## Maize Lethal Necrosis Disease on Maize

Sugar cane mosaic virus and maize chlorotic mottle virus

### Prevention
- Avoid moving plants from infected regions to non-infected regions to reduce spread of the disease.
- Practice strict crop rotation with non-cereal crops like beans, garlic, onions and vegetables for at least two seasons.
- Avoid continuous planting of maize crop to stop the persistent of virus and possible vectors.
- Plant early with fertilizer and manure.
- Don’t plant recycled seeds but only use certified seeds that is dressed with appropriate insecticides.
- Keep the field free from weeds.

### Monitoring
- Inspect the field after every 3 to 4 days.
- Inspect the field for vectors using yellow sticky traps for Beetles and Grasshoppers & Blue sticky traps for thrips early in the mornings before 11.00am and after 3.00pm as thrips tend to hide underneath the leaves.
- Act immediately when symptoms are noticed.

### Direct Control
- Uproot and destroy plants with typical symptoms (burn or bury 1m deep).
- Farmers can use the maize stalk to make the silage but should destroy the cobs by burning or burying 1m deep to avoid mycotoxins.
- Imidacloprid to control maize thrips and leaf hoppers (vectors).
- Lambda-cyhalothrin to control maize thrips and leaf hoppers (vectors).

### Restrictions
- WHO II (moderately hazardous).
- Mode of Action: neonicotinoid.
- Apply 2 weeks after germination.
- WHO II (moderately hazardous).
- Mode of Action: pyrethroid, quick active contact and stomach action.
- Flammable.