ghg

by Ghg Ghg

Submission date: 04-Jun-2021 01:41AM (UTC-0400)
Submission ID: 1600152206
File name: Lemon.pptx (578.24K)
Word count: 647
Character count: 3669

LEMON

Student Name

Institution Name

Course Number

Due Date

Faculty Name

OUTLINE

- In this preseantation we shall consider the disease, causal agent, symptoms, signs and spread of:
  - Penicilium italicum
  - Alternaria alternata
  - Geotrichum candidum
  - Fasarium Solami
  - Citrus tristeza virus
  - Citrus cachexia viroid
  - Citrus tatter leaf virus
  - Citrus psorosis ophiovirus

Penicillium italicum

- Penicillium italicum is a pathogen that causes citrus blue mold
- The pathogen flourishes in dump and warm environments.
- Its symptoms include
  - soft water soaked on the peel
  - Development of circular colony of white mould
- Its signs include
  - The production of blue to green spores
- Penicillium italicum can spread during contact between citrus fruits (Koppert Biological Systems, 2021).

Alternaria alternata

- Alternaria alternate is a fungi that cause black rot or black spot
- It develops during cold storage of fruits
- It can be spread through water splash, running water and handling the infected plant.
- It signs include:
    - yellow, dark brown to black circular leaf spots
    - shot hole appearance on the leaf
- Its symptoms include
    - shallow lesions with dark, olive green to black surface mycelia growth.

Geotrichum candidum

- Geotrichum candidum is a fungus that is a mold and mainly found in nature
- It is a causal agent for sour rot
- It can spread through clusters and smells such as vinegar
- Its signs include:
    - the lemon get soft and watery
    - strong vinegar like odor
- It symptoms include:
    - Thinning
    - cracks that release juice

Fusarium Solami

- Fusarium Solami is a pathogen that is found in soils globally
- It is a causal agent for Fusarium rot
- It can be spread through air, equipment and water (Adesemoye, et al., 2013)
- It symptoms include:
    - Reddish purple to grayish roots
- Its signs include:
    - dark decay in the barge of large scaffold roots
    - lower crown of the trunk

Citrus tristeza virus

- Citrus tristeza virus is a phloem limited virus that affected citrus species
- It is a causal agent for Tristeza disease
- It can be spread through aphid species in a semi persistent manner with Toxoptera citricida (CABI, 2020)
- Its signs and symptoms include
    - Stem pitting
    - stunting
- Its signs include
    - leaves getting clear veins which are torn corky
    - choruses and cupping of the leaf

Citrus cachexia viroid

- Citrus cachexia viroid is a virus which impacts citrus trees
- it is a causal agent for citrus xyloporosis
- It can be spread by the objects which have been in contact with the diseased tree.
- Its symptoms include
  - pitting and gumming in the bark and wood
- Its signs include:
  - premature leaf fruit drop
  - twig dieback (CABI, 2020)

Citrus tatter leaf virus

- Citrus tatter leaf virus is a fatal disease which attacks citrus trees.
- It is a causal agent for tatter leaf disease
- It can be spread when infected budwood is grafted on trifoliate hybrid root stock (Grant, 2018)
- Its symptoms include:
    - Excessive blooming
- Its signs include:
    - visible chlorosis of the leaves
    - twig and leaf deformitities
    - Premature fruit drp

Citrus psorosis ophiovirus

- Citrus psorosis ophiovirus is a virus infecting citrus plants globally.
- It is the causal agent for citrus psorosis
- It is spread through contaminated grafting tools.
- Its signs include:
    - Interveinal yellow flecking on young leaves.
    - Appearing of gumming on the margins of the lesions
- Its Symptoms include:
    - The scaffold branch dies
    - Tree becomes unproductive (UCIPM, 2019)

REFERENCES

- Adesemoye, T. et al. (2013). Current knowledge on fusarium dry rot of citrus. Retrieved from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/255704900_Current_knowledge_on_Fusarium_dry_rot_of_citrus
- CABI. (2020). Citrus Tristeza Virus (citrus tristeza). Retrieved from https://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/16705
- CABI. (2020). Citrus Cachexia Viroid (citrus Xyloporosis). Retrieved from https://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/16737
- Grant, A. (2018). Tatter Leaf Virus Control: Learn About Treating Citrus Tatter Leaf Virus. Retrieved from https://www.gardeningknowhow.com/edible/fruits/citrus/treating-citrus-tatter-leaf-virus.htm
- Kopper Biological Systems. (2021). Penicilllium Italicum. Retrieved from https://www.koppert.com/challenges/disease-control/blue-mold/
- UCIPM. (2019). Psorosis. Retrieved from https://www2.ipm.ucanr.edu/agriculture/citrus/Psorosis/

ghg

ORIGINALITY REPORT

13%	7%	6%	3%
SIMILARITY INDEX	INTERNET SOURCES	PUBLICATIONS	STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1	Mani Skaria. "People, Arthropods, Weather and Citrus Diseases", Diseases of Fruits and Vegetables Volume I, 2004 Publication	3%
2	Submitted to Writtle Agricultural College Student Paper	3%
3	en.wikipedia.org Internet Source	3%
4	www.coursehero.com Internet Source	2%
5	www.gardeningknowhow.com Internet Source	2%
6	K. Subramanya Sastry, Bikash Mandal, John Hammond, S. W. Scott, R. W. Briddon. "Chapter 170 Cannabis sativa (Hemp)", Springer Science and Business Media LLC,	1%

2019
Publication

Exclude quotes	Off	Exclude matches	Off
Exclude bibliography	On		

ghg

GRADEMARK REPORT

FINAL GRADE

/0

GENERAL COMMENTS

Instructor

PAGE 1

PAGE 2

PAGE 3

PAGE 4

PAGE 5

PAGE 6

PAGE 7

PAGE 8

PAGE 9

PAGE 10

PAGE 11