Disease Symptoms of Maize Lethal Necrosis (MLN)





Maize Lethal Necrosis (MLN) Causal viruses: Maize Chlorotic Mottle Virus (MCMV) and Sugarcane Mosaic Virus (SCMV)



Sugarcane Mosaic Virus (SCMV) symptoms



Maize Chlorotic Mottle Virus (MCMV) symptoms



Mosaic and mottling



Mild mosaic and mottling



Shortened internodes; Severe chlorotic mottle



'Dead Heart' symptoms



Necrosis starting from the leaf margin, coupled with mottling





Premature drying of the husks



Severe chlorosis and leaf necrosis







Poor or no grain filling

Best Practices to avoid Maize Lethal Necrosis



Use clean tools and equipment's during cultivation: Keep your farm equipment clean and disinfect after and before use.



Avoid alternative host during or prior to maize cultivation: Remove the weed host and alternative host before and during the crop cultivation.



Insect Management: If possible it is good to spray suspected or infected field with systemic insecticide in consultation with your local Ministry of Agriculture.



Do not use seeds from infected maize plants or fields for planting.



Don't feed infected MLN plants to livestock (cattle, sheep, goat, etc).



Rogue suspected MLN plants: Rogue the infected plants and burn them.



Discuss within community and get common solution in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture.



Crop rotation: Grow non-maize crop like legumes after the maize crop to avoid regular MLN host.



Disease-free certified seed: Use certified seeds from a reputed seed agency or company.



Maize-free period: Avoid growing maize up to 2 months.



Avoid visiting your maize field once in contact with any MLN-affected maize field.

If you have any doubt or need any further assistance contact the Ministry of Agriculture.

For Further details contact:

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