



## Pacific Pests, Pathogens & Weeds - Fact Sheets

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### Betel nut disease (067)



Photo 1. Spots are first noticeable on the youngest sixth or seventh leaf.



Photo 2. Thin red lines of rot occur from the top of the palm to the soil.



Photo 3. Close-up of the lines of red rot.



Photo 4. Internal rots extend through the vascular system to the pith.



Photo 5. Leaf production ceases and young leaves are seen as a fan partially exposed at the "throat" of the palm.



Photo 6. Unexposed parts of the shoot show large areas of decay with cavities filled with gum.



Photo 7. At an advanced stage of the disease, buds rot.

### **Common Name**

Betel nut decay. There is no common name; this disease occurs only in Reef Islands, Solomon Islands, and has been recorded only since the 1970s. It has not been reported elsewhere in Solomon Islands, or in other parts of the Pacific.

### **Scientific Name**

None. The cause is unknown.

### **Distribution**

Narrow. Reef Islands, Solomon Islands.

### **Hosts**

Betel nut (*Areca catechu*). The susceptibility of other *Areca* species, and related palms in the Reef Islands is unknown.

### **Symptoms & Life Cycle**

Palms as small as 2 m show the disease, but usually they are older and taller when symptoms appear. Occasionally, palms are seen with small yellow spots on the sixth or seventh oldest leaves (Photo 1). As the leaves age, the spots become irregularly oval, approximately 1-2 cm wide, parallel to the length of the leaf, and faintly zoned. Spots on the oldest leaves join together, and the leaf becomes yellow and dies prematurely.

Affected palms show one or several red vertical lines of rot, 1-2 cm wide, of varying length below the oldest leaf sheath (Photos 2&3). These decayed areas, which often have yellow margins, extend internally through the vascular tissues to the pith (Photo 4). The rots gradually narrow towards the top of the palms. Where they extend to the soil they attract colonies of termites.

As the condition progresses, leaves become fewer and shorter, and then production ceases. Often, the last leaf is seen as a short fan at the top of the palm (Photo 5). At this stage, the inner, unexposed leaves show extensive decay, including cavities filled with large amounts of gum (Photo 6). Continued deterioration of the shoot and young leaves results in death of the palm. On mature palms, flower buds rot while still in the axils of unopened leaves (Photo 7), and those that have grown normally are shrunken and without nuts.

Isolations from the shoot tips yielded various fungi, with *Colletotrichum* being common. However, this was not thought to be the cause of the disease. In the early 1980s, three samples of betel nut were sent to the Department of Crop Protection, Waite Campus, University of Adelaide, together with samples of coconuts (9) and sago palm (1). All were tested using molecular probes for *Coconut cadang-cadang viroid*, and all were found to contain CCCVd-related bands when their nucleic acids were analysed, but it was not possible to relate the bands with symptoms because of the small number of samples. Cause of the disorder remains unknown.

### **Impact**

The "disease" was first recorded in 1975, but the date of its appearance in Reef Islands was probably much earlier. The disease causes a lethal condition commonly found on mature palms about to bear fruit, some are younger. Consequently, betel nut production in the Reef Islands is low, and nuts are imported from adjacent islands to satisfy local demand.

### **Detection & inspection**

Look for dead and dying palms. Look for red streaks on the trunks below the leaf sheaths, some extending to soil level. Look for inner

trunk decay extending to the pith, black decayed flower buds, and older leaves with yellow spots. If in doubt, trace the red streaks to the shoot tip by removing the leaves, and notice the necrosis and gum.

## Management

### QUARANTINE

Although there are no quarantines in place, as a precaution, it would be advisable to limit movement of propagating material of betel nuts - seed as well as seedlings - from the Reef Islands to other parts of Solomon Islands.

### RESISTANT VARIETIES

No varieties are known to be resistant to the disease. Speculation that the disease was the same as that causing *Coconut foliar decay Myndus taffini* (associated with a virus) in Vanuatu, was not borne out by investigation, although a leafhopper species (*Myndus macfarlandii*) similar to the vector of the Vanuatu disease (*Myndus taffini*), was found on coconuts in the Reefs Islands.

Coconuts seem unaffected. Three varieties susceptible to coconut foliar decay (previously, Coconut foliar decay *Myndus taffini*) - Malayan Dwarf, Rennell and Malayan Dwarf x Rennell hybrid, plus the local tall of Reef Islands - were planted at Otello village in 1980. No symptoms of disease have been recorded on these coconuts.

### CHEMICAL CONTROL

Chemical control is not appropriate for this disease in the absence of any knowledge of its cause or method of spread.

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Produced with support from the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research under project PC/2010/090: *Strengthening integrated crop management research in the Pacific Islands in support of sustainable intensification of high-value crop production*, implemented by the University of Queensland and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community.

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