



**ISOLATION OF POST HARVEST FUNGI FROM MANGO
(MANGIFERA INDICA) FRUITS**



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ABSTRACT

*India ranks first in production of mango. Total annual production estimated about 8.21 million tones. All the states of India grow mango trees for its delicious fruits. There are many plant pathogenic organisms such as bacteria, fungi which causes different types of diseases of fruits during storage periods and symptoms caused due to fungal diseases vary greatly that depend on type of pathogen, host (fruit) and environmental factors. The fungi responsible for post –harvest rots diseases mango represented here. There are 28 different types of fungal genera is responsible to cause different types of post harvest rot diseases of mango fruits during storage periods. The post harvest fungi associated with mature mango fruits during storage period which causes different types of rot diseases of mango fruits were *Actinodochium jenkinsii*, *Aspergillus nidulans*, *Aspergillus varicolor*, *Cladosporium herbarum*, *Fusarium decemcellulare*, *Penicillium fellutanum*, *Penicillium sp.*, *Phoma sp.*, *Phytophthora arecae*, *Pstalotiopsis versicolor*, *Pstalotiopsis glandicola*, *Phomopsis amraii*, *Colletotrichum acutatum*, *Botryodiplodia theobromae*, *Phomopsis mangiferae*, *Alternaria**

tenuissima, Pestalotia mangiferae, Colletotrichum gloesporioides, Dothiorella dominicana, Aspergillus niger, Alternaria alternata, Rhizopus sp., Boothiella tetraspora, Rhizopus arrhizus, Pstaliopsis funereal, Pestalotia dichchaeta, Phoma multirostrata and Sclerotium rolfsii. Transportation of unpacked fruits causes about 60% loss of fruits due to skin injuries observed in mango fruits. (Bhale, 2011). Packing material of soft fruits should be always soft and sterile.

KEYWORDS

Mango, post harvest fungi.