

Isolation, identification and proving the pathogenicity of banana anthracnose pathogen *Colletotrichum musae*

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ABSTRACT :

Colletotrichum musae was isolated from dark-brown anthracnose lesions on banana (*Musa* sp.) to establish the causal agent of the symptom. The fungus grew fast and produced pale red mycelial growth on PDA when incubated at 28 °C for 7 days. Conidia were aseptate, hyaline, mostly ellipsoid, ranging from 10-18 µm and 5-9 µm (average of 14.5-6.9 µm). The isolates of *C. musae* caused black necrotic lesions on banana fruits by needle-wound inoculation and orange-coloured spore masses were produced on the lesions. The control fruits which were not inoculated with the fungus did not show any symptoms of the disease.

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