## Papaya Ring spot virus

### Prevention
- Plant pawpaws in areas where there is no virus.
- Plant in isolation.
- Avoid planting or rotating pawpaws with squash, pumpkin, cucumber, and melons.
- Plant tolerant cultivars
- Avoid mechanical injury to pawpaw trees.

### Monitoring
- Scout for prominent mosaic and chlorosis on the leaf lamina, and water soaked oily streaks on the petioles and upper part of the trunk.
- Look out for distortion of young leaves which also result in the development of a shoestring appearance that resembles mite damage.
- Look out for dark green streaks and rings on the leaf stalks and stems.
- Scout for stunting of pawpaw trees
- Scout for bumps and distinctive ringspot patterns consisting of concentric rings and spots or c-shaped markings.

### Direct Control
- Early detection of infected plants and prompt removal of diseased trees can check spread.
- Control aphids as soon as they are visible with soap sprays, neem or pyrethrum products.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Direct Control</th>
<th>Restrictions</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Control aphids using carbofuran 1Kg AI/Ha in the nursery.</td>
<td>PHI -14 days</td>
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<tr>
<td>2-3 foliar sprays of Phosphamidon 0.05% at an interval of 10 days 15-20 DAS</td>
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<td>Thiamethoxam (ACTARA 25 WG) 250g/Kg 4g/ 20L</td>
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- When using a pesticide, always wear protective clothing. Follow the instructions on the product label, such as dosage, timing of application, pre-harvest interval, maximum number of sprays, restricted re-entry interval. Do not empty into drains.
- WHO class II pesticides might not be allowed in local IPM schemes.
- Always consult recent list of registered pesticides (PCPB)