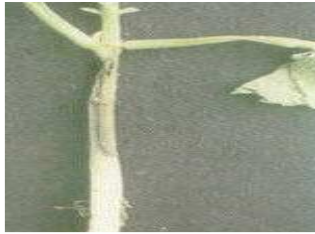


Control Charcol Rot in Beans

Introduction

Charcoal rot is the number one bean disease in dry eastern Kenya. The disease damages beans from planting to harvesting. If you plant 100 beans, the disease can kill 14 bean plants. You can lose 11/2 bags (1 bag = 90 kg) of beans for every 1 acre you plant.

Charcoal rot can be controlled.



Drying, yellowing and dying of leaves



WHAT IS CHARCOAL ROT?

You will see

- Drying, yellowing and dying of leaves.
- Black wounds on young bean plants.
- Ash like wounds on diseased bean stems.
- Black charcoal like flakes on old grey wounds.
- Grey wounds on pods and seeds.
- Damaged seeds shrivel and lose colour.

STOP CHARCOAL ROT

- Select clean seed from healthy plants.
- If you have no clean seed, mix seed with Murtano. Mix 1 packet of Murtano (10 gm) with three 1 kg tins of beans. Murtano can be bought from agro-vet shops or from Kenya Farmers Associations.



Black charcoal like flakes on old grey wounds



Grey wounds on pond and seed

- Plant beans at 2 ft (60 cm) between rows and 1 ft (30 cm) between plants then reduce plants to 1 per hole.
- Plant maize at 2 ft (60 cm) between rows and 1 ft (30 cm) between plants.
- Plant beans 1 1/4 ft (50 cm) between rows 1/2 ft (15 cm) between plants when planting beans alone.
- The disease lives in the soil and in diseased bean plants. Remove bean plants damaged by the disease from the shamba. Do not return them to the shamba. Burn them.
- Practise crop rotation. Rotate beans with other crops which are not damaged by the disease.

For more information, contact:

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