### Cassava Brown Streak Disease

**Prevention**
- Use resistant varieties such as: Garukunsubire, Seruruseke, Cyizere and Ndamirabana.
- Plant clean planting materials from inspected fields (multipliers)
- Do not move cassava cuttings from affected areas to clean areas
- Harvest early at least 10 to 12 months after planting
- Uproot and bury all cassava volunteer plants
- Dry all stems after harvesting and use them as fire wood or stakes. Do not leave them on the farm
- Remove weeds to discourage habitat for the vectors

**Monitoring**
- Look for chlorosis along veins on lower/old leaves once a month from 3 months after planting until harvesting time.
- Check for dark brown streaks on upper, green portion of the stem from 6 months after planting
- In severe cases there may be leaf drying and shoot die-back
- Observe brown and hard rot inside the tuber when you cut it at 10 months after planting. It often causes root constriction and malformation

**Direct Control**
- Roguing (remove diseased plants), dry them and use them as fire wood or stakes for climbing crops like beans. This is very important for seed multipliers.
- Harvest early at (least 10 to 12 months after planting) to reduce yield losses.
- There is no chemical control against viruses
- Use of pesticides to control vectors (whiteflies) on cassava is not practical: insecticides can kill natural enemies such as *Apoanagyrus lopesi* (released before 1990 to control cassava mealybugs) and *Typhlodromalus aripo* (natural enemy of cassava green mites).