Disease: Mango Powdery mildew disease (*Oidium mangiferae*)

Crop: Mango

**Disease Name**
Mango Powdery mildew disease (*Oidium mangiferae*)

**Description**
Powdery mildew is one of the most serious diseases of mango affecting almost all the varieties. It is a fungal disease that affects a wide range of plants. The disease is caused by many different species of fungi and is one of the easier diseases to spot since its symptoms are quite distinctive. Infected plants display white powdery spots on the leaves and stems. The lower leaves are the most affected, but the mildew can appear on any above-ground part of the plant.

**Disease Category**
Continuos

**Symptoms**
The characteristic symptom of the disease is the white superficial powdery fungal growth on leaves, stalk of panicles, flowers and young fruits. As the disease progresses, the spots get larger and denser as large numbers of asexual spores are formed, and the mildew may spread up and down the length of the plant. Powdery mildew grows well in environments with high humidity and moderate temperatures.

**Conditions prevailing that contribute to success**
Wooly aphids (Eriosomatinae) and other sucking insects are often vectors of transmission for Powdery mildew, and other infectious...
diseases. Typically wooly aphids in sub temperate climates precede
disease symptoms and are an indicator of various infections, including
Powdery mildew. Aphids penetrate plant surfaces where they often
reside and provide a host of potential inoculants through physical,
digestive or fecal secretions. Aphids are often an indicator of other
potential plant problems. The disease has also got a wide host range of
plants.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Control Strategy</th>
<th>Alternate spraying of wettable sulphur 0.2 per cent (2 g Sulfex/litre), Tridemorph 0.1 % (1 ml Calixin/litre) and Bavistin at 0.1 % at 15 days interval are recommended for effective control of the disease. The first spray is given at panicle emergence stage.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mode of spread</td>
<td><strong>Flying</strong>: The vector may infest many farms by flying to new farms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandate Centres</td>
<td>All KARI centres in the mango growing regions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic Coverage</td>
<td>The disease is not new in Kenya. It was reported in coastal Kenya in the late 1990’s but has now spread to most parts of the mango producing counties in the country (see map below showing where it has been cited). It has been recorded in Coast, Eastern, Central, Rift Valley, Western, Nyanza and parts of North eastern regions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expert Name</td>
<td>Finyange Pole and Dr. Lusike Wasilwa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Expert Contact Details | [finyange.pole@kari.org](mailto:finyange.pole@kari.org)  
[lusike.wasilwa@kari.org](mailto:lusike.wasilwa@kari.org) |
| Date last modified: | 16th June 2014                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |