Effect of pH levels, carbon and nitrogen sources on the mycelial growth and bio-mass production of *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* (Penz.) Penz. and Sacc.

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**SUMMARY**

Anthracnose caused by *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* (Penz.) Penz. and Sacc. is one of the important diseases in mango. The present studies was concerned with different pH levels, culture media, carbon and nitrogen sources which were tested against *C. gloeosporioides*. The results revealed that among the pH levels tested, 7.0 was the best for the mycelial growth (88.3mm) and mycelial dry weight (730.5mg) of *C. gloeosporioides*. Among the ten culture media tested, PDA was found to be best in mycelial growth (84.8mm), mycelial dry weight (625.4mg) and excellent in acervuli production of *C. gloeosporioides*, while least on water agar. With regard to different carbon and nitrogen sources tested, the pathogen produced maximum mycelial growth and mycelial dry weight when the basal medium was supplemented with manitol (79.5mm and 590.8mg) as a carbon source and ammonium nitrate (86.6mm and 680.8mg) as a nitrogen source.

**Key words:**

*Colletotrichum gloeosporioides*, pH, Culture media, Carbon and nitrogen sources.