

**Recommendations for
handling most
common
phytosanitary
problems in Citrus**

Citrus fruits most important in Colombia are orange, lemon and tangerine. Currently, It reported for Colombia 71,500 hectares of which 6,200 are in Antioquia. This culture was? Very good at from 0 to 2,000 meters above sea level, in various weather conditions and Ground.

Drastic climate changes combined with high rainfall, increased moisture contents In the air and on the ground, favoring the emergence of pests and diseases that limit the capacity? Productive crop, because of this becomes more important efficiency all strategies available for pest control and diseases, through preventive actions and if appropriat actions to mitigate damages.

- It is recommended a good selection of plant material.
- Proper site selection
- appropriate distances from crops
- Design and maintenance of drains
- phytosanitary pruning to help the entry of sunlight and avoid moisture that can cause fungal problems.
- Make disinfection of tools when switching from tree to tree
- To avoid damage to fruit at harvest time, to control the entry of pests and diseases.



white mite
(*Polyphagotarsonemus latus*)



http://www.agrolink.com.br/agricultura/problemas/busca/acarobranco_25.html

red mite
(*Panonychus citri*)



<http://gipcitricos.ivia.es/area/plagas-principales/tetranychidos/acaro-rojo>

mite toaster
(*Phyllocoptruta oleivora*)



http://www.phytoma.com/gallery_detalle.php?id=33

Falsa araña
(*Brevipalpus phoenicis*)



<http://www.infojardin.com/foro/showthread.php?p=4915294>

*ACTIBAS
(*Beauveria bassiana*)

*BIOFUM
(*Paecilomyces fumosoroseus*)

*MIXOMITE
(*Hirsutella thompsonii*)



Minador of sheet
(*Phyllocnistis citrella*)

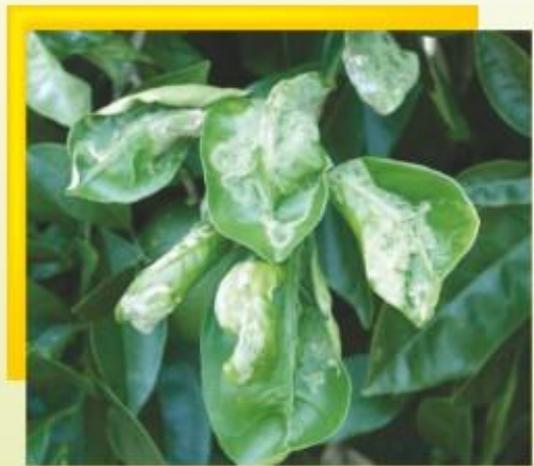
It is advisable to carry out cultural measures to change and accelerate sprouting of Citrus, as far as possible avoid cultural practices that favor the development of pacifiers or Staggered breakouts.

It is recommended to apply fertilizer rich in nitrogen foliar order to accelerate the development of sprouting.

- Applications in rotation with Actibas2cc/L y BTK 2cc/L



<http://citricas.com/?p=271>



<http://citricas.com/wp-content/uploads/minador1.jpg>



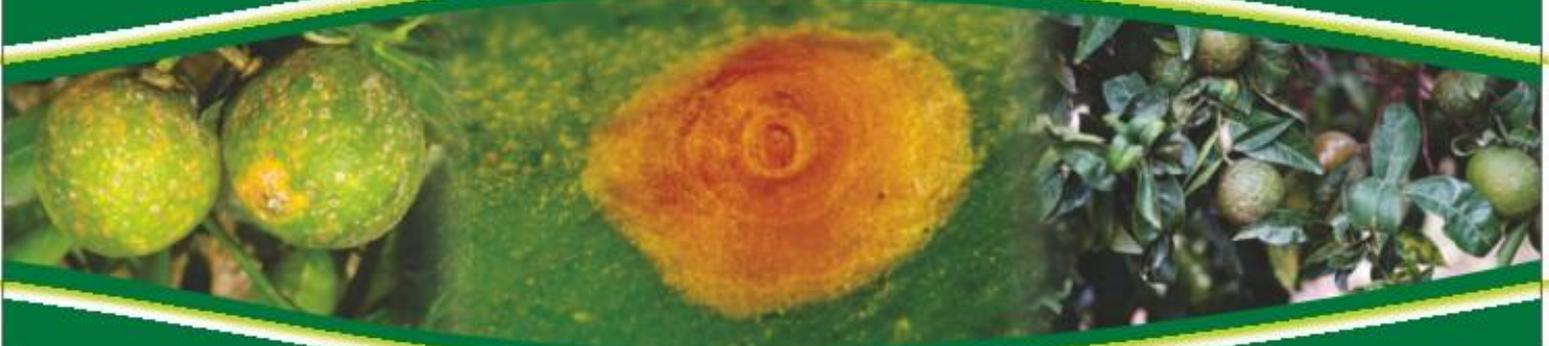
<http://citricas.com/wp-content/uploads/Phyllocnistis-citrella.jpg>

California red scale
(*Aonidiella aurantii*)

California red louse is located in branches, leaves and fruit and sucking the sap can produce Lower yields, weakening the tree to death of it especially If young.

Recommendations for management :

- It is recommended that pruning aeration.
- Avoid the ants climb trees.
- Actibas applications at a rate of 2 cc / L
- Biolec applications at a rate of 2 cc / L
- Patrol applications at a rate of 2 cc / L
- Agroemulsión applications at a rate of 2 cc / L



Melanosis or Greasy Mancha (*Mycosphaerella citri*)

It is a disease that affects citrus crop caused by the fungus *Diaporthe citri*. It is considered one of the most important diseases in this crop due to the damages causes in fruits, making them unusable for marketing produce in them a flaw surface that is not important in the overall performance if the fruit is used for transformation industry, but cause external stains that reduce the value of fruit intended for the market? such as fresh fruit. This disease is usually less economic importance in Foliage.

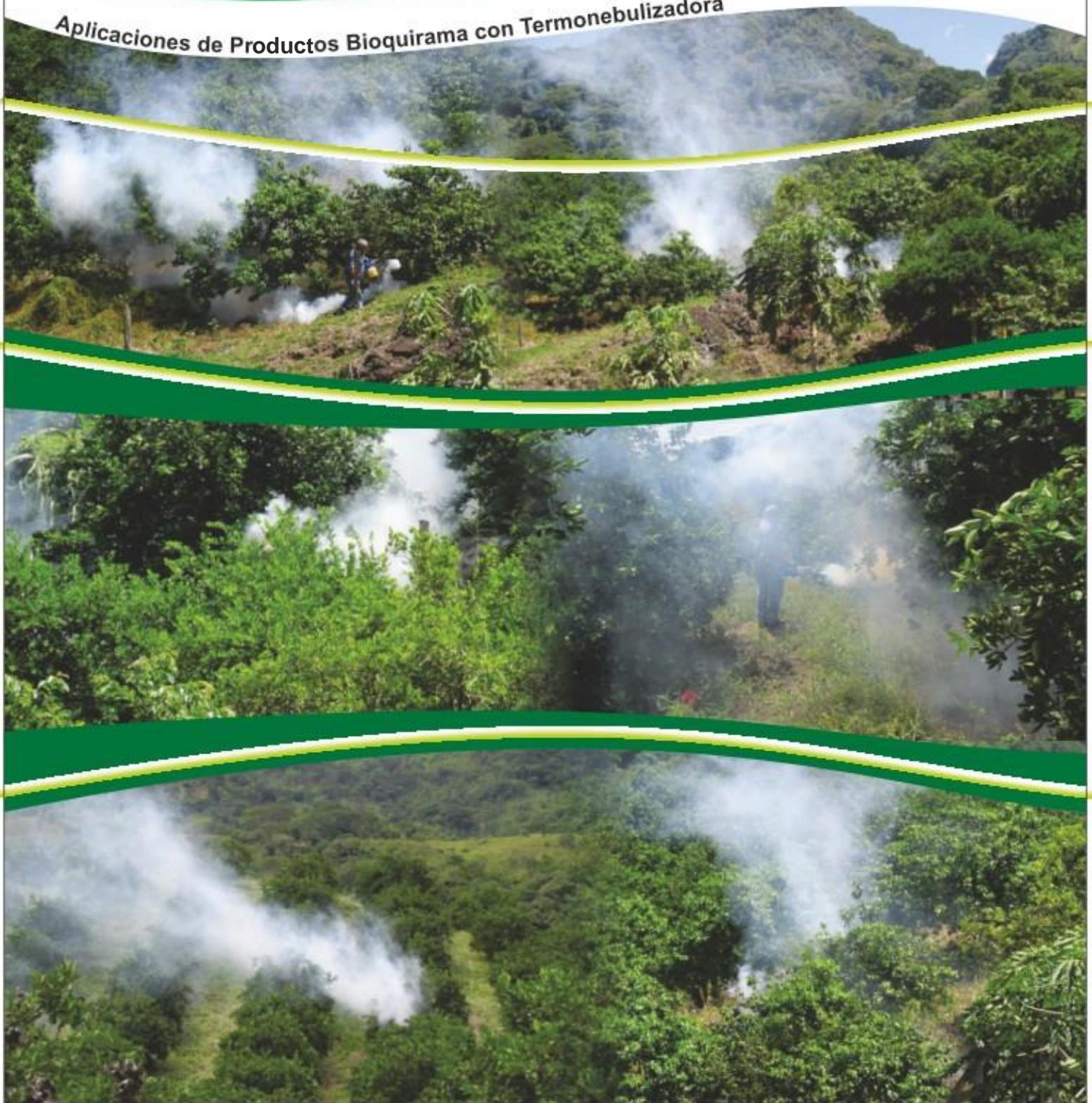
Recommendations for management :

- pruning and burning of dead or diseased branches.
- Collection of rotten fruits and dead wood, proceeding to subsequent removal by burning through or other method.
- Use pathogen-free seedlings.
- Agroemulsión applications at a rate of 2 cc / L
- Promobac applications at a rate of 2 cc / L





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In other citrus phytosanitary problems they have been reported as:

FUNGAL DISEASES

Overturning or damping-off
Llagas radicals
Gumming or rot roots and stems
Drying of citrus
pink disease
Drying of the branches
Leaf spot or brown spot
Scab
premature fall of flowers and fruits
melanosis
Smut
fumagina

DISEASES CAUSED BY VIRUSES, VIROIDS AND PHYTOPLASMAS

Sadness
leprosis
exocortis
complex psorosis
Xiloporosis
Declinio or Blight
Stubborn

DISEASES CAUSED BY BACTERIUM

Cancer or bacterial
Citrus variegated chlorosis

NEMATODES

Death or slow decline

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- <http://www.asohofrucol.com.co>, recuperado de dirección electrónica (http://www.asohofrucol.com.co/archivos/biblioteca/biblioteca_56_Enfermedades%20citricos.pdf)
- Asplanato, A, Garcia F.M.(2014) *Aonidiella aurantii* (Homoptera: Diaspididae). California red scale, California red scale, "poll? roig" California, recovered from e-mail address (<http://www.seea.es/index.php/divulgacion/piojo-rojo-de-california>)