

## Mate Ni Meleni (007)

### Kena I Vakamacala

- E kune e vuravura taucoko. E kune talega ena kiukaba kei na vuvale ni papukeni. E okati me dua na mate bibi toka o koya.
- Nai vakatakilakila e rawa ni laurai ni sa tiko na mate; me vaka na tavatonotono ena dela ni drauna, qoqovi ka loaloa na drauna qai mate yani. o Tavatonotono ena tolu ni vuni meleni ka vakavuna me turu mai na wai dregata.
- Na cagi kei na uca e vakadewava na mate oqo. Ke kiukaba raica na i lavelave 201.
- **Tataqomaki Taumada (Cultural control):** E dodonu me rau veiyawaki na vanua ni bucibucini (nursery) kei na i teitei, Vakasaqari na qele ni bucibucini, laurai vinaka nai tei nib era ni teivaki, Kaua ni teivaka nai tei vou volekata nai tei makawa, veisautaka nai tei me teivaki me rauta e tolu na yabaki, kumuna ka vakama na benu ni tei ni oti na tatamusuki.
- **Wainimate ni Tatarovi (Chemical control):** Rawa ni vakayagataki na copper kei na mancozeb se chlorothalonil ena vei 7-10 na siga, vakatau ena draki.

**Common name:** Watermelon gummy stem blight

**Scientific name:** *Stagonosporopsis cucurbitacearum*; (previously, *Didymella bryoniae*). Also known by the asexual state, *Phoma cucurbitacearum* or *Ascochyta cucumis*. The latter is commonly found on plants in the field producing minute oval spores in round black structures in the leaf called 'pycnidia' that are just visible to the naked eye.

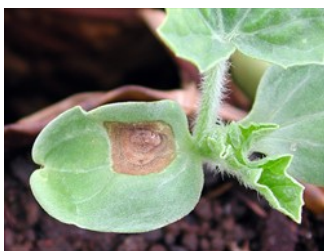


Photo 3. Gummy stem blight infection, *Didymella bryoniae*, on a seedling. It is just possible to see the black dots that contain the spores in the centre of the spot. Infection of seedlings in the nursery is a major threat to watermelon production as it means the fungus is taken to the field and early infection and spread is guaranteed.



Photo 4. Checking in the nursery for infections of gummy stem blight, *Didymella bryoniae*, on seedlings of watermelon. This should be done at least twice a week. If infections are found, the plants should be removed and burnt. Notice that the nursery is high above ground.



Photo 1. The large black spots are typical of gummy stem blight, *Didymella bryoniae*, on the leaves. Notice the concentration of the spots at the margins of the leaf where water stays for longer. Some of the spots have joined together.



Photo 2. This is typical of the defoliation that occurs with gummy stem blight infection, making it a serious disease. Leaves go yellow, collapse and die when they have only a few spots. The older leaves die first.

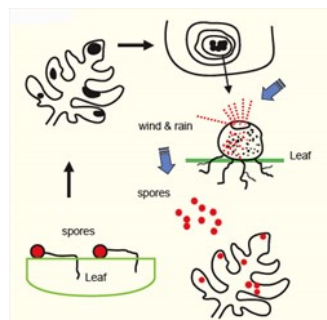


Diagram. Life-cycle of gummy stem blight, *Didymella bryoniae*.



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