

BIOLOGICAL CONTROL OF ANTHRACNOSE (*Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* Penz) IN THE AVOCADO (*Persea americana* Mill. CV HASS) GROWING IN MICHOACAN, MEXICO.

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The avocado anthracnose in Michoacan, Mexico, affects 20% of the production, and in some nurseries, affects fruit quality up to 60%. The objective of this work was: to determine the biological effectiveness of Amicus-L (*Trichoderma harzianum*) for *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* control. The investigation was made in San Angel Zorumucapio, Michoacán. An experimental design of blocks was performed at randomly basis with six repetitions, being a tree the experimental individual. The following treatments were evaluated: 1. Amicus-L 0.5 cubic centimeters (cc) 2. Amicus-L (1 cc) 3. Amicus-L (2 cc) 4. Amicus-L (4 cc), all of them diluted in one litre of water. 5. Copper oxychloride (3 gr l⁻¹), and 6. Control. Treatment applications were performed on a monthly basis, and a total of 10 applications were made for each treatment. The variables evaluated were: a) Anthracnose incidence, monitoring 20 fruits by tree. b) Severity of anthracnose, marking 10 fruits by tree, in which injuries per fruit were counted. The best treatments on anthracnose were those performed on numbers 4, 3, and 2., which are statistically the same (p = 0.01%). Such treatments were statistically different from those performed on number 5. and number 6. .