

Fungi Associated with Mango in the Irrigated Areas of the São Francisco Valley, Brazil

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ABSTRACT

Most of the important irrigated areas with fruit crops in Brazil are concentrated in the semi-arid region of northeastern Brazil. The Petrolina/Juazeiro pole, in the São Francisco Valley, responds for 95% of the mango exported from Brazil, harvested all year round due to the intense management of the crop in this area combined with favourable climatic conditions (low annual rainfall and high insolation). The global demand for quality products induced the adoption of an integrated management program (PIF) for many fruit crops in Brazil, not only with the objective of producing a high quality fruit but also caring for the environment and remaining competitive in the global market. The Mango-PIF is being adopted in this region and the main aspect of this kind of program is the integrated phytosanitary management, minimizing production costs and optimizing the use of agrochemicals. The Embrapa Semi-Arido Phytopathology Laboratory maintains, since 1997, a disease diagnostic service, which helps mango growers that are participating in the PIF program. During this period, the following fungi were associated with the vegetative and floral parts of mango plants: *Curularia* sp., *Cladosporium* sp., *Lastodiplodia theobromae*, *Fusarium* sp., *Fusarium subglutinans*, *Alternaria solani*, *Aspergillus* sp., *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides*, *Bipolaris* sp., *Oidium mangiferae*. The following fungi were identified on mango fruits: *Alternaria* sp., *A. alternata*, *A. solani*, *Curularia* sp., *Cladosporium* sp., *Aureobasidium* sp., *Fusarium* sp., *Pestalotiopsis* sp., *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides*, *L. theobromae* and *Dothiorella* sp..