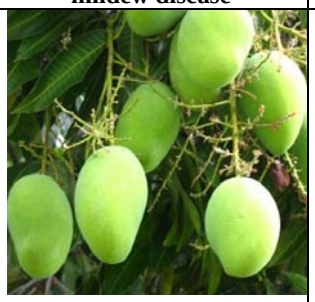
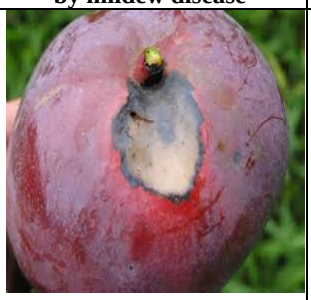
KARI E-mimea Plant Clinic

KARI/Mimea Factsheet No.16/2014

Disease: **Mango Powdery mildew disease *(Oidium mangiferae)***

Crop: **Mango**

			
Mango twigs affected by mildew disease	**Mango leaves affected by mildew disease**	**Mango flowers affected by mildew disease**	**Mango fruits affected by mildew disease**
			
Clean mango flowers	**Clean mango fruits**	**Scar developing onto an affected mango**	**Mango fruits affected by mildew disease**

Photos from http//www.google.com

Disease Name	Mango Powdery mildew disease *(Oidium mangiferae)*
Description	Powdery mildew is one of the most serious diseases of mango affecting almost all the varieties. It is a fungal disease that affects a wide range of plants. The disease is caused by many different species of fungi and is one of the easier diseases to spot since its symptoms are quite distinctive. Infected plants display white powdery spots on the leaves and stems. The lower leaves are the most affected, but the mildew can appear on any above-ground part of the plant.
Disease Category	Continuos
Symptoms	The characteristic symptom of the disease is the white superficial powdery fungal growth on leaves, stalk of panicles, flowers and young fruits. As the disease progresses, the spots get larger and denser as large numbers of asexual spores are formed, and the mildew may spread up and down the length of the plant. Powdery mildew grows well in environments with high humidity and moderate temperatures.
Conditions prevailing that contribute to success	Wooly aphids (Eriosomatinae) and other sucking insects are often vectors of transmission for Powdery mildew, and other infectious

	diseases. Typically wooly aphids in sub temperate climates precede disease symptoms and are an indicator of various infections, including Powdery mildew. Aphids penetrate plant surfaces where they often reside and provide a host of potential inoculants through physical, digestive or fecal secretions. Aphids are often an indicator of other potential plant problems. The disease has also got a wide host range of plants.
Control Strategy	Alternate spraying of wettable sulphur 0.2 per cent (2 g Sulfex/litre), Tridemorph 0.1 % (1 ml Calixin/litre) and Bavistin at 0.1 % at 15 days interval are recommended for effective control of the disease. The first spray is given at panicle emergence stage.
Mode of spread	**Flying:** The vector may infest many farms by flying to new farms
Mandate Centres	All KARI centres in the mango growing regions
Reference Links	**(http://www.plantwise.org/KnowledgeBank/CountryHome.aspx)**
Geographic Coverage The pest has been reported in the sky blue highlighted counties but this will expand after a full country survey is conducted. The border counties are likely to have the pest.	The disease is not new in Kenya. It was reported in coastal Kenya in the late 1990's but has now spread to most parts of the mango producing counties in the country (see map below showing where it has been cited). It has been recorded in Coast, Eastern, Central, Rift Valley, Western, Nyanza and parts of North eastern regions
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