

Maize Lethal Necrosis Disease: an Emerging Problem for Maize Production in Eastern Africa

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Abstract

Maize is a staple nourishment for more than 70 million people groups in Africa, and overwhelmingly created and devoured straight by limited scope holder families. Maize Lethal Necrotic Disease (MLND) is another infection in East Africa, first detailed in Kenya in 2011 and afterward spread to Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda and Ethiopia. The sickness is brought about by Maize Chlorotic Mottle Virus (MCMV) in blend with infections of the sort Potyvirus, for the most part Sugarcane Mosaic Virus (SCMV), Wheat Streak Mosaic Virus (WSMV) or Maize Dwarf Mosaic Virus (MDMV). The co-contamination is the one that outcomes in concentrated to finish yield misfortune. The infection causes manifestations going from leaf tissue mottling and deformed ears to untimely plant passing. MLND creates from synergistic co-contamination by Sugarcane Mosaic Virus and Maize Chlorotic Mottle Virus. Conclusion of MLND dependent on manifestations is accounted for insufficient in light of the fact that indications like hindering and chlorosis takes after supplement lacks or maize mosaic. Recognition and portrayal of MLND causing infections have been finished by methods, for example, chemical connected immuno-sorbent test (ELISA), polymerase chain response (PCR) and cutting edge sequencing. Somewhat little work has been done to distinguish and describe MLND causing infections in East Africa. The illness can be overseen using confirmed seeds, sterilization, isolate, crop pivot, the utilization of safe/lenient maize assortments and other social practices. The utilization of safe maize assortments is considered the most dependable, ecofriendly, successful and practical method of overseeing MLND.

Citation : Mengistu Fentahun Mekureyaw, Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research, Holeta, Ethiopia. Journal of Plant Biology and Agriculture Science