuerte avokados is verkry deur die toediening van kaptafol (0,08% a.b.) in middel-November opgevolg met benomiel (0,025% a.b.) in middel-Januarie. Die spuitprogram met kaptafol opgevolg met Cuoksichloried het ook goeie resultate gelewer. Die twee toedienings van kaptafol (0,08% a.b.) het tot 'n mate die na-oessiektes onderdruk, terwyl benomiel geen uitwerking op die siektes in die 1980/81 seisoen getoon het nie.

SUMMARY

The best post-harvest disease control of Fuerte avocados was obtained with captafol at 0,08% a.i. applied mid-November followed by Benomyl at 0,025% a.i. in mid-January. The spray programme of captafol application followed by Cu-oxychloride also gave good control. Captafol at 0,08% a.i. in two applications reduced post-harvest diseases slightly, while Benomyl showed no activity in two sprays at 0,025% a.i. concentration in the 1980/81 season.

INTRODUCTION

Pathological post-harvest diseases are important factors in deter mining quality of avocados in the high rainfall avocado growing area of the Northern Transvaal (Darvas, 1978; Darvas and Kotzé, 1979). The most common post-harvest diseases found at Westfalia Estate are stem-end rot, anthracnose and Dothiorella / Colletotrichum complex fruit rot (Darvas, 1978). Results on pre-harvest fungicide sprays against these diseases have been reported previously (Darvas, 1978;

Darvas, 1981; Kotzé, Kuschke and Durand, 1981). Since pre-harvest sprays are primarily aimed at the control of Cercospora spot disease, only the treatments that showed promise for the dual purpose of con trolling Cercospora spot and post-harvest diseases were further investigated in the 1980/81 season. Captafol treatments in the 1979/80 season at 0,16% a.i. concentration showed some undesired residual effect on fruits (Darvas, 1981). It was therefore decided to test the 0,08% a.i. rate on its own and in a spray program with other fungicides.

RESULTS

	Time of appli- cation	Diseases on ripe fruit (rated from 0 to 10)				
		External			lnternal	
Treatments		Doth./Coll. Complex	Anthrac- nose	Stem-end rot	Anthrac- nose	Stem-end rot
1. Benomyl 0,025% a.i.	} Nov. 80 Jan. 81	2,21 a	0,42 a	0,34 a	0,38 a	0,50 a
2. Captafol 0,08% a.i.	} Nov. 80 Jan. 81	1,39 bc	0,21 a	0,11 bc	0,20 ab	0,14 b
3. Captafol 0,08% a.i. Cu-oxychloride 0,255%	} Nov. 80 Jan. 81	1,01 cd	0,16 b	0,12 bc	0,12 b	0,14 b
 Captafol 0,08% a.i. Benomyl 0,025% a.i. 	} Nov. 80 Jan. 81	0,69 d	0,10 b	0,02 c	0,07 b	0,02 b
5. Control		1,91 ab	0,17 b	0,22 ab	0,17 ab	0,21 a

TABLE 1: Pathological post-harvest diseases on Fuerte fruit sprayed twice pre-harvest with various fungicides

Letters a, b, c and d differ statistically at 0,05 level (Duncan's multiple range test)

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Sixteen year old Fuerte trees in block 34 of Westfalia Section were us ed for the experiment. There were eight randomly selected trees in each treatment. The chemicals were applied with a high volume ground sprayer twice in the growing season, the first in mid-November 1980 and the second in mid-January 1981. For the evaluation of results an average of 240 fruits were picked from each treatment on 14 April and 14 May 1981 and put into cold storage for 28 days at 6°C. After cold storage fruits were ripened at ambient temperature and assessed for the incidence of post-harvest diseases when they reached eating ripe stage.

The chemicals used in the experiment were: Benomyl 50% WP, captafol 80% WP, Copper-oxychloride 85% WP. Nu Film 17, a sticker additive was added to all sprays at 0,02%.

DISCUSSION

Results in Table 1 indicate that Benomyl failed to control post-harvest diseases in the 1980/81 season and in fact the external anthracnose symptoms were statistically more severe on Benomyl sprayed Fuerte fruit than on untreated fruit. At this stage no explanation can be given for these results. Captafol significantly reduced the incidence of internal stem-end rot, but its controlling effect against Dothiorella / Colletotrichum fruit rot complex was insignificant, while the external anthracnose was statistically more severe than on the un treated control fruit. Disease control was not statistically different from the untreated control in the spray programme with captafol followed by copper-oxychloride as far as external and internal anthracnose and external stem-end rot are concerned but it reduced Dothiorella / Colletotrichum fruit rot complex and internal stemend rot significantly. The best treatment for significant reduction of post-harvest diseases, with the exception of anthracnose, was obtained with a spray programme in which captafol was sprayed first in November followed up by a Benomyl spray in January. No residual problems were observed with captafol in the spray programmes where it was used only once, early in the growing season at 0,08% a.i. concentration.

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