

# EVALUATION OF DIFFERENT CONCENTRATIONS OF MANCOB-M FOR THE CONTROL OF CERCOSPORA LEAF SPOT (*CERCOSPORA SESAMIZIMM*) ON SOME SESAME VARIETIES IN YOLA, NIGERIA

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**D**iseases pose serious constraints to sesame production in producing areas. *Cercospora* leaf spot (*Cercospora sesamizimm*) has been identified as one of the most prevalent diseases which are to be controlled by Mancob-M fungicide. The field experiment was carried out using a randomized complete block design and was replicated three times on a plot size of 4 m x 5 m with four sesame varieties and three Mancob-M fungicide levels (0, 2 and 4 g) to give a total of twelve treatments. The laboratory experiment involved isolation of the pathogens from diseased leaves with symptoms of *Cercospora* leaf spot which was identified as *Cercospora sesami*. Data collected includes growth and disease parameters. The result revealed that 4 g Mancob-M recorded the lowest mean value for disease incidence and severity at 8. Was 90.30% and 35.60% respectively, while the control (0 g) recorded the highest mean value for disease incidence and severity was 90.30% and 59.80% respectively. Ex-sudan recorded the lowest value of 720 kg/ha while NCRIBEN 03 recorded the highest yield of 834 kg/ha<sup>-1</sup>. For the concentrations, 2 g of Mancob-M recorded a higher yield of 843 kg/ha<sup>-1</sup> followed by 0 g which recorded 765 kg/ha<sup>-1</sup>. Variety E8 has a higher resistance to the disease while NCRIBEN 03 tends to be more susceptible but gave a higher yield. It therefore implies that variety E8 which showed higher resistance to the disease can be merged with NCRIBEN 03 (through hybridization) to produce a much better variety.

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