

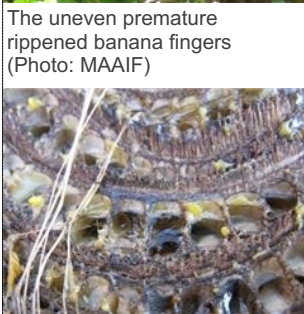


Bacterial wilt on Banana

Xanthomonas campestris pv *musacearum*

	Prevention	Monitoring	Direct Control	Direct Control	Restrictions
 <p>Infected banana plant showing signs of wilting (Photo: MAAIF)</p>  <p>The uneven premature ripened banana fingers (Photo: MAAIF)</p>  <p>Yellow ooze from infected banana pseudostem (MAAIF)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove the male buds when the last cluster has formed within two weeks to prevent the spread by stingless bees. Use a forked stick, and NOT a cutting tool. Use clean, disease free planting materials; where possible from a certified source. Suspend the use of tools in the event of an outbreak for at least 3 months; reserve them for removal of diseased plants or harvesting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor the plantation regularly for symptoms such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yellowing and drying of the young leaves Premature and uneven ripening of the fingers Randomly cut a few symptomatic plants to check for a smelly ooze from the pseudostem Take action when one plant shows symptoms of the disease in the plantation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of “single stem removal”; which involves cutting only infected plants from the stools leaving non-diseased suckers Cut and bury the infected plants; although this is ok, it appears tedious to some farmers Sterilize the tools in 10% JIK (ratio of 1 ml water: 9 ml water). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No control measure available for bacterial wilt on bananas 	



Uganda

CREATED/UPDATED: December 2014

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