Coffee Wilt Disease in Africa

Transmission and spread: Fusarium oxysporum has limited persistence in soil up to about 6 months. Its spores enter the plant through wounds or cracks on the stems just above ground level or the root system. The disease can be spread by:

- Wind and running water: Spores from the root are washed by wind and rain into rainwater harbored in or close to the soil, which is carried to the plant.
- Draining infected seedlings through the soil for use as fertilizer: Mixing or planting of other crops.
- Movement of infected soil or clods on the ground.
- Human beings through handling crops in fields from infected to healthy plants.

How does the disease spread?

- By wind and rainwater harbored in or close to the soil, which is carried to the plant.
- Movement of infected seedlings and soil.
- Use ofsounds, perched, and nonsterile soil materials contaminated with the fungus.

How can we control Coffee Wilt Disease?

- Use of certified and healthy seedlings.
- Do not move infected stumps and soil around the farm.
- Clean tools by heating the metal parts in flames or by fire.
- Get seedlings for planting from nurseries that practice plant hygiene.

Contact your local agricultural staff for advice when you see the signs shown earlier.

Acknowledgement

For further information contact:
Director of Research  
Coffee Research Institute (CRI), Kisumu  
P.O. Box 156, WUKONG-Uganda  
Tel: 029 709022; E-mail: cor@coffeeinstitute.org

Coffee Wilt Disease
Prepared for Primary Schools

Coffee Wilt Disease
Prepared for Higher Education Institutions

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Infected plants do not recover even after pruning and/or stumping. When pruned or stumped, any suckers that may sprout later will wilt and dry up.

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An affected and dried up coffee plant remains firmly rooted in the ground, unlike plants affected with other fungi, which easily topple over when pushed.

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Appendix 3 - Tools

**DO YOU KNOW COFFEE WILT DISEASE (CWD)?**

- Work on healthy part of field first and last in affected part.
- Plant other crops e.g. beans, maize for at least 2 years before replanting with coffee.
- Avoid harvest from diseased trees.
- Uproot and burn affected plants on spot.
- Avoid wounding trees during weeding using pangas, hoes, tending animals.
- Observe good crop management to the remaining crop e.g. apply manure / fertilizer and monitoring as required.

For further advice contact your local agriculture staff immediately.

Acknowledgement
This booklet is an output from the Regional Coffee Wilt Programme funded by the Common Fund for Commodities (Project CFC10013).

For further information contact
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**KNOW COFFEE WILT DISEASE**

A devastating disease which kills arabica & robusta coffee

This leaflet is an output from the Regional Coffee Wilt Programme funded by the Common Fund for Commodities (Project CFC10013).

For further information contact
The Coordinator, RCWP
CAB International – Africa Regional Centre
P.O. Box 553 00621, Nairobi, Kenya

Avoid using stems of a coffee tree killed by CWD for fencing coffee.
Coffee Wilt Disease in Africa

Coffee Wilt Disease (Tracheomycosis)
A major disease of Coffee in Eastern and Central Africa

How to avoid CWD
- Prevent any kind of tree wounding e.g.
  - When slashing to control weeds
  - When hoeing to control weeds
  - When working fertiliser or manure around feeder roots
  - When grazing animals around coffee trees
    - Goats do eat the bark of coffee stems

Avoiding use of coffee wilt disease infected trees e.g.
- As fencing or stakes
- As firewood

Infected coffee trees used for fencing.

Legend:
- 
- 

For healthy coffee trees and fields

Give your coffee trees adequate nutrition through applying:
- Inorganic fertiliser
- Manure
- Mulch to conserve moisture and soil nutrients

Timely uprooting and burning of newly CWD infected coffee trees.

Coffee farms destroyed by Coffee Wilt Disease (CWD).

The coffee tree died from Coffee Wilt Disease.

A coffee stem with wounds (arrows) caused when slashing.

If bark is scraped close to the bottom of the stem - a blue black staining or discoloration is seen.

This leaflet is output from the Regional Coffee Wilt Programme funded by the Common Fund for Commodities (Project CFWP/07/00).
Coffee Wilt Disease
A major disease of Robusta coffee in Uganda

How to avoid CWD
Prevent any kind of tree wounding eg:
- When slashing to control weeds
- When hoeing to control weeds
- When working fertilizer or manure around feeder roots
- When grazing animals around coffee trees
- goats do eat the bark of coffee stems

Avoiding use of coffee wilt disease infected trees eg:
- As fencing or staking
- As firewood

Infected coffee trees
- stems carried for use as firewood
- used for fencing

For healthy coffee trees and fields
Give your coffee trees adequate nutrition through applyng:
- Inorganic fertilizer
- Manure
- Mulch to conserve moisture and soil nutrients

Sterilize garden tools and timely uproot and burn any CWD infected coffee tree

Key:
- 0-5% = low
- 5-20% = medium
- >20% = high

This booklet is an output from the Regional Coffee Wilt Programme funded by the Common Fund for Commodities (Project CPC no: 01/01)
For further information please contact: Director of Research, Coffee Research Institute, P.O. Box 185, Makerere, Uganda. Tel: 059 575794, Email: cwi@crl@carolina.edu

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