DOI: 10.1111/ppa.13721

Plant Pathology WILEY

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Partial efficacy of early and temporary roguing to manage woodiness disease in pilot crops of passion fruit

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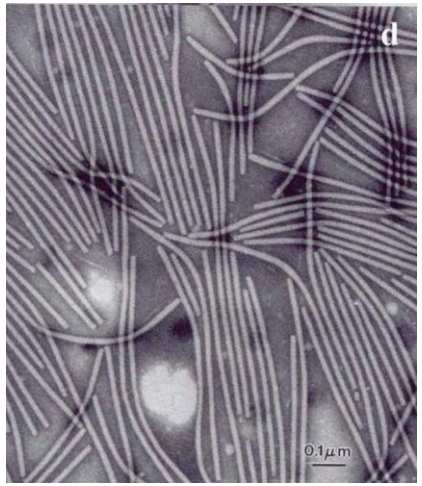
GENERALIDADES SOBRE A DOENÇA:
VÍRUS; HOSPEDEIROS; VETORES; DISSEMINAÇÃO E DANOS

Maracujá azedo

Maracujá doce



Potyvírus

Transmissão do vírus

- **Afídeos (pulgões) PICADA DE PROVA**
- **Mecânica**
- **Sementes: NÃO**

Pulgões não colonizam maracujazeiros

Hospedeiros do vírus: maracujazeiros;
algumas leguminosas
Outras espécies de Passiflora

Feijão de corda (Fabaceae)

GENERALIDADES SOBRE A DOENÇA:
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Disseminação:

Marília/SP
Transplante: 9/6/2001

DATA	No. PLANTAS DOENTES (%)
28/8	146 (12%)
24/9	691 (57%)
25/10	1211 (100%)

V. A. Yuki. não publicado

Presidente Prudente/SP
Transplante: 03/2007

DATA	No. PLANTAS DOENTES (%)
12/4	37 (3,9%)
10/5	139 (14,6%)
11/6	481 (50,5%)
10/7	783 (82,1%)
10/8	932 (97,7%)

Narita, 2007, não publicado

Yuki et al. (2004)

Transmissão	Inf./Inoc.	%
Tesoura	01/35	2,8
Canivete	02/35	5,7
Unha	03/35	8,6

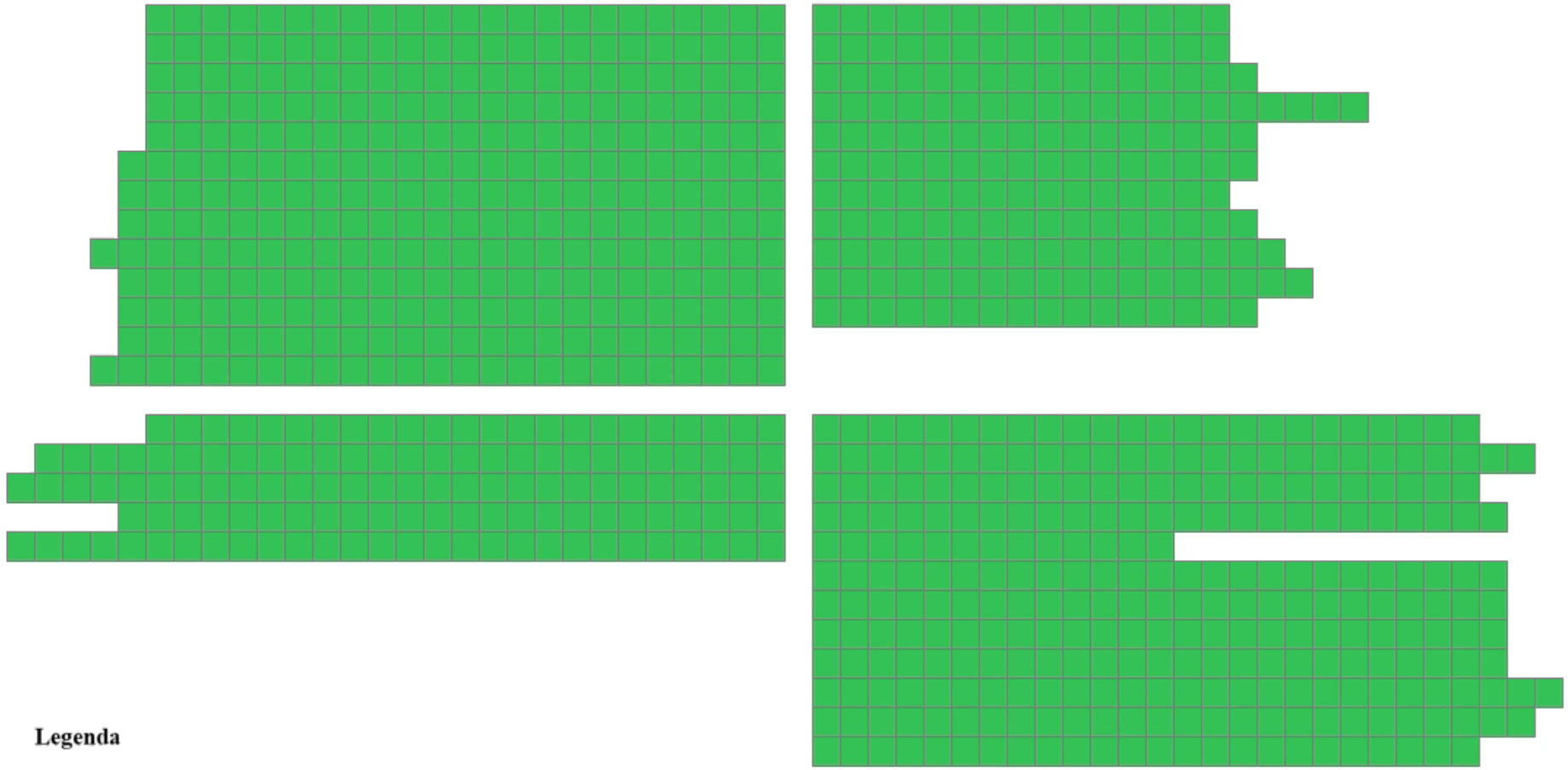
DANOS:
50% redução área foliar
Redução vida útil da cultura
3 anos para 1 a 1,5 ano

Rafard

Santa Bárbara d’Oeste

Capivari

Início



Legenda

- Planta sadia
- Planta erradicada (na avaliação)
- Planta erradicada (em avaliações anteriores)

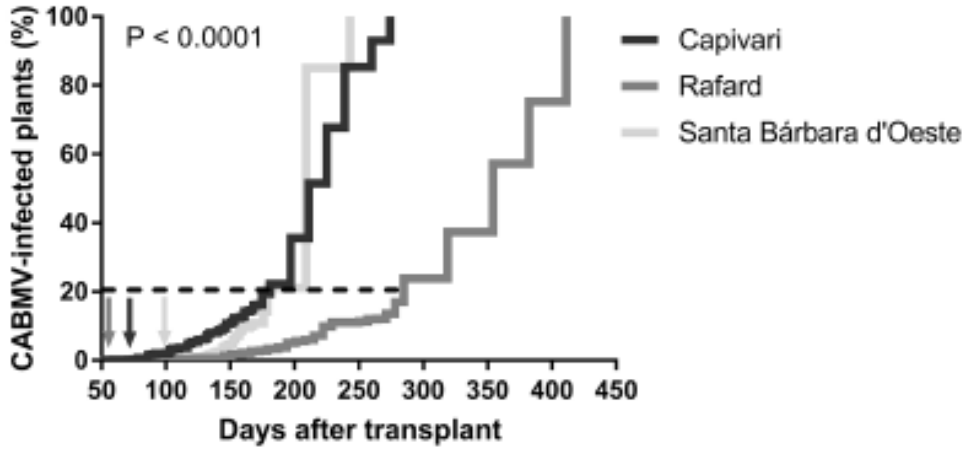
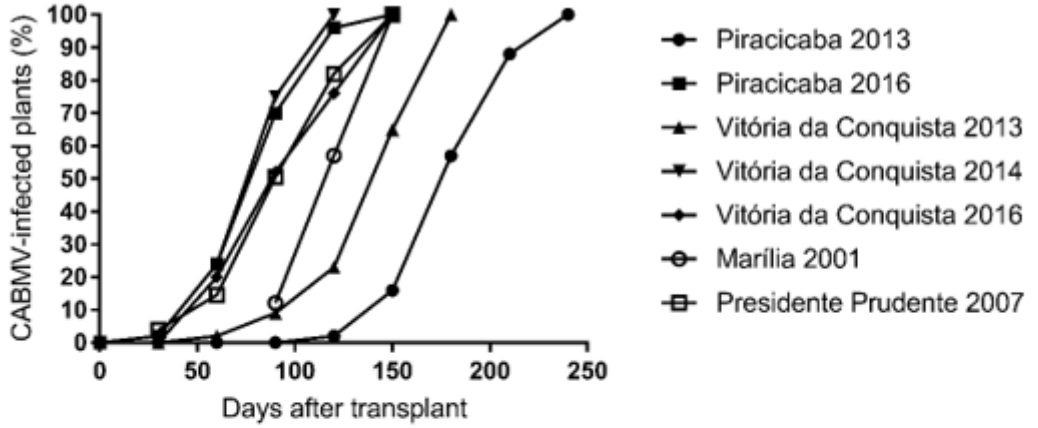


FIGURE 1 Kaplan–Meier curves of infection ratios of passion fruit plants with cowpea aphid-borne mosaic virus (CABMV) over time in fields located in Capivari, Rafard and Santa Bárbara d'Oeste, SP, Brazil. The arrows indicate the inspection with the first removal of infected plants and dotted lines indicate the last inspection, after which removal of symptomatic plants was halted.

Controle, sem roguing



Supporting information: Cumulative percentage of passionfruit plants infected with CABMV in the control areas of experimental fields where roguing was not carried out: Piracicaba, São Paulo state in 2013 and 2016, and Vitoria da Conquista, Bahia state in 2013, 2014 and 2016 (Spadotti et al., 2019); Marília, São Paulo state in 2001 (V.A. Yuki, unpublished data); Presidente Prudente, São Paulo state in 2007 (N. Narita, unpublished data). The commercial orchard in Marilia was transplanted in the field on September 6, 2001, with 1211 plants, whereas that in President Prudente was transplanted in the field in March 2007, with 954 plants.

- Roging interrompido quando ~20% das plantas estavam erradicadas.
- Atrasou a infecção, 80% permaneceram sadias de 181 a 285 dias após o transplante.
- 100% das plantas restantes foram infectadas em 64 a 126 dias.
- Sem roguing, 65% a 100% de plantas infectadas aos 90 dias após o transplante.

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PEST MANAGEMENT
https://doi.org/10.1080/09670874.2021.1943049

Effectiveness of the eradication campaign of cocoa swollen shoot virus disease in Ghana: the extension and implementation problem

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ABSTRACT

The cocoa swollen shoot virus disease persists in Ghana in spite of the implementation of an eradication campaign against the disease by the government since 1948. Two major factors are identified as limiting the success of the eradication campaign. First, the extension problem, namely, the low level of growers' knowledge (know-why) concerning the disease, including knowledge of the causal agent (3.8%), the vectors (2.3%), and the recommended preventive measures (8% to 67%). Second, the implementation problem, namely, the failure of growers and government-employed labourers to follow the recommended policy of cutting-out and replanting cocoa farms. Thus, about half (51%) of the affected farms were not correctly treated, despite the specialized labour provided and paid for by the government to implement treatment. In addition, about 73% of the growers who treated their affected farms without government support did so incorrectly. Other factors include the direct

Table 2. Grower characteristics (N = 500).

Qualitative features	Categories	Percentage
Sex	Male	77
	Female	23
Educational status	None	19
	Up to primary school	17
	Junior High School/Middle school	53
	Secondary/Voc./Tech	8
	Tertiary	3
Status of the grower	Owner operator	69
	Owner (but not operator)	5
	Caretaker	4
	Sharecropper	22
Source of land for farm owners	Purchased	14
	Rented/leased	4
	As a gift	37
	Inherited	24
	Family land	4
	Sharecropping	16
	Free land (no one owns it)	0.3
Main occupation	Trader	4
	Artisan	0.3
	Cocoa grower	94
	Public servant	2
	Student	0.3
Marital status	Married	85
	Single	2
	Widowed	10
	Divorced	4
Migration status	Native	29
	Settler/migrant	71
Membership of an association	Yes	37
	No	63

Quantitative features	*Mean (standard error)*
Years of being a cocoa grower	22 (0.50)
Age of respondent	52 (0.59)
Number of people in respondents' household	6 (0.14)
Number of people in respondents' household who help on cocoa farm	2 (0.10)
Number of cocoa farms a grower works on	3 (0.06)
Number of cocoa farms established personally by grower	2 (0.05)
Number of cocoa farms infected by CSSVD	1 (0.04)