



Anthracnose of yam

Colletotrichum gloeosporioides

	Prevention	Monitoring	Direct Control	Direct Control	Restrictions
 <p>Leaf spots on yam leaves (Sarah Simons)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use disease-free planting materials. Tag healthy plants at harvest to obtain healthy seed yams. There are no known resistant varieties in Ghana Destroy crop debris after harvest by burning or ploughing in Use larger planting distances in areas which have the disease to reduce plant to plant transmissions through rain splash Treat sett with broad spectrum fungicides before planting (see yellow control) Practise early staking to reduce field incidence and severity Water yam (<i>D. alata</i>) is highly susceptible to anthracnose. Avoid planting it in a field with white yam (<i>D. rotundata</i>) Practise 3 year crop rotations with maize Plant barrier crops such as maize in between mounds to reduce plant to plant transmission Control weeds and all other crops that are of no interest because of the wide host range of pathogen 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor plants weekly in the field: Check for small, dark brown spots or black lesions on leaves with or without a chlorotic halo On older plants look for black lesions on vines and dieback Anthracnose outbreaks on yam occur in seasons with continuous heavy rains or drought. Be ready to take effective actions when these conditions are forecasted Look for leaf necrosis; dieback of stem; withered leaves and scorched appearance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove early infected leaves with leaf spot symptoms and destroy by burning at early stages of development Note that yam farmers hardly rogue their plants unless the plants are heavily diseased 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When using a pesticide or botanical, always wear protective clothing and follow the instructions on the product label 	
 <p>Leaves with necrotic areas caused by anthracnose (Sarah Simons)</p>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not use chemicals with the same mode of action year after year as this can lead to resistance 	
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Always consult the most recent list of registered pesticides of MOFA, Ghana Dip seed yams in a solution of fungicide before planting. Spraying the vines to prevent anthracnose is not economical Prepare a solution of mancozeb (80%) at a rate of 5g/1L of water . Multi-site broad spectrum fungicide. FRAC group: M3 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WHO Class U (Unlikely to present acute hazard in normal use). Dip seed yams in fungicidal solution before planting
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare a solution of Fosetyl-Al at 2.5g/1L of water before planting. Systemic fungicide. FRAC group: 33. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WHO Class U (Unlikely to present acute hazard in normal use) Dip seed yams in fungicidal solution before planting



Ghana

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