



PREVENTING AND CONTROLLING DISEASES IN THE LONG RAIN SEASON



CHOICE OF VARIETY AND RAISING HEALTHY SEEDLINGS

- Use tolerant/resistant varieties to prevent infection by plant diseases.
- Healthy seedlings may overcome attack from pests and diseases.



CROP MANAGEMENT

- Mulch acts as a protective layer on the soil.
- Mulch prevents splashing of soil-borne pathogens to the crop.



EQUIPMENT SANITATION

- Farm tools, machinery and worker clothes can spread diseases.
- Clean them every time after working and before going to another field to reduce transfer of pathogens and the insect population.

RAIN FAVORS THE GROWTH OF YOUR CROPS. HOWEVER, WATER ON LEAVES CAUSES OUTBREAK OF DISEASES.



REGULAR SCOUTING

- Check your crop frequently to identify symptoms of diseases.
- Early interventions minimize infections and damages.



TRELLISING AND STAKING

- Trellising prevents prolonged fruit contact with wet soil.
- Trellising increases ventilation in the field resulting in fewer diseases.
- Trellising or staking facilitates better crop management.



FIELD SANITATION

- Make sure that your field is weed-free at all times.
- Uproot infected plants and dispose them properly, preferably by burying them deep or burning them away from the field.
- Remove all crop debris after harvest, as pathogens overwinter in crop debris.

TIP CONSIDER INDOOR CULTIVATION

- Growing crops under a shelter, net- or greenhouse can reduce contact of fungal spores with plants.
- It protects the crop against heavy rain and other severe climatic conditions like hail.