### Cassava Brown Streak Disease

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| - 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 | - 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 | - 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  
- 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 lorezi* (released before 1990 to control cassava mealybugs) and *Typhlodromalus aripo* (natural enemy of cassava green mites). |  |

**Rwanda**

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