

## **Control of Postharvest Diseases of Rambutan Using Controlled Atmosphere Storage and Potassium Metabisulphite or *Trichoderma harzianum***

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*Botryodiplodia theobromae*, *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* and *Gliocephalotrichum microchlamydosporum* are the causal fungi of three rambutan postharvest diseases, stem-end rot, anthracnose and brown spot, respectively. Two different treatments of rambutan fruits to control the diseases were investigated: application of potassium metabisulphite (250 ppm) or culture filtrate of *Trichoderma harzianum* (TrH 40) followed by controlled atmosphere storage (CA) at 13.5°C and 95% r.h. Potassium metabisulphite at 250 ppm under CA effectively controlled the incidence and severity of the three postharvest diseases and maintained the eating quality and color of the fruit for 21 days. The greatest effect of this treatment was on brown spot disease, caused by *G. microchlamydosporum*. Application of TrH 40 was less effective than potassium metabisulphite.

**KEY WORDS:** *Gliocephalotrichum microchlamydosporum*; *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides*; *Botryodiplodia theobromae*; *Nephelium lappaceum*; rambutan; potassium metabisulphite; *Trichoderma harzianum*; controlled atmospheric storage.

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