Diseases pose serious constraints to Sesame production in producing areas. Cercospora leaf spot (Cercospora sesami Zimm) has been identified as one of the most prevalent diseases which is 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 4m x 5m with four sesame varieties and three Mancob-M fungicide levels (0, 2 and 4g) 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 4g Mancob M recorded the lowest mean value for disease incidence and severity at 8WAS which was 90.30% and 35.60% respectively, while the control (0g) recorded the highest mean value for disease incidence and severity at 90.30% and 59.80% respectively. Exsudan recorded the lowest value of 720 kg/ha while NCRIBEN 03 recorded the highest yield of 834 kg/ha. For the concentrations, 2g recorded a higher yield of 843 kg/ha followed by 0g which recorded 765 kg/ha. 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.

Biography
Akami Praise Shadrach is a Lecturer with Federal College of Education Yola, Nigeria. Her field of specialization is Plant Pathology, her current focus is to carry out further research on sesame with the aim of producing more resistant varieties so as to help the farmers in her area. She has published a number of research papers.

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