



Downy mildew on maize

Peronosclerospora maydis; *P. sorghi*; *P. sacchari* Namzikambe

| | Prevention | Monitoring | Direct Control | Direct Control | Restrictions |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plant diseased free certified seed Destroy all the alternative hosts (sugarcane and sorghum) and volunteer plants around the field after harvest | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor plants as soon as they have their first leaves as early as 9 days after germination. Monitoring needs be continued up until the flowering period | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rogue out and bury all the infected plants as soon as detected to reduce the spread of disease caused by spores in the field within the season | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fungicides are not generally recommended to smallholder farmers to manage this disease | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> |
| <p>Chlorotic streaks on sorghum showing limit of systemic infection on lower leaf (Rob Williams, CABI)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid ratooning sorghum for avoid them acting as source of inoculum | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Look on the older plants for chlorotic (yellow) strips that begins at the base with clearly defined margin between diseased and healthy tissues | | | |
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Burn all the infected debris after harvest to reduce primary inoculum Deep ploughing of to burry infected residues Do not plant maize close to sugarcane field Do not intercrop maize with sugarcane When buying maize seed by seed pre-treated with fungicides | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Look for leaves that are narrower and more erect than the healthy leaves Look for downy covering (whitish powder) on underside of the leaves | | | |
| <p>Chlorotic streaks and white cottony growth on the lower surface of the leaf (Parthasarathy Seethapathy, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Bugwood.org)</p> | | | | | |



Malawi

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