

Pacific Pests, Pathogens, Weeds & Pesticides - Online edition

Na Mate Ni Jaina Kei Na Vudi (121)

Kena I Vakamacala

- E kune ga e na so na vanua me vakataki Esia, Aferika kei na wasa Pasifika. E vakacacana na jaina kei na vuale kece ni jaina (*Musa spp.*). Na mate oqo e vakavuna na virus ka vakadewataka na manumanu na aphids kei nai tei ni jaina. Laurai ni levu na vakacaca e rawa ni yaco ena loma ni 2-3 na yabaki.
- Nai vakatakilakila ni mate e rawa ni laurai ena drau ni jaina (drokadroka kata tonotono).
- **Tataqomaki Taumada (Cultural control):** Taleva wasoma nai teitei ka vakarusa nai tei sa tiko kina nai vakatakilakila ni mate. Vakamatea na aphids: i) me sui ena karisini se wainimate; ii) kelia na vuni jaina se vakamatea e na wainimate na glyphosate.
- **Wainimate ni Tatarovi (Chemical control):** Me vakamatei na aphids ena jaina tauvimate: i) Me laukana ga e vale, vakayagataka na wai ni sovu, waiwai ni kakana (horticultural oil); ii) teitei lelevu – vakayagataka na waimate (synthetic pyrethroids). Nanuma, na wainimate oqo ena sega ni tarova na tete ni mate.



Photo 1. Banana plants of different ages showing symptoms of *Banana bunchy top virus* disease. Notice the stunted plants and the colour of the leaves, which are pale yellow at the margins.



Photo 2. Symptoms of *Banana bunchy top virus*. Notice the leaves are upright, stunted and tend to cluster in the throat of the plant; leaves like this are said to be 'choked', and give the bunchy top symptom.



Photo 4. Colony of the banana aphid, *Pentalonia nigronervosa*. Note the dark colour of the adults and the nymphs. The dark veins of the winged adults can just be seen on the insect at the top left corner.



Photo 3. Underside of a banana leaf showing veins that have dark and light areas (dots and dashes) along them. The veins near the midrib bend down, 'hooking' into it.

