STUDY ON TOMATO PSEUDOCERCOSPORA DISEASE IN WET SEASON AT CHO GAO, TIEN GIANG

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Tomato black leaf disease caused by fungus *Pseudocercospora* fuligena seriuosly damages in wet season at Cho Gao, tien Giang. To control the disease, farmers often applied fungicides. It has impaired public health and environment. The study aims at managing the disease effectively to reduce chemical overuse and misuse and to offer more farmer income. Daconil 75WP, Trineb 80WP, Dithane M-45 80WP expressed their effect to moderately inhibit the growth of *Pseudocercospora*

fuligena spores and Antracol zinc ehibited its unefficacy. The treatment of Olicide 9DD combined to Trineb 80WP offered the best efficiency to increase tomato yield of 24.10 t/ha, farmer profit of VND 91.26 million/ha so as compared to control. Integrated disease management could be reduce two times of fungicide application, and less 70 kg N/ha/season and 200 kg $\rm P_2O_5/ha/season$, to obatin similar economic yield as compared to farmer practices.

