

Diseases survey and integrated control of diseases on forcing culture on wax-apple fruit trees

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Abstract

Wax-apple(*Syzygium samarangense* Marr. et Perry) is an economically important fruit tree in southern part of Taiwan, a total planted area is about 8,636 ha. And a total fruit production is about 105,005 tons per year. During the last several years, farmers have developed a wonderful culture technique called forcing culture. By using this kind of practice, not only the fruit yield increase and also show best fruit quality. This study has been conducted during the last three years in order to know the disease occurrence of wax-apple under the so-called forcing culture practice and control measures were tested under field conditions. Results indicated that seven major diseases have been found, i. e. anthracnose (*Colletotrichum gloeosporioides*), black rot (*Botryodiplodia theobromae*), Phytophthora fruit rot (*Phytophthora palmivora*), fruit rot (*Pestalotiopsis euginae*), algal spot (*Cephaleuros virescens*), sooty mold (*Capnodium* sp.), and soft rot (*Rhizopus stolonifer*) (see table 1). Fungicidal spray in field conditions showed effective control (see table 3-5). An integrated control measure is suggested that one application of fungicidal spray during young fruit stage followed by bagging with silica gel showed 90% effective against diseases.

Key words: Wax-apple, Diseases, Integrated control

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