## Anthracnose of cashew

**Colletotrichum gloeosporioides**

### Prevention
- Use healthy disease-free seedlings in establishment of new plantations
- Prune trees regularly after harvest by removing dead twigs and branches to allow good light penetration and air circulation
- Ensure proper spacing depending on the type of cultivar to ensure adequate aeration
- Collect and burn plant debris, including old twigs, rotten fruits and infected nuts regularly to reduce sources of inoculum
- Weed fields and surroundings because as the pathogen has a wide host range
- Spray trees after pruning to control cashew mosquitoes and other sucking insects to reduce or prevent transmission through mechanical injuries (see yellow control column)

### Monitoring
- Additional relevant crops: mango, citrus, eggplant, tomato, cassava, chilli, pepper and yam
- Monitor main stalk and branches for reddish brown coloured sunken oval shaped lesions
- Check immature fruits for black lesions
- Monitor field regularly for irregular growth and crinkling of flower buds and young flowers
- Apply direct control as soon as symptoms are observed. Carry out preventative spraying at the seedling, budding and early flowering stages
- Note: Helopeltis is an important insect pest of cashew and can cause symptoms very similar to anthracnose (see PMDG on Cashew Mosquitoes)

### Direct Control
- Prune diseased and dead twigs and branches to reduce the disease inoculum
- Remove rotten fruits and infected nuts from the orchard and burn to reduce the source of inoculum
- When using a pesticide or botanical, always wear protective clothing and follow the instructions on the product label
- Do not use chemicals with the same mode of action year after year as this can lead to resistance
- Always consult the most recent list of registered pesticides of MOFA, Ghana;
- WHO Class U (Unlikely to present acute hazard in normal use). Apply at 7-10 days interval and stop when small fruits are well developed. REI-24hrs; PHI-14 days.
- WHO Class U (Moderately hazardous). Apply at 7-10 days intervals. Apply at no more than 2 applications per year. REI-24hrs; PHI-14 days.

### Restrictions
- Apply mancozeb (800g/kg) (e.g. Agrithane 80WP, Bencos 80WP, Damaze 80WP Dizoczeb 80WP) at 5g/L of water. Multi-site broad spectrum fungicide. FRAC group: M3
- Apply folpet (Folpan 50WP) at a rate of 3g/L of water. Broad spectrum contact fungicide. FRAC group: M4
- The following insecticides can be used to control sucking insects at the flowering and early fruiting stages
- Apply alpha cypermethrin (100g/l) (Alphacep 10 SC, Siricon10EC) at a rate of 4ml/10L. Contact pyrethroid, IRAC group: 3A
- Apply acetamiprid (400g/l) (Buffalo Supa 40EW) at 4-5g/10L. Systemic neonicotinoid, IRAC group: 4A