These include:
FHIA 23 – Dessert
FHIA 01—Gold finger
FHIA 02 TU8 - dual purpose

Use of clean planting material
Use of clean planting materials like those produced through tissue culture significantly reduce disease spread.
**Introduction**

Sigatoka disease, also known as black streak, is a fungal disease that attacks all banana varieties in Western Kenya, causing 50 – 90% yield loss.

**Disease spread**

The disease-causing organisms spread under high moisture conditions like rain and irrigation. Infected planting materials and leaves, which are used often as packaging materials, also spread the disease.

**Disease symptoms**

**Stage 1**

The first symptoms of black Sigatoka disease are tiny, leaf spots that appear on the bottom surface of the third or fourth open leaf.

**Stage 2**

The spots grow into brown streaks which then become darker, sometimes purple and visible on the top surface. These spots enlarge to form characteristic black streaking of the leaves.

**Stage 3**

When the disease is severe, the leaves blacken and appear water soaked. The whole field could look as if it has been set on fire. Black Sigatoka progress through the plants' leaf surface area, greatly reducing photosynthetic capability and thus yield.

**Control**

**Use of chemicals**

Chemicals are available but cost may be unaffordable by smallholder farmers.

**Cultural control**

Remove the infected leaves to reduce the spread of the disease.

**Host plant resistance**

Disease-resistant varieties have been developed and may be used.