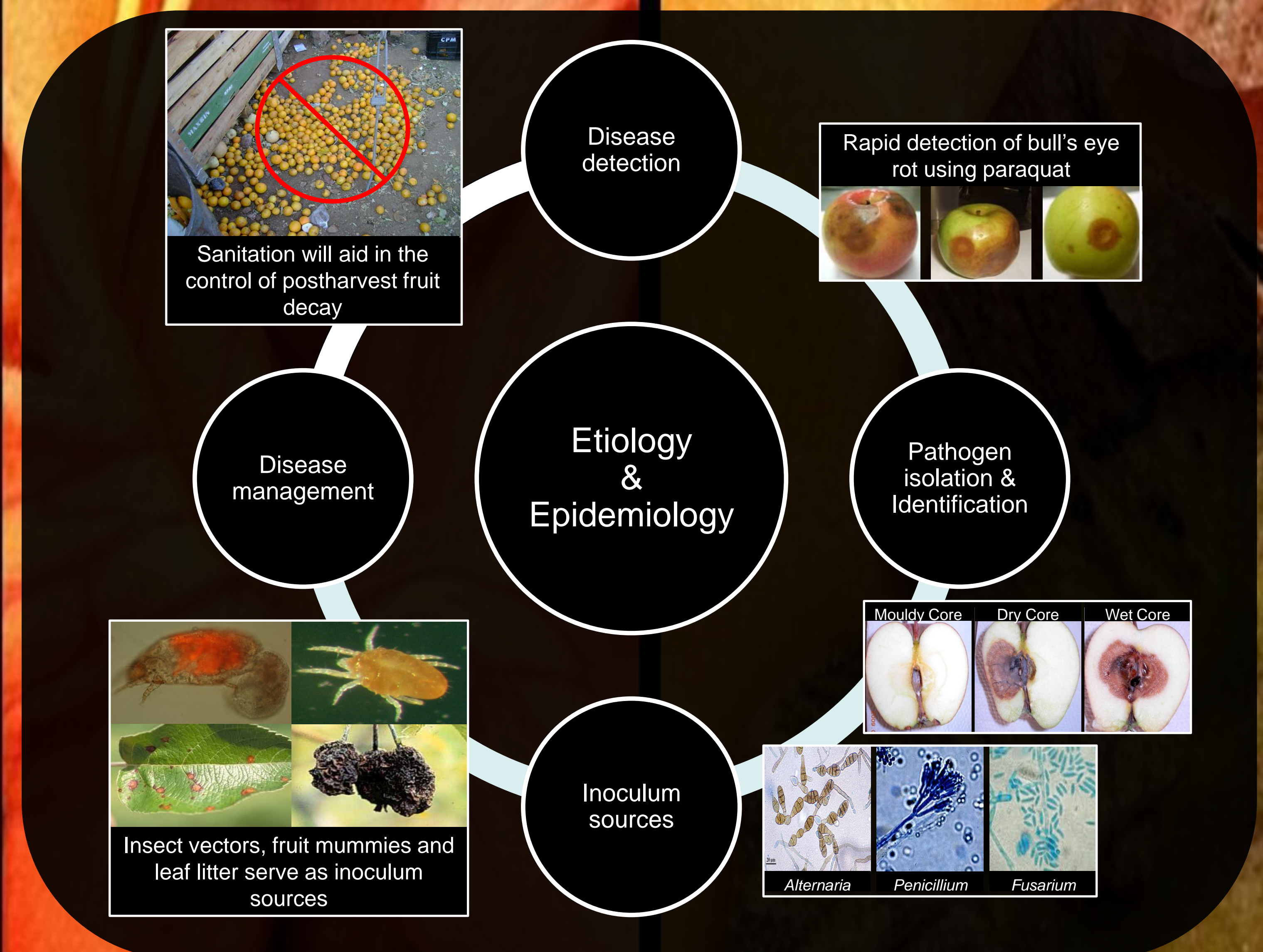




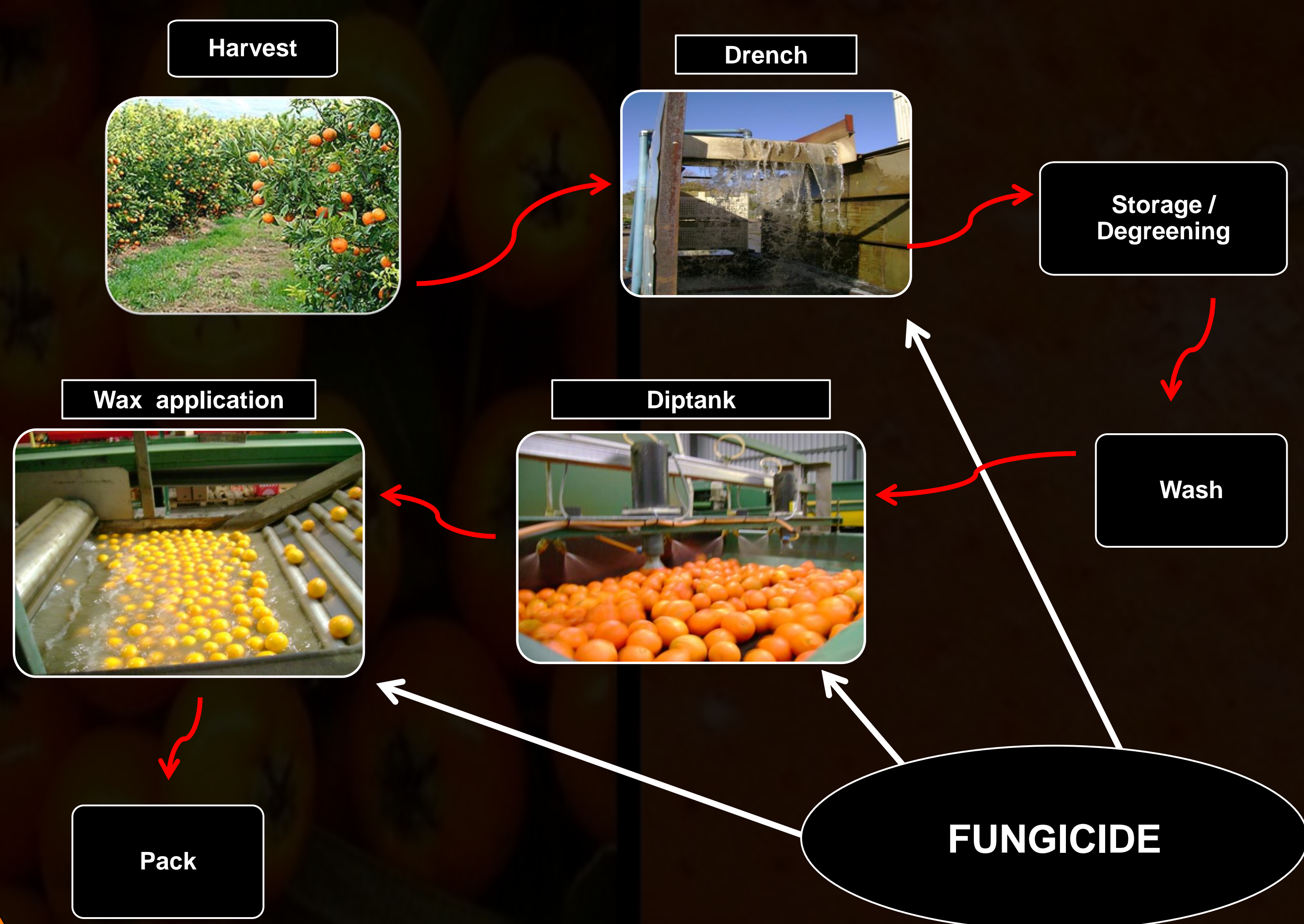
POSTHARVEST PATHOLOGY

Objectives

Postharvest pathology aims to improve disease and decay control in deciduous fruit products, through the design of appropriate disease management strategies with reduced reliance on fungicides.



Optimisation of fungicide application in the pack-line sequence



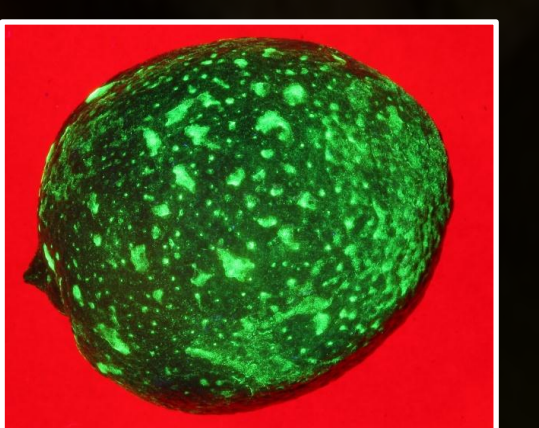
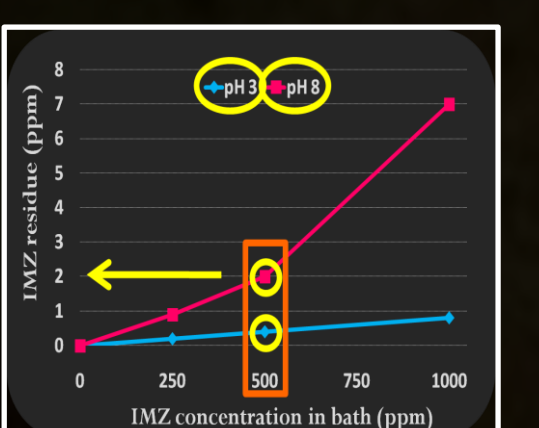
Optimised fungicide loading requires adequate quantity and quality of coverage / deposition / retention of the active ingredient on fruit that has to be protected or cured from infection. This includes:

Drench and diptank systems

- Evaluation of different exposure, flow rates and pH
- Determination of active ingredient concentration and residue loading
- Shelf-life testing

Wax applications

- Evaluation of different wax coatings
- Evaluation of different brush types
- Shelf-life testing

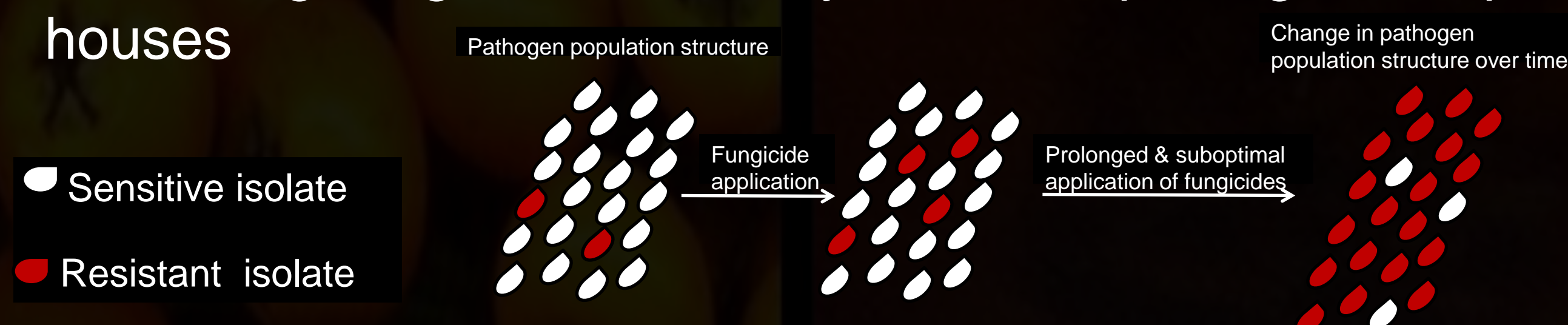


Fungicide resistance development

Fungicide resistance is the stable, inheritable adjustment by a pathogen to a fungicide, resulting in reduced sensitivity of the pathogen to the fungicide.

Fungicide resistance in plant pathogen populations is one of the most significant problems in chemical disease management and necessitates research in:

- Determining resistant genotypes
- Quantifying fungicide resistance in pack houses
- Monitoring fungicide sensitivity levels of pathogens in pack houses



Alternative control methods

Investigate the antifungal activity of plant extracts on:

