
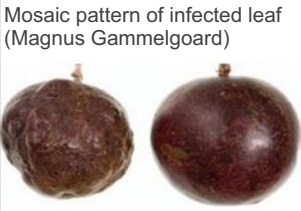



# Passion fruit woodiness disease in passion fruit

Passion fruit woodiness virus passion fruit woodiness disease, Kigenge in Luganda language

	Prevention	Monitoring	Direct Control	Direct Control	Restrictions
 <p>Mosaic pattern of infected leaf (Magnus Gammelgaard)</p>  <p>Distorted fruit by woodiness disease versus healthy one (Joy.P.P Kau)</p>  <p>Tiny young and old green aphids vectoring the disease (Magnus Gammelgaard)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Passion fruit woodiness disease is caused by a virus called potyvirus. The virus is transmitted by at least 2 species of aphids; <i>Myzus persicae</i> (light green) and <i>Aphis gossypii</i> (black) as well as by pruning tools</li> <li>Plant certified disease-free seedlings</li> <li>Avoid intercropping passion fruit with tomatoes, cucurbits and cowpeas as these are hosts of the virus.</li> <li>Avoid weeds as these can be alternative hosts to the aphids</li> <li>Control aphids at all crop stages as they transmit the virus</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Passion fruit commonly become infected and show symptoms six months from planting 7, monitor every 14 days for aphids to avoid transmission to uninfected plants</li> <li>Virus symptoms on leaves: Yellow light green mosaic appearance and mottling with dark green areas on raised spots</li> <li>Misshapen and/or small fruits as well as leaves</li> <li>Lack of growth of terminal shoot leading to bunchiness with harsh terminal leaves</li> <li>Look out for aphids undersides of leaves because these spread the disease through feeding. Aphids are tiny(1/4inch) light green, grey and may have waxy or woolly coating.</li> <li>Leaves are sometimes covered with honey dew and sooty moulds causing the leaves and branches to appear black</li> <li>On fruit: distortion, abnormal thickening, hardening of rinds caused by virus</li> <li>Initiate control measures for aphids on noting 1 to 4 colonies of aphids per 10 plants or 10% infection of field, but only in case the virus is present in the area</li> <li>When there are no virus symptoms known from the neighbourhood, then aphids do not need to be controlled.</li> <li>When the virus is in the plants, and plants show virus symptoms, action is too late</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Control aphids as these transfer the disease while feeding. Spray soapy water underside leaves, in morning or evening when sun is not hot (mix 2L water and 1 tsp liquid soap) and apply for 2-3 days for every 2 weeks until lower than threshold</li> <li>Sterilise the pruning tools before and after use in a 1:5 ratio bleach or over a fire to not spread the disease</li> <li>Plants showing typical virus symptoms should be uprooted and burnt to prevent further spread.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No chemical control is effective for this virus disease</li> <li>Only the virus-vectoring aphids may be controlled if threshold is reached and the virus known from the area</li> <li>When using a pesticide or botanical, always wear protective clothing and follow the instructions on the product label, such as dosage, timing of application, pre-harvest interval, max number of sprays, restricted re-entry interval.</li> <li>Always consult recent list of registered pesticides with MAAIF, Uganda</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WHO toxicity class II (moderately acute hazardous to humans). Re-entry Interval REI 12 hours; Pre-harvest interval PHI:7 days Harmful to bees and pollinators, so do not spray during flowering. Max 2 sprays /season</li> <li>WHO II (moderately hazardous to humans). PHI: 14 days, REI: 24 hours. Toxic to bees and other pollinators<sup>10</sup>, so spray after sunset, crop not flowering. Moderately toxic to soil and water organisms, so do not use near waterways<sup>10</sup></li> </ul>

## Uganda

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