Fungitoxic Effect of Vegetal Extracts on the Development in vitro of the Phytopathogen Colletotrichum gloeosporioides (Penz.) Cause of Anthracnose on Papaya Tree

Catuzzo, Augusto (School: Colegio Estadual Jardim Porto Alegre)

Anthracnose is a post-harvest disease caused by the fungus Colletotrichum gloeosporioides (Penz) and is present throughout Brazil, mainly in the Southern and southeastern regions characterized by the appearance of dark spots and irregular, affecting the stem, branches, leaves and fruits. If the production has favorable conditions for its development, losses can reach 100% and agrochemicals are often used for control purposes, which can bring losses health, not only for the plant but also for the producer and the consumer. Knowing this, the present study aimed to evaluate the antifungal action of aqueous plant extracts from 18 different plants, in concentrations of 5 g / L, 10 g / L, 15 g / L and 20 g / L, in medium BDA totaling more than 80 treatments plus control (without extract). The extracts were stored in PET bottles properly cleaned, with a capacity of 250 mL, for a period of 7 days in an environment with room temperature and without incidence of light. After that period the extracts were diluted in BDA and inoculated, growth was evaluated mycelial colonies every 24 hours until one of the colonies reaches full size the board. The data of the growth averages were submitted to analysis and variance and the Scott-Knott mean test at 0.05% significance. Being the tests with greater significance, in inhibiting the growth of fungi, the purple flower in the concentration of 15g mL and the milk, in the concentration of 20g mL.

Awards Won: