PEST MANAGEMENT DECISION GUIDE: GREEN AND YELLOW LIST

Anthracnose of cashew

Colletotrichum gloeosporioides

Cashew fruits showing symptoms of anthracnose (J.M. Waller/CABI BioScience)

Prevention	Monitoring	Direct Control	Direct Control	Restrictions
• Use healthy disease-free seedlings in establishment of new plantations • Prune trees regularly after harvest by removing dead twigs and branches to allows good light penetration and air circulation • Ensure proper spacing depending on the type of cultivar to ensure adequate aeration • Collect and burn plant debris, including old twigs, rotten fruits and infected nuts regularly to reduce sources of inoculum • Weed fields and surroundings because as pathogen has a wide host range • Spray trees after pruning to control cashew mosquitoes and other sucking insects to reduce or prevent transmission through mechanical injuries (see yellow control column)	• Additional relevant crops: mango, citrus, eggplant, tomato, cassava, chilli, pepper and yam • Monitor main stalk and branches for reddish brown coloured sunken oval shaped lesions • Check immature fruits for black lesions • Monitor field regularly for irregular growth and crinkling of flower buds and young flowers • Apply direct control as soon as symptoms are observed. Carry out preventative spraying at the seedling, budding and early flowering stages • Note: *Helopeltis* is an important insect pest of cashew and can cause symptoms very similar to anthracnose (see PMDG on Cashew Mosquitoes)	• Prune diseased and dead twigs and branches to reduce the disease inoculum • Remove rotten fruits and infected nuts from the ochard and burn to reduce the source of inoculum	• When using a pesticide or botanical, always wear protective clothing and follow the instructions on the product label	
			• Do not use chemicals with the same mode of action year after year as this can lead to resistance	
			• Always consult the most recent list of registered pesticides of MOFA, Ghana	
			• Apply mancozeb (800g/kg) (e.g Agrithane 80WP, Benco 80WP, Damazeb 80WP Dizcozeb 80WP) at 5g/L of water. Multi-site broad spectrum fungicide. FRAC group: M3	• WHO Class U (Unlikely to present acute hazard in normal use). Apply at 7-10 days interval and stop when small fruits are well developed. REI-24hrs; PHI-14 days.
			• Apply folpet (Folpan 50WP) at a rate of 3g/L of water. Broad spectrum contact fungicide, FRAC group: M4	• WHO Class U (Unlikely to present acute hazard in normal use). Spray at 7-10 days intervals until young fruits form. REI-24 hrs. PHI-14.
			• The following insecticides can be used to control sucking insects at the flowering and early fruiting stages	
			• Apply alpha cypermethrin (100g/l) (Alphacep 10 SC, Siricon10EC) at a rate of 4ml/10L. Contact pyrethroid, IRAC group: 3A	• WHO Class II (Moderately hazardous). Apply at 7-10 days intervals, PHI-14 days.
			• Apply Acetamiprid (400g/l) (Buffalo Supa 40EW) at 4-5g/10L. Systemic neonicotinoid, IRAC group: 4A.	• WHO Class II (Moderately hazardous). Apply at 7-10 days intervals. PHI-14 days.

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