# Summary

This study was carried out on an Ultisol at the CIAT-Quilichao station, Cauca, Colombia (3°6′ N, 76°31′ W, 990 m.a.s.l., 24 °C, and 1800 mm). The study evaluated the effect of five support systems and the application of three fungicides

and their mixtures on the infection by *Pseudomonas fluorescens* Biotype II on plants and seeds of *Centrosema acutifolium* CIAT 5277. The support systems were mature stalks of King grass with a height of 1.80 m, placed in a normal position and in an inverted position; wood-and-wire supports placed at heights of 1.80 and 2.50 m; and without support. The fungicides and the doses used were 5 ml/l of chlorothalonil (Bravo 500), 5 g/l of copper hydroxide (Kocide 101), 5 g/l of captan (Orthocide 50%), and their respective mixtures.

The experiment was planted in April, 1987, in rows 10 meters long at distances of 1 m. The application of products and observations were begun in October, 1987, and were repeated every two weeks until January, 1988. Treatments were located in a split plot design with four replicates, in which support systems constituted the principal plots and fungicides the subplots.

The results showed that the fungicides used gave good protection to *C. acutifolium* against the attack of *P. fluorescens* Biotype II. The mixtures Bravo 500 + Orthocide 50% and Bravo 500 + Kocide 101 greatly reduced seed infection and favored DM production. A negative correlation ($r = -0.17^*$) was found between DM production and bacterial blight of *C. acutifolium*. The interaction between fungicides and support systems did not affect the degree of infection by *P. fluorescens* Biotype II on the seeds.