

## SUMMARY

### **Identification of diseases caused by fungi in the fruit of chayote [*Sechium edule* (Jacq.) Sw.] in the Municipality of Ixtaczoquitlán, Ver.**

The crop of chayote [*Sechium edule* (Jacq.) Sw.] in Veracruz is of importance due to the economic impact it generates; however, it presents postharvest problems affecting growers, traders and exporters, one of these problems are fungal diseases that develop during the transport to the national and international market, representing economic losses. This research aims to identify and control phytopathogenic agent(s) in chayote fruits. The congregation of Cuautlapan, municipality of Ixtaczoquitlán Ver., was taken as a study location due to its high production, packing house and the most important chayote marketplace or tianguis in Veracruz, where growers and traders meet twice a week to freely offer and demand to market this vegetable. The present investigation sampled chayote fruits from three representative vegetable plots of the Cuautlapan valley, later they were taken to the phytopathology laboratory of the Facultad de Ciencias Biológicas y Agropecuarias of Universidad Veracruzana in Peñuela, Amatlán de los Reyes Ver., where culture, isolation, purification, pathogenic tests and identification were carried out. *Colletotrichum* sp. y *Phytophthora* sp. were the main genus found. With a completely random experimental design, the evaluation of Thiabendazole, Citrocob and sodium hypochlorite for the fungus control was carried out. Thiabendazole had a control effect at a dose of 3.75 g/l for *Colletotrichum* sp. and for *Phytophthora* sp. the best control was Citrocob 10 ml/l protection until seven days.

Key words: Chayote fruits, *Colletotrichum*, *Phytophthora*, postharvest