HORTICULTURAL SCIENCE **HOT TOPIC:**

Horticultural pests and diseases of phytosanitary concern

Global trade has increased the risk of pests and diseases spreading between countries and continents. New pests and diseases need to be identified and managed before they cause major crop and economic losses, and quarantine measures applied to prevent further spread and export bans.

CABI's **Horticultural Science** covers all aspects of pests and diseases of horticultural crops – from distribution, spread, diagnosis and identification to chemical, biological and integrated pest management and postharvest quarantine treatments.

CABI's Horticultural Science comprehensively covers hot topics that matter

CABI sources the world literature to provide the complete picture on research on pests and diseases including information on horticultural pests and diseases of phytosanitary concern, such as:

- **Tomato leaf miner**: the tomato leaf miner (*Tuta absoluta*) has spread from South America to the Mediterranean area, Europe, the Middle East, Africa and beyond with devastating consequences. Economic losses of up to 100% have been reported in some sub-Saharan countries.

  Tomato leafminer, *Tuta absoluta* (Meyrick 1917), an emerging agricultural pest in Sub-Saharan Africa

  African Journal of Agricultural Research, 2017

  Management practices adopted by commercial tomato growers against *Tuta absoluta*

  Nepalese Journal of Agricultural Sciences, 2017

- **Panama disease Tropical Race 4**: a strain of Panama disease (*Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *cubense*) virtually destroyed the banana crop worldwide last century. The spread of a newer strain, Tropical Race 4 (TR4), is threatening to have the same devastating effects.

  Evaluation of different banana varieties on fusarium wilt TR4 resistance by phenotypic symptom and real-time quantitative PCR

  Southwest China Journal of Agricultural Sciences, 2017

- **Olive quick decline syndrome**: the first outbreak of OQDS, associated with the bacterium *Xylella fastidiosa*, was reported in olives in Italy in 2013. Death of trees occurs within 4-5 years of infection. Available management strategies involve controlling the vector (*Philaenus scoparius*) and destroying infected trees.

  Evaluation of "insect spy" approach for monitoring *Xylella fastidiosa* in symptomless olive orchards in the Salento Peninsula (Southern Italy).

  IOBC/WPRS Bulletin, 2017

- **False codling moth**: pre- and postharvest treatments control the false codling moth (*Thaumatotibia leucotreta*) on citrus, but further research is needed to ensure pest-free consignments of export crops.

  Molecular and physiological insights into the potential efficacy of CO2-augmented postharvest cold treatments for false codling moth.

  Postharvest Biology and Technology, 2017

Introducing CABI's Horticultural Science database

The complete horticultural science internet resource covering tropical, subtropical and temperate crops and regions

Updated weekly, **Horticultural Science** supplies bibliographic information, abstracts and full text documents covering all aspects of horticultural research, including genetic resources, taxonomy, molecular biology, genetics, biotechnology, breeding, cultivars, propagation, climate, environment, soils, crop management, protected cultivation, pests, diseases, weeds, plant physiology, crop quality, postharvest treatment, storage, marketing and supply chains, and horticultural techniques and technology.

Stay informed:

Sign up to receive the latest news, updates and information from CABI at **www.cabi.org/stay-informed**

Follow us on Facebook: **www.facebook.com/CABI.development**

And Twitter: **https://twitter.com/CABI_News**

Contact

Our **Sales** team for more information and to request a free trial:
CABI Head Office, Nosworthy Way, Wallingford, Oxfordshire OX10 8DE. **T**: +44 (0)1491 829313 , **E**: sales@cabi.org