

ABSTRACT

Rambutan (*Nephilium Lappaceum*) is cultivated as an export crop at present in Sri Lanka. It has good potential for income generation. The post harvest losses in rambutan are very high in Sri Lanka due to mechanical damage, desiccation and diseases.

Anthracoise, stem-end rot and brown spot diseases were identified as common post harvest diseases of Rambutan in the Gampaha district

According to Visarathanonth and L. L. Ilag the causative agents of these diseases are colletotrichum gloeosporioides(penz) sacc. Botryodiplodia theobromae pat and Gliocephalotrichum bulbilium respectively

The present study was carried out to identify & confirm the above three diseases in Sri Lankan rambutan fruits. The antifungal properties of the mature leaves of rambutan against Gliocephalotricum bulbilium fungus were also studied.