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Evaluation of azoxystrobin on the early blight control (*Alternaria solani*) in tomatoes.

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Abstract

Azoxystrobin was evaluated on early blight control at doses of 25, 50, 100 and 200 g a.i./ha in a trial established in El Olivo sector, Los Guayos County, Carabobo State. Azoxystrobin was compared with mancozeb (1600 g a.i./ha), mancozeb + cimoxanilo (960 + 120 g a.i./ha), mancozeb + metalaxyl (1160 + 200 g a.i./ha) and with an untreated block, using a random block design with four replications. The results showed that azoxystrobin at rates of 100 and 200 g a.i./ ha presented value levels of leaf disease between 3 and 5% at the seventh week after transplanting and a similar incidence in fruit at 2.5 and 3% respectively, whereas mancozeb treatments registered disease values on leaves of between 32 and 63% and a similar incidence in fruit of between 30 and 57%. Azoxystrobin at rates of 100 and 200 g a.i./ha presented the highest number of commercial fruit and tomato yield with values of 28.6 and 28.5 Ton/ha whereas mancozeb treatments averaged 14 Ton/ha.

Key words: *Lycopersicon esculentum*, azoxystrobin, *Alternaria solani*.

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