**Evaluation of Efficacy of Different Fungicides against Causal Organism/S of Recently Recorded Diseases of Fishtail Palm (*Caryota Urens*)**

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Fishtail palm (*Caryota urens L*.) has been infected with two different previously unknown diseases in Sabaragamuwa, Western and Southern provinces in Sri Lanka, causing huge damage. Therefore, control of the newly reported two diseases is essential and extremely important. The study was an attempt to evaluate the efficacy of different fungicides against the causal organisms of newly recorded two different diseases of fishtail palm in in-vitro conditions. Four types of fungicides (Carbendazim, Homai, Chlorothalonil, and Mancozeb) were used to evaluate the growth inhibition of causal pathogens at their recommended concentrations (700 ppm, 1000 ppm, 3000 ppm and 2000 ppm). Initial screen was conducted to evaluate the most effective fungicide for *Pestalotiopsis* *spp*, and *Lasiodiplodia theobromea* pathogens by using Disk Diffusion Method. Disease severity index was calculated for leaf spot and leaf blight symptoms separately in filed conditions. According to the results, Carbendazim (85%) and Homai (85%) showed higher inhibition against *Pestalotiopsis spp* in the initial screen test and Fungicidal test. Fungicides; Mancozeb (91.71%) and Carbendazim (85.71%) showed higher inhibition against *L.theobromea* in the initial Screen test after two weeks. Mancozeb (90%), Chlorothalonil (89.79%) and Homai (90%) showed inhibition against *L. theobromea* after six days in fungicidal test. But Carbendazim was showed less growth inhibition (89.43%) than the other fungicides. After 21 days of inoculation, the range of Disease Severity Index in *Pestalotiopsis spp* was 4 – 90 % and in *L.theobromea* was 6 – 85 %. According to the results, fungicides; Carbendazim and Homai showed growth inhibition against *Pestalotiopsis spp* and all of four fungicides showed growth inhibition against *L. theobromea* pathogen in newly recorded disease of Fishtail palm in in-vitro conditions. Further study is required to evaluate the most effective fungicides and their concentrations against pathogen/s in in-vivo conditions.

 **Keywords:** *fungistatic, initial screening, lasiodiplodia theobromea, pestalotiopsis spp*