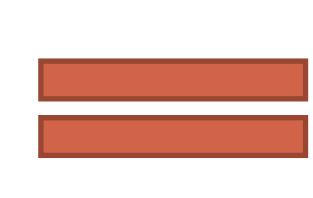


CONTEXT



50 % of emergent pathogens are viruses ⁽¹⁾

Worldwide trade

Climate change



- The prevalence of cassava viruses (CMD&CBSV) and its vectors is becoming considerable
- Data from farmers conditions has shown that both local and improved varieties are susceptible



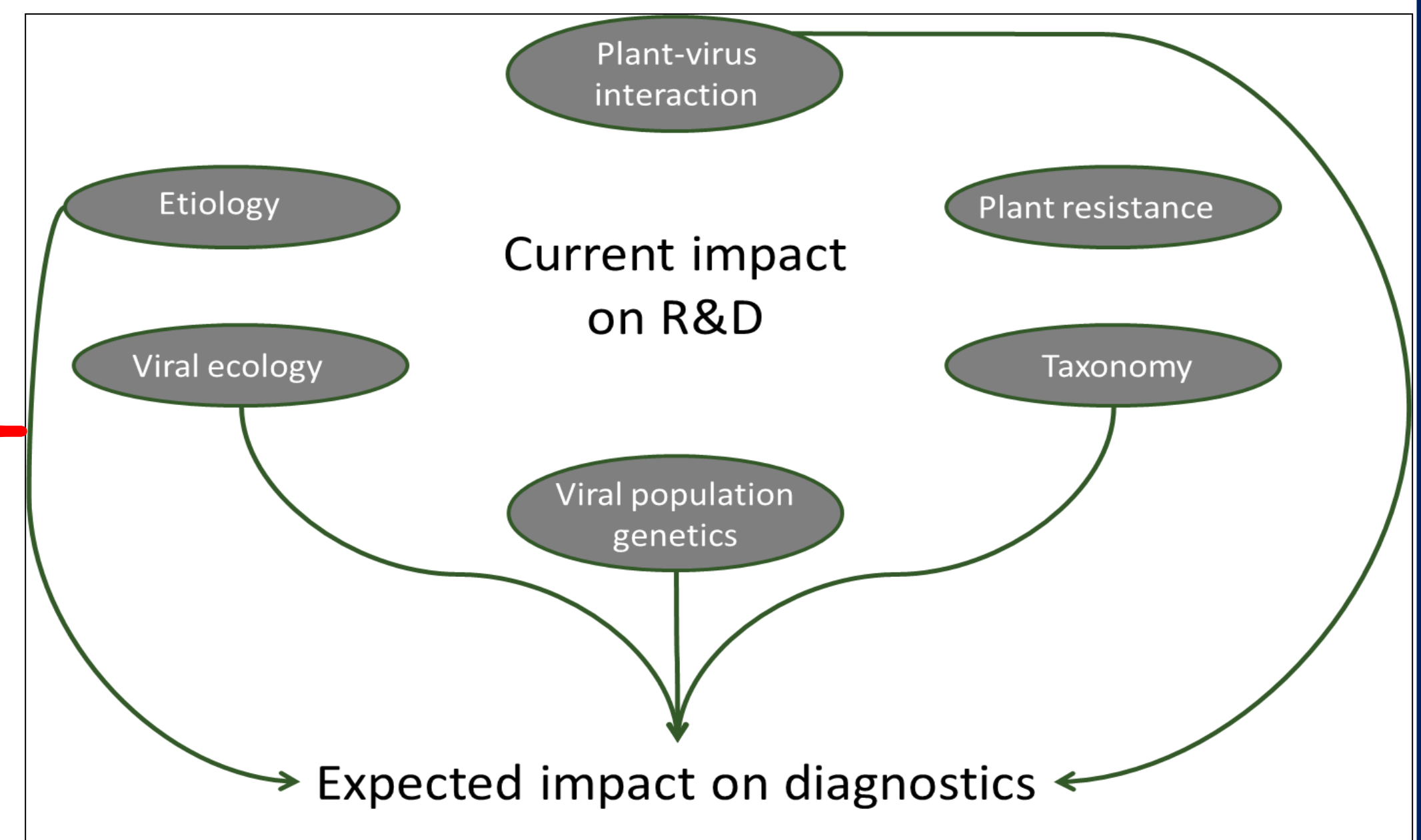
Fig. from left to right: Cassava mite, Whiteflies (*Bemisia* spp.), MealyBugs on cassava plant, Cassava Bronstreak Disease symptoms on cassava tuber roots.

- Seed systems of root and tubers is known to be difficult to organize. Farmers rely to their own local varieties to ensure continuity of production.
- Low acces of farmers to good quality of planting material → the main driver of the increasing disease prevalence

OBJECTIVES & METHODS

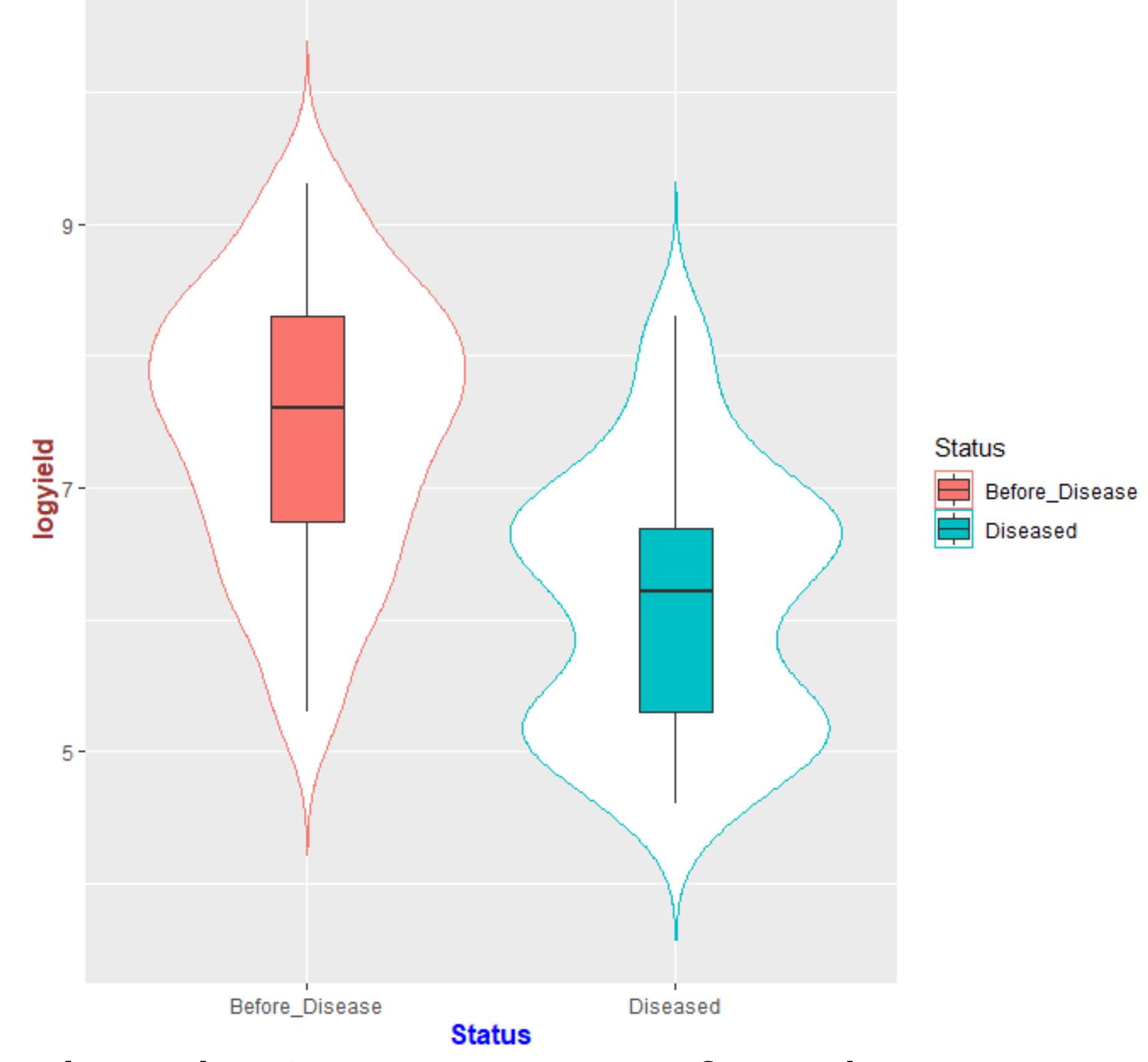
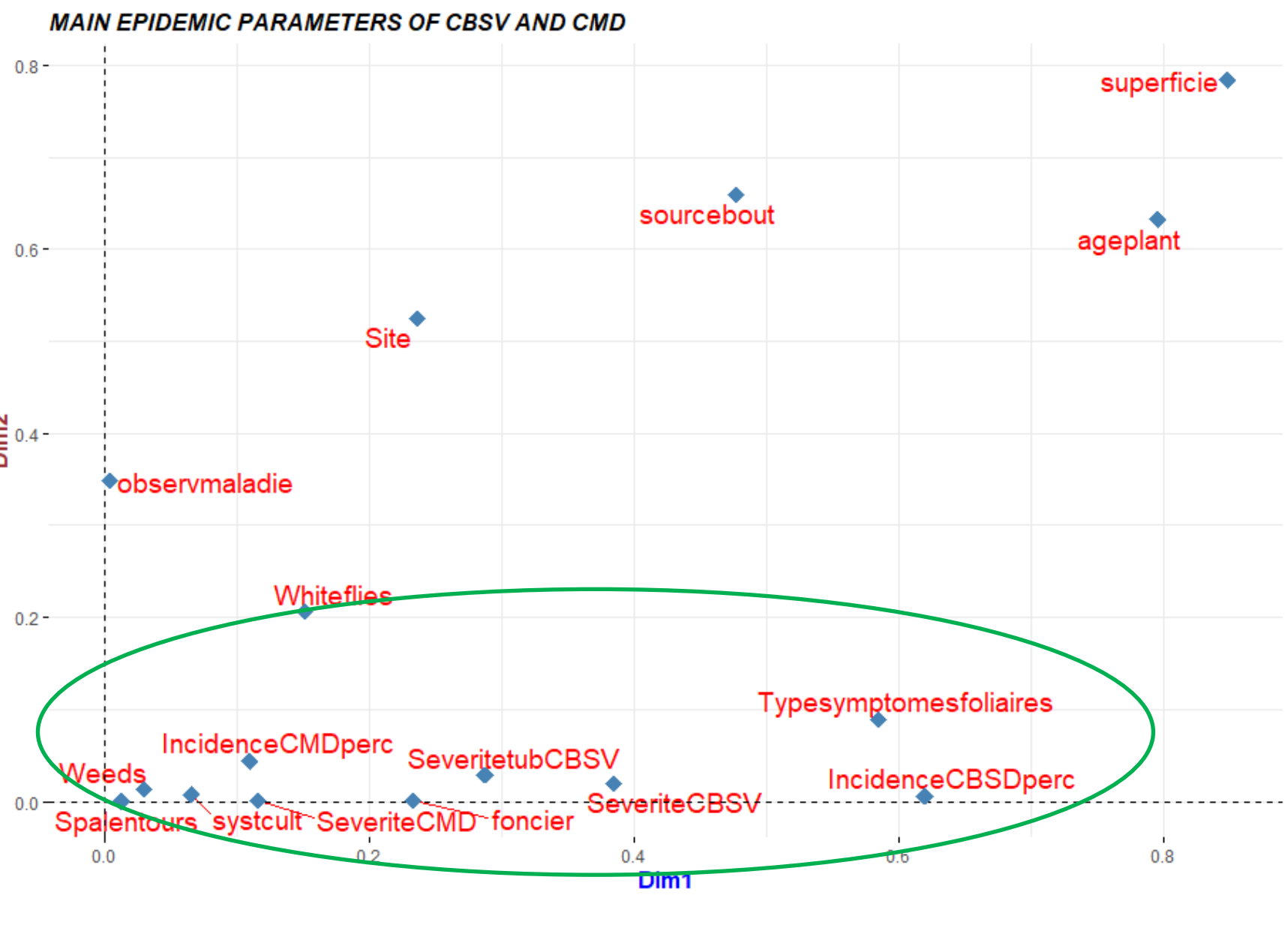
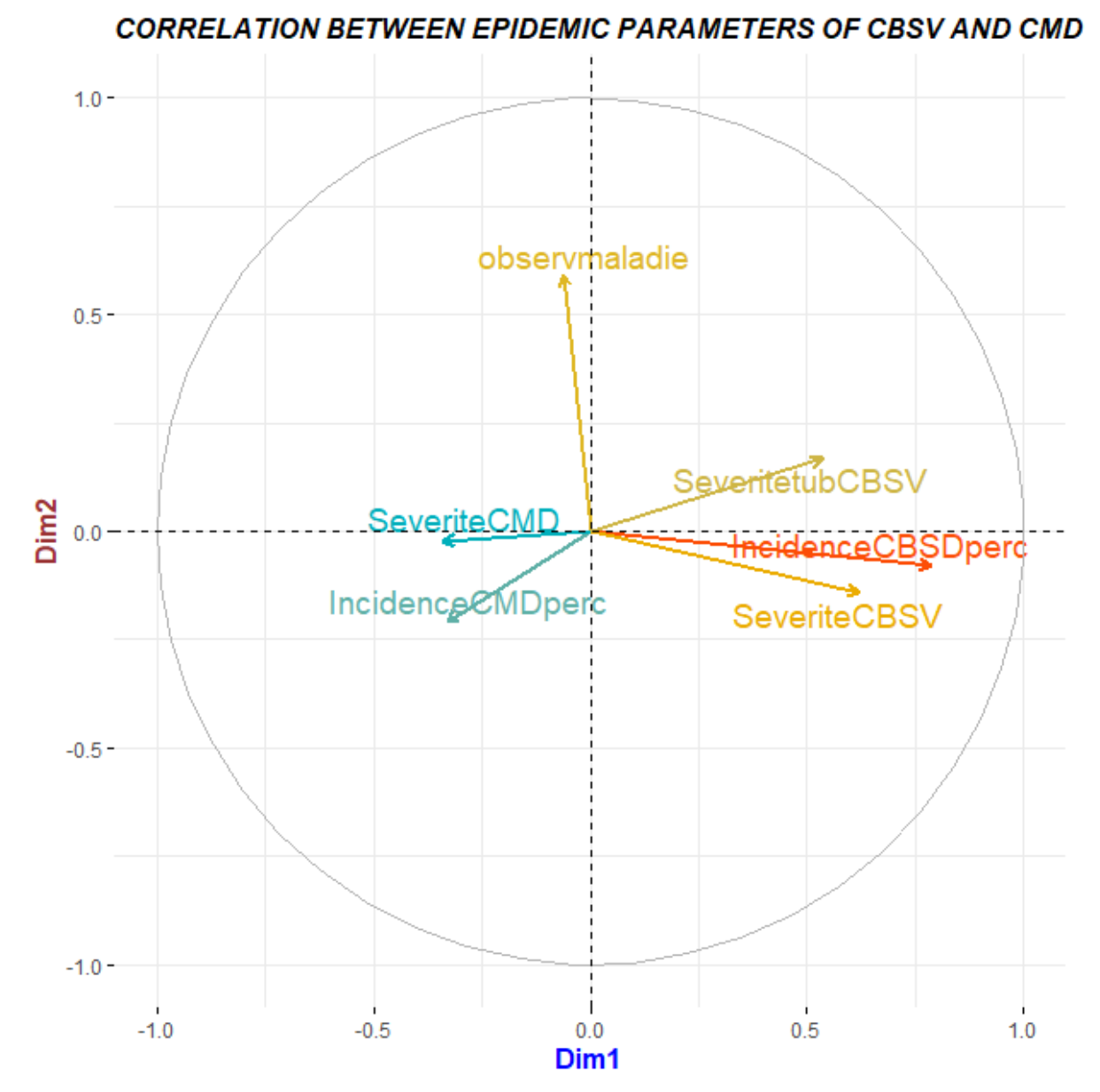
- Less knowledge exist about the viral population of viruses infecting cassava in South Kivu and relatively less is known about characteristics of both CBSD&CMD epidemiologies.
- Recent studies of the CMD epidemiology in the South Kivu Province has given some signals of the possibility for this region to stand for a possible center of diversity of plant viruses ⁽²⁾.

OBJECTIVES & METHODS

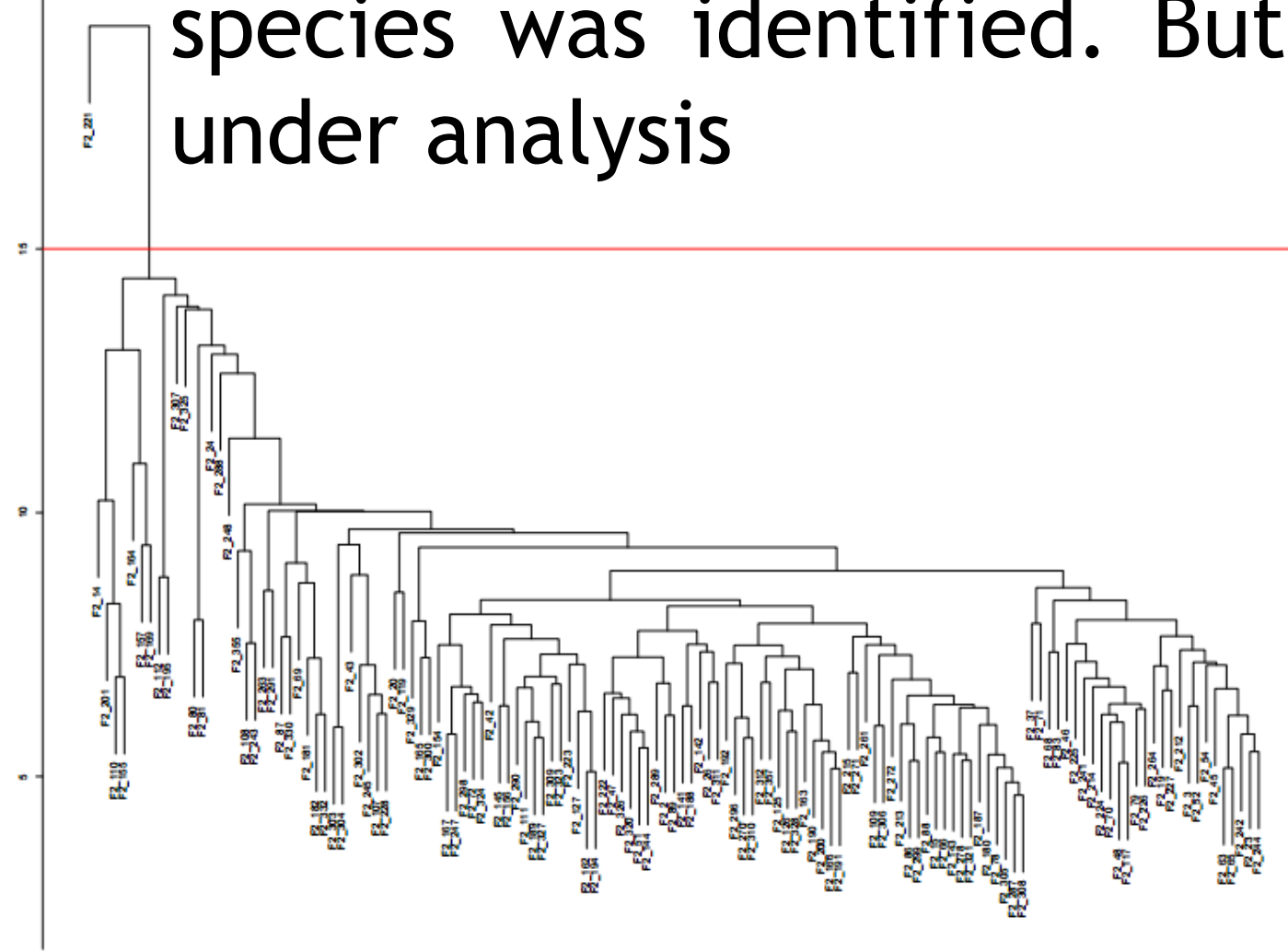


RESULTS

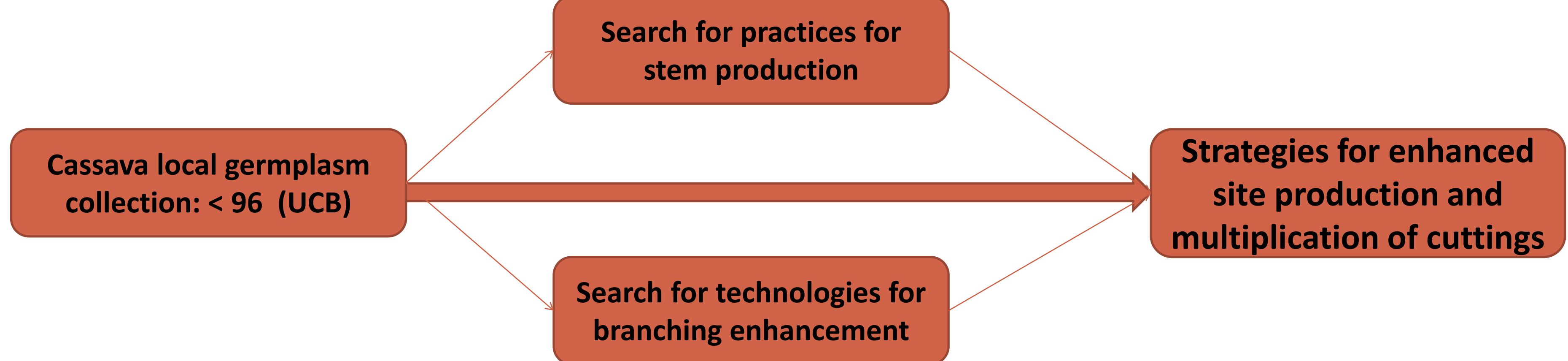
- ✓ Preliminary results has identified a negative correlation between epidemic parameters from Cassava Mosaic Disease and those from Cassava Brown Streak Disease.
- ✓ The role of some parameters related to the cropping system and the whitefly vector has proven to potentially influence epidemic parameters of both diseases .
- ✓ Results indetified a decrease of approximately 2t/Ha of cassava production from the period before the occurrence of CBSV and actually.



- ✓ Probably new recombinants of CBSV species was identified. But results still under analysis



- ✓ Activities related to the improvement of seed system and access to good quality of planting material



REFERENCES

(1) Anderson, 2004. Trends Ecol. (3) Massart et al (2014) Virus Research
 (2) Bisimwa, (2012). U.C.L