

[Available Issues](#) | [Japanese](#)>> [Publisher Site](#)Author: Keyword:

Search

ADVANCED

[TOP](#) > [Available Issues](#) > [Table of Contents](#) > [Abstract](#)

ONLINE ISSN : 1882-0484

PRINT ISSN : 0031-9473

Japanese Journal of Phytopathology

Vol. 73 (2007) , No. 3 pp.149-154

[\[PDF \(358K\)\]](#) [\[References\]](#)**The effect of mancozeb wp (wetable powder) on mancozeb adhesion and melanose control after application on wet citrus trees.**T. MIYOSHI¹⁾, Y. KAWAHATA²⁾ and S. SHIMIZU¹⁾

1) Ehime Fruit Tree Experiment Station

2) Zen-noh, R & D Center

(Received April 24, 2006)

(Accepted December 18, 2006)

ABSTRACT

Mancozeb wp was sprayed on wet citrus trees to examine the effect on mancozeb adhesion and melanose control. In the first trial, mancozeb wp was sprayed on wet fruits, and the amount of mancozeb adhesion was analyzed as methyl derivative by HPLC method. The amount of mancozeb adhesion on wet fruits was 7.2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$, approximately half of that on control (dry) ones. In the next trial, mancozeb wp was sprayed on citrus trees immediately after trees were sprayed with 10 liters of water per tree, and the amount of mancozeb adhesion on leaves and the control of melanose on fruits were examined one month after the application. Artificial inoculation was made by spraying 10^6 conidia/ml water of *Diaporthe citri* on fruits picked up from treated trees. Mancozeb adhesion on leaves of the wet and dry citrus trees were 0.6 and 1.2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ while their disease severity (0-100 scale) were 16.1 and 7.4, respectively. Similar results were also obtained in field tests in 2001 and 2003.

Key words: Citrus, *Diaporthe citri*, mancozeb wettable powder, wet citrus tree, melanose control

[\[PDF \(358K\)\]](#) [\[References\]](#)Download Meta of Article [\[Help\]](#)[RIS](#)[BibTeX](#)

To cite this article:

T. MIYOSHI, Y. KAWAHATA and S. SHIMIZU (2007). The effect of mancozeb wp (wetable powder) on mancozeb adhesion and melanose control after application on wet citrus trees. . Japanese Journal of Phytopathology 73: 149-154 .

doi:10.3186/jjphytopath.73.149

JOI JST.JSTAGE/jjphytopath/73.149

Copyright (c) 2007 The Phytopathological Society of Japan



[Japan Science and Technology Information Aggregator, Electronic](#)

