

(Figure 2). For instance, fruits treated with both 15 and 100 % extracts of *T. procumbens* still maintained 1.00 ± 0.00 as their disease severity values while fruits treated with 5, 10 % extracts of *T. procumbens* and fungicide had their severity values increase non-significantly ($p \geq 0.05$) to 1.67 ± 0.44 , 1.33 ± 0.38 and 1.33 ± 0.38 respectively (Figure 2).

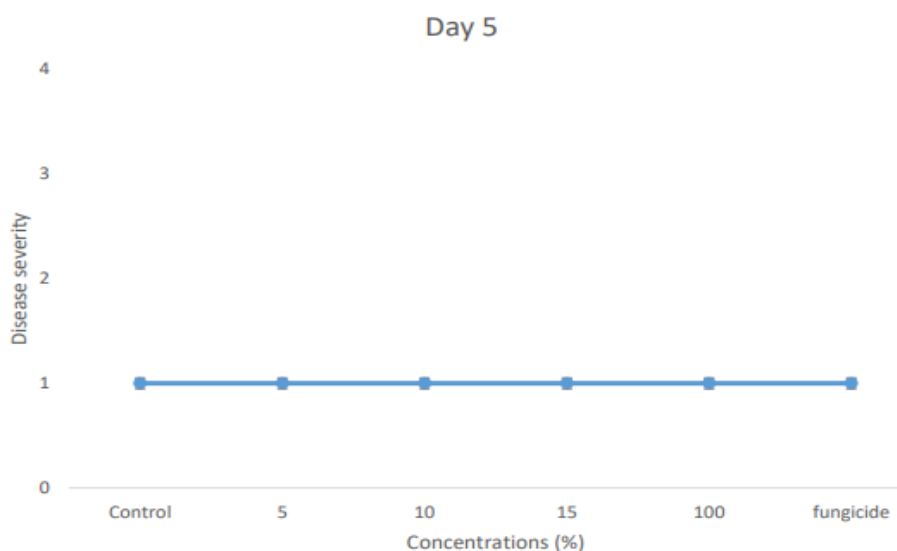


Figure 1 Effect of different concentrations of *Tridax procumbens* on disease severity in orange fruits pre-inoculated with *Lasiodiplodia* sp and stored for 5 days

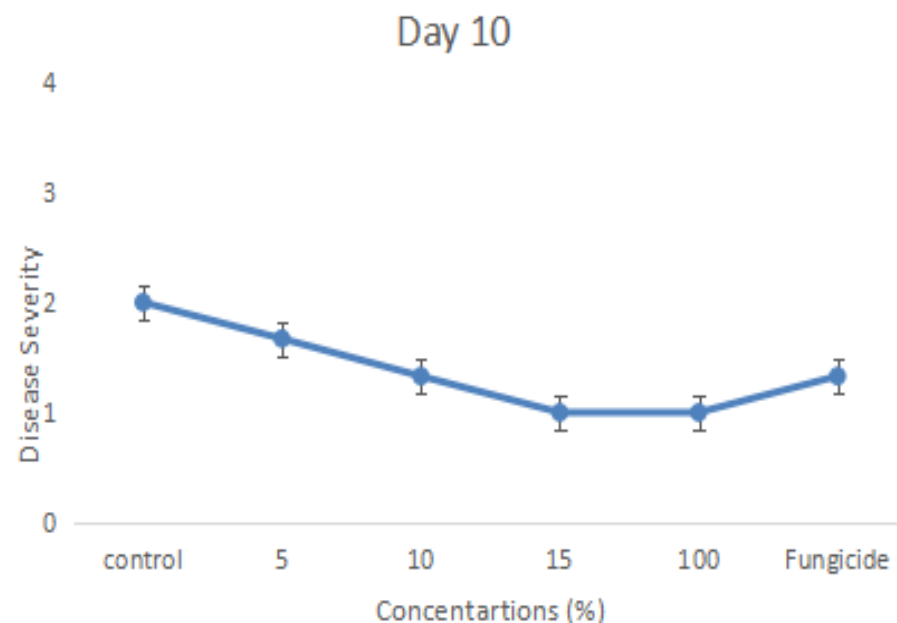


Figure 2 Effect of different concentrations of *Tridax procumbens* on disease severity in orange fruits pre-inoculated with *Lasiodiplodia* sp and stored for 10 days

Meanwhile by day 15 in storage, only fruits treated with 15 and 100% *T. procumbens* extracts maintained their diseased free status (1.00 ± 0.00) when compared with control and other treated fruits. In fact, the severity values of control fruits had increased to 3.00 ± 0.33 (moderate rottenness) while all the other treated fruits recorded same severity values (2.00 ± 0.25) and had started showing slight rottenness (Figure 3). By day 20 in storage, only fruits treated with 15 and 100% *T. procumbens* extracts still maintained their diseased free status (1.00 ± 0.00) when compared with control and other treated fruits (Figure 4). Unfortunately, the control fruits had become completely rotten (4.00 ± 0.52) but fruits treated with 5 and 10% extracts of *T. procumbens* and fungicide still showed slight rottenness as evident by their respective severity values of 2.67 ± 0.44 , 2.50 ± 0.50 and 3.00 ± 0.33 (Figure 4).