



New CILY disease management plan

For weeds identified as alternative hosts for the CILY phytoplasma

1. Use the photo (**Photo 1**) to recognize weed species grown within and surrounding the farm that harbor the CILY phytoplasma.
2. Perform weekly inspections of the farm to spot the weeds.
3. Inform CNRA when weeds have been spotted.
4. Remove the weeds by uprooting.
5. Pile up the removed weeds in an area away from the coconut plantation and chop them all together with a machete.
6. Transfer the chopped weeds to a capped bin used for compost.

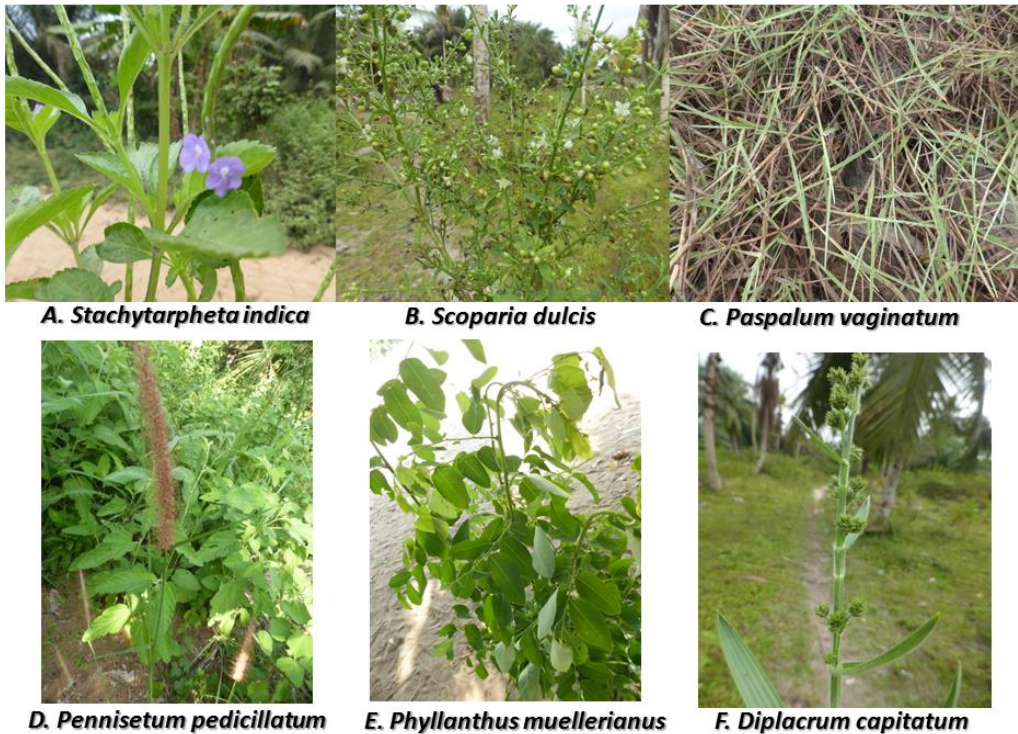


Photo 1. Weeds species alternative hosts for the CILY phytoplasma.

For Hemiptera, Cicadellidae specimens *Nzinga palmivora*, potential vector of the CILY phytoplasma.

1. Use the photo (**Photo 2**) to recognize the different stages of *N. palmivora*.
2. Perform weekly inspections to spot *N. palmivora* populations established in your farm.
3. Inform CNRA when a high number of *N. palmivora* has been spotted.



Photo 2. *N. palmivora* stages: adult, nymphs and larvae.

General guidelines:

1. Perform monthly inspections of the farm to spot coconut palms with symptoms of CILY.
2. Perform monthly weeding to keep the farm under low pressure of insect populations.
3. Remove weed species identified as hosts of the CILY phytoplasma.
4. Inform CNRA if CILY symptoms are spotted.
5. If the palm is confirmed as infected, remove it, burn it and bury it.
6. Establish your on-farm nursery for your seedlings.
7. Do not exchange seednuts or seedlings with other farms.
8. Intercrop coconut palms with corn, cassava, or banana to reduce pest attack and compensate from losses due to CILY.
9. Change cloths and disinfect field materials with 0.5% sodium hypochlorite solution before visiting any non-CILY affected field.