

BJ7.

**INDUCTION OF RESISTANCE IN AUBERGENES
(*SOLANUM MELONGENA* L.), AGAINST INFECTION BY
COLLETOTRICHUM CAPSICI, USING A WEAK PATHOGEN**

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Fusarium moniliformae, is a weak pathogen and causes postharvest rots in aubergene only in the presence of a wound, whereas *C. capsici*, can cause anthracnose in aubergene without wounding, much faster than *F. moniliformae*. Conidia of *C. capsici* applied onto the sights which were pre-inoculated with *F. moniliformae* do not develop into anthracnose rotting. Inability of *C. capsici* to develop rotting was not due to any antagonistic effect of *F. moniliformae*. The experiments have shown that the inoculation of tissues with *F. moniliformae* resulted in the accumulation of at least two phytoalexins. Although *C. capsici* also induces phytoalexins in aubergene, the concentration of phytoalexins appears to be lower than that accumulated in response to *F. moniliformae*. One phytoalexin was separated from diseased tissues and obtained in pure form. In a previous study, two phytoalexins have been isolated (lubimin and a biogenetically related bicyclic enone) from aubergene inoculated with *Monilinia fructicola*. The results of this study indicated that *F. moniliformae* is more effective in eliciting phytoalexin response in aubergene than *C. capsici* and that *F. moniliformae* could be used in the induction of resistance against *C. capsici*.