

Groundnut rosette virus

Groundnut rosette virus Groundnut chlorotic rosette

	Prevention	Monitoring	Direct Control
 <p>Plant size reduced (right) compared to healthy plant (left) (CABI)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use certified seed from a known seed dealer. If using farmer saved seed, remove shriveled, broken and mouldy seed before planting • Plant resistant varieties • The virus is transmitted by the aphid <i>Aphis craccivora</i>; control the aphids in the field (see Direct Control) • Sow groundnut early (as soon as there is enough water in the soil), so that the plant can start flowering before the aphids appear • Plant at correct plant spacing to reduce disease spread i.e. 75 cm between ridges and 15 cm between plant stations for long duration varieties; 60 cm between ridges and 10 cm between plant stations for short duration varieties, since aphids prefer landing where plants are widely spaced • Don't grow groundnut in the same soil for more than one year; rotate with maize, millet, sorghum, or other cereals. This hampers the spread of the aphid vector • Intercrop with beans, maize, millet, sorghum, or other cereals. • Remove groundnut volunteers and alternative hosts (e.g.: <i>Euphorbia</i> spp.) from the field so that they do not carry the disease over to the next season 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Look for symptoms and aphid vectors regularly, starting 5 days after germination to 50% flowering. Symptoms vary depending on the infection: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leaves: yellowing, mottling and mosaic, smaller leaves, green older leaves. Younger leaves are only slightly mottled. Older leaves can be chlorotic with green veins and show downward rolling of leaf margins • Branches: Stunting, and bushy appearance of young plants while in older plants a few branches are affected • Shoots: distortion • Pods: none produced • Look for shiny black or dark brown aphids, about 2 mm in length, and for the sooty mould that grows on the honeydew they produce. Aphids prefer feeding on young and soft tissue, including leaves, flowers and pegs • Use yellow sticky traps to attract and monitor winged aphids. Use at least 3 stickers per acre. • Consider controlling aphids as soon as you see them, or when you see the virus symptoms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove infected plants and weeds and burn, bury (to a depth of at least 15 cm) or compost them. Debris can also be used as fodder if this is usual practice in the area • Control of aphids: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Release natural enemies such as parasitic wasps (e.g. <i>Entomophthora</i> sp.) or predators (e.g. syrphid larvae or coccinellid) • Mix 1 tablespoon of dishwashing soap with 4 litres of water. Spray early in the morning or late afternoon, 2-3 times at 3-4 day intervals • Dust ash evenly onto infested parts of the plant • Spray using Azadirachtin (Neem) based products such as Achook at a rate of 20 ml/20 L of water
 <p>Yellowing and mottling pattern on leaves (Scottish Crop Research Institute)</p>			
 <p>Root distortion (Swathi Sridharan)</p>			

Note: Pesticides may be available to control this pest. Please check with the Ministry of Agriculture in your country to find out which pesticides are registered in your country and the local restrictions for their use.