Pacific Pests, Pathogens, Weeds & Pesticides - Online edition

Taro Alomae and Bobone (001)

Samari

- Disfala sikinis hemi no stap long plande ples long wol, oketa faedem nomoa long Papua New Guinea an Solomon Islands. Disfala siki hemi blong taro seleva nomoa an hem impoten sikinis blong taro long Pacific.
- Taro hem stop fo grou kwiktaem and olketa lif ben an tane olobaot, olketa varaeti wea no strong babae dae long Alomae; samfala taro varaeti babae laef bata olketa save kasem siki moa long Bobone. Taem olketa finis siki from Bobone olketa save grou helti baek moa.
- Disfala siki save spred long smol taro plant wea iu usim fo niu planting. Insek tu save tekem jius from siki plant and putim go lo helti taro. Olketa insek wea impoten tumas long spred blong Alomae an Bobone na olketa kolem long Taro Plant Hoppers.
- **Lokol kontrol:** Wakem niu gaden long niu ples wea hemi farawe from ol gaden, pulum aot an bonem or berem olketa taro wea i garem saen blong Alomae sem taem iu lukim, iu mas no tekem smol taro plant from gaden wea hemi siki long Alomae finis. Plandem taro wea hemi resitin long Alomae nomata hemi no strong long Bobone.
- **Kemikol kontrol:** Usim synthetic pyrethroids for kilim planthopper.

Komon nem: Alomae an Bobone

Saentifik nem: Samfala vaeras olketa bin faendem an luk save long taro wea i siki long Alomae an Bobone, bata umi no klia long watkaen vaeras barava kosim tufala siki ia. Olketa vaeras wea save so aot Olowe na olsem *Colocasia bobone disease rhabdovirus* (CBDV); Taro vein *chlorosis rhabdovirus* (TaVCV); *Taro badnvirus* (TaBV); *Dasheen mosaic potyvirus* (DsMV). No long taem go finis oketa faendem tenuivirus wetem tu genome sequence blong Colocasia bobone disease-associated virus (CBDaV), nomata olsem olketa saentis no klia nogut hemi semsem nomoa olsem (CBDV).

Photo 1. First signs of *alomae* on the mother plant and suckers (Malaita, Solomon Islands). Note the stunted, tightly rolled, yellow leaves.

Photo 2. Stunting on the mother plant and suckers probably caused by *alomae* (Madang, Papua New Guinea). In this case the plant has stayed green.

Photo 3. Mother plant and suckers with *alomae*, starting to die (Madang, Papua New Guinea).

Photo 4. Plant destroyed by *alomae*: one live shoot and many dead leaves remaining (Madang, Papua New Guinea).

Photo 5. An outbreak of alomae. Note the collapse of the older leaves, and the young ones stay rolled. It is similar to a wilt. These symptoms are typical of an *alomae* epidemic on plants that had been growing rapidly.

Photo 6. Possibly *bobone* disease (the plant seems to be recovering) on a sucker (Madang, Papua New Guinea). Note the galls on the petiole, or leaf stalk.

Photo 7. *Bobone* on the 'female' taro variety *Oga* showing stunted distorted leaves (Malaita, Solomon Islands).

Photo 8. Typical symptoms of *bobone* with stunted, twisted green leaves (Madang, Papua New Guinea). The plant will recover from these symptoms producing leaves that look healthy, but the plant will remain infected by the virus.

Photo 9. Galls on the leaf stalk, petiole, of a plant that is probably in the early stages of *alomae* (Madang, Papua New Guinea). Early stages of *alomae* and *bobone* can be similar, and unless the variety is known it is not possible to tell which disease is present.

Photo 10. *Taro vein chlorosis virus* in taro (Tanafoli, Vanuatu). It is common to find leaves with infections on part of the leaf with edges rolled down. The symptom is very similar to that of *Taro badnavirus*, except that the colour of the veins is brighter.

Photo 11. *Taro badnavirus* showing a vein chlorosis symptom (Safaatoa, Samoa). Compare with the symptoms of *Taro vein chlorosis virus* (Photo 10).

Photo 12. Symptom of *Dasheen mosaic virus* in taro; notice the pale green feather-like pattern between the leaf veins. Often these patterns show along the main veins.

Photo 13. *Dasheen mosaic virus* symptoms on *Alocasia*.

Photo 14. Philippine egg-sucking bug, *Cyrtorhinus fulvus*.

Photo 15. Nymphs, winged and wingless adults of *Tarophagus* sp., the planthopper that spreads *Colocasia*

bobone disease rhabdovirus, and most probably *Taro vein chlorosis virus*, another rhabdovirus.

Photo 16. Adult *Tarophagus* sp. on leaf of taro.

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