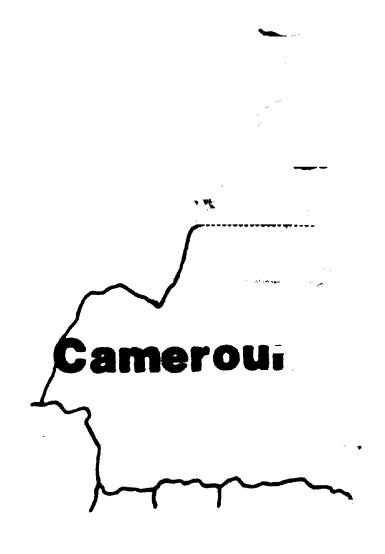
TECHNICAL REPORT

Sorghum and Pearl Millet Diseases in the Morth of Cameroon



Institut de la Recherche Agronomique (I.R.A.), Cameroun International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics, (ICRISAT), West African Program

TECHNICAL REPORT

Sorghum and Pearl Millet Diseases in the North of Cameroon

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by collaboration of

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1. OBJECTIVES

- To evaluate breeding material and germplasm of sorghum and pearl millet of the National Cereals Research and Extension Program of I.R.A. (Institut de la Recherche Agronomique), Cameroun.
- To visit a few farmers' fields in Northern Cameroun in order to get an indication of diseases on local sorghum and pearl millet.
- To work with a pathologist of the National Program to get him familiar with the different diseases of sorghum and pearl millet.

2. METHODS OF EVALUATION

2.1 Sorghum Diseases

The sorghum diseases observed in improved lines in experimental trials and in farmers' fields, the abbreviations of the diseases, and their causal agents are given in Table 1 below.

Panicle diseases were for the most part absent in experimental trials. It should be noted however, that the grains in many lines in those trials were still in the milk stage. All panicle diseases encountered, both in experimental trials and in farmers' fields were one or other of the smuts and grain mold.

Table 1. Diseases of sorghum and their causal agents in improved lines and in farmers' fields in the north of Cameroon in October 1987.

Diseases	Abbre- viation	Type of organism	Scientific name
Grey leaf spot	GL	Fungus	Cercospora sorghi
Leaf anthracnose	AN	Fungus	Collectotrichum graminicol
Oval leaf spot	OV	Fungus	Ramulispora sorghicola
Sooty stripe	SS	Fungus	Ramulispora sorghi
Zonate leaf spot	20	Fungus	Gloeocercospora sorghi
Leaf blight	LB	Fungus	Exserohilum turcicum
Long smut	LS	Fungus	Tolyposporium ehrenbergii
Head smut	HS	Fungus	Sporisorium reilianum
Covered smut	CS	Fungus	Sporisorium sorghi
Grain mold	GM	Fungus	Curvularia lunata. Phoma sorghina. Fusarium spp.
Yellow leaf	YLB	Bacterium	Pseudomonas spp.
blotch			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Striga		Parasitic flowering plant	Striga hermonthica

2.1.1. Rating Scale

In all cases a scale of 1 to 6 was used for leaf disease severity as follows:

- 1. No symptoms
- 2. Up to 5% leaf area infected (LAI)
- 3. 6 to 25% LAI
- 4. 26 to 50% LAI
- 5. 51 to 75% LAI
- 6. More than 75% LAI

For grain molds and smuts the following scale was used:

- 1. No symptoms
- 2. Up to 10% grains molded (GM) or with smut (S)
- 3. 11 to 25% GM or S
- 4. 26 to 50% GM or S
- 5. More than 50% GM or S

2.1.2. Methods of Scoring

In experimental trials plot scores were given, taking into account the top 4 leaves. Border rows were excluded in trials with more than 2 rows per plot. The stage of panicle development was noted for each plot. All replications were scored in a given trial.

In farmers' fields, 100 plants were arbitrarily chosen and the presence or absence of a disease in the top 4 leaves was noted. When a disease was present on a given plant, a single score was given to that plant taking into account the top 4 leaves and using the scale described above. In order to avoid counting a plant twice, several plants were assessed while walking towards a given direction. A U-turn was made and plants were assessed in the opposite direction. Fifty plants were observed in each direction. When there was not enough plants within the horse-shoe path a second U-turn was made to complete the sample size of 100 plants.

The incidence of <u>Striga</u> was assessed in 2 farmers' fields. One hundred plants were arbitrarily chosen. If one or more <u>Striga</u> plants were noticed within a 10 cm radius from any one of the 100 sorghum plants, that sorghum plant was regarded as being infected by <u>Striga</u>. The incidence of <u>Striga</u> was then expressed as per cent of sorghum plants infected.

2.1.3. Route of visit for farmers' fields

A total of 6 farmers' fields were visited. Two farms were west of Maroua at Ziver near Mokolo and at Guitale, 86 and 126 km from Maroua respectively. A third farm was about 2 km north of Maroua on the road from Mora. The remaining three farms were east of Maroua at Lara, Yagoua and Moulvouday, 50, 114, and 75 km from Maroua, respectively. These 6 farms were visited in 2 separate days. The first 3 farms were assessed on the first day and the remaining 3 on the second day. On each occasion, Maroua was the starting point, and the end point, and the route taken was roughly circular. The 6 farms were arbitrarily chosen (Fig. 1).

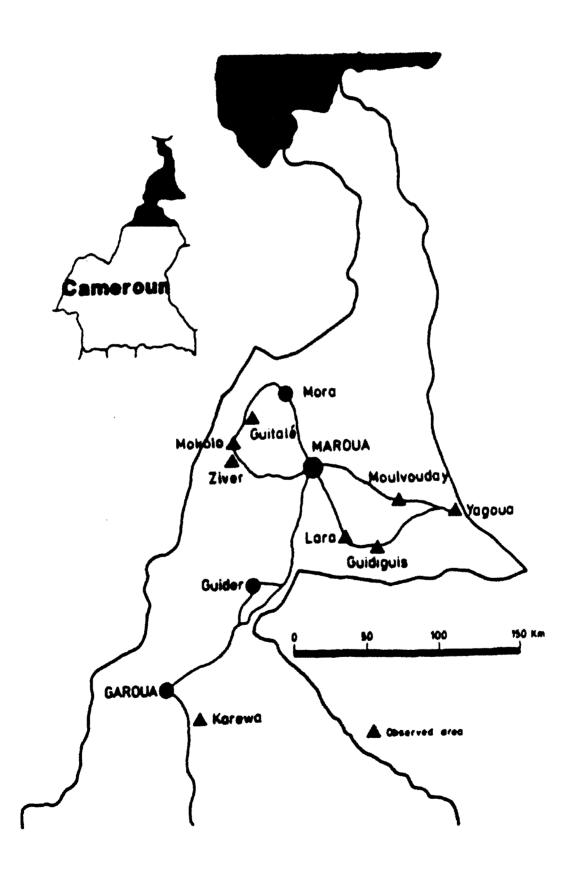


Fig. 1. Route of visit and area observed in North of Cameroon.

2.2. Pearl Millet Diseases

Downy Mildew (<u>Sclerospora graminicola</u>)

Blology:

The primary infections of DM are coming from the soil in the form of cospores which originate from plant debris of the previous season. The cospores infect only young millet seedlings through the roots and the fungus grows inside the plant (=systemic infection). If the temperature is low (ca. 25 to 280 C) and the relative humidity is high (90 -100 %) profuse downy white growth occurs predominantly on the lower surfaces of infected leaves. These spores can induce secondary infections which are less important than the primary infections of cospores. As necrosis begins, cospore production occurs and dry necrotic tissues from mature infected plants contain masses of cospores.

Symptoms:

Leaves of infected plants appear chlorotic or yellowish and under humid conditions you observe profuse white growth on leaves. The inflorescenses can be completely or partially malformed with florets converted into leavy structures of diverse appearance. Tillers infected early in their development produce no normal headlike structure. The later the infection, the more normal the head.

Distribution:

Downy mildew is in general more prevalent in higher rainfall areas (>600 mm).

Smut (<u>Tolyposporium penicillariae</u>)

Biology:

Millet heads are infected by smut spores by entering the stigma of a floret and the grain formation is replaced by the formation of smut spores in sori. The fungal spores originate from the soil from the previous season. At maturity the soil release smut spores (=teliospores) which will rest on and in the soil till next year to infect again millet heads.

Symptoms:

Variable numbers of grains of a head are replaced by smut sori which appear green at the beginning of production and have the same size or are slightly bigger than the millet grains. Towards maturity the smut sori turn dark brown and break off to release the black smut spores.

Cistribution:

Smut is found in all millet growing areas from low to high rainfall. However the disease rarely reaches serious yield losses on local varieties. It is quite common to find higher smut severity on heads with poor exersion. The bottom area of the head covered by the flag leave offers an ideal microenvironment for the development of the fungus.

Ergot (Clavicens fusiformis)

Biology:

The primary source of infection comes from the sclerotia burried in the soil. The infection occurs through stigmata at the flowering stage. Some days later a thick liquid starts to form on the ears. This honeydew includes fungal spores which can be distributed to other millet heads by mechanical transmission of insects. Towards maturity sclerotia are formed which are dark brown to dark violet. The sclerotia contain different alkaloids which are very toxic.

Symptoms:

The first appearance of ergot is the production of a creamy, pink or red coloured sticky liquid called honeydew. The honeydew can drip down the inflorescenses onto the upper leaves. Subsequently long dark-coloured hard structures, sclerotia, develop from infected florets. Sclerotia can be as large as 6 mm by 2 mm.

Distribution:

Ergot is found more in higher rainfall areas (>600 mm). It is rare to find ergot on local millet in the Sahelian Zone. Introduced exotic material is much more infected by ergot than local material. In general more ergot is found on secondary tillers and on later planted germplasm.

· Leaf Diseases

Leaf Blast (Pyricularia grisea)

Lesions on leaf blades are roughly diamand-shaped to circular, up to 1 cm long, with dark brown margins and lighter-colored centers. Lesions have chlorotic-yellow haloes with an extension of the brown margins into the haloes at opposite ends of the lesions.

Sircular Leaf Spot (<u>Dactuliophora elongata</u>)

Nearly circular lesions, with alternating concentric bands of straw and brown colouration, appear on the leaf blades. The diseases is found only in higher rainfall areas.

(Ramulispora sp.) Rectangular Leaf Spot

lesions with yellow brown to small fine concentric lines af spot appears in nearly all Rectangular leaf are forming rectangular our. Within the lesions 87.08 observed. growing ar colour. Lesions m1110t

Rating Scale 2.2.1.

Incidence

plot ŏ particular number n <u>0</u> total hills ted as an infected hill or plot.

was calculated by dividing the or plot by the number of total him. by hundred. á hills or plot multiplied by h or plot counted a The percentage infected hills 10 B observed disease

Severity

Downy Milder •

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	Symptoms on nodel tillers only	Symptoms on main tillers but still more tha		Symptoms on many main tillers so that there	t heads normal	Symptoms on main stems and tillers so that	there are no productive heads
	I abou no	nimain	normal	on many	than 50%	ULBE U	no prod
NO SEYMOTON	Symptoms o	Symptoms c	50% heads normal	Symptoms c	are less t	Symptoms c	there are
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	~	~		4		40	

2

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Smut

5 (F)9. × 100 i 0 of Rating scale

Ergot •

ന 100% (F1g. ŧ 0 Rating scale

Leaf Diseases

only four leaves the top **A**55e**5**6

symptoms

ջ

- surface of leaf of on up to 10 percent of leaf covering 11-25 percent c lesions Few scattered | Lesions on up t Lesions coveri surface 1 1 1 1 204
- leaf of percent covering more than 25 Lesions Burface

2.2.2. Method of Scoring

All the breeders' material and germplasm was evaluated on a plot basis and not on a single hill or plant basis.

Farmers' fields were chosen randomly. In each of the observed fields 100 hills have been counted at random with a tally counter and notes were taken for diseases in a notebook. The fields were crossed diagonally and in each diagonal 50 hills were evaluated for diseases and <u>Strips</u>.

The incidence of <u>Strigs</u> was assessed according to the same method as for sorghum. To visit farmers' fields, the same route was followed as described earlier in this report. (Fig.1).

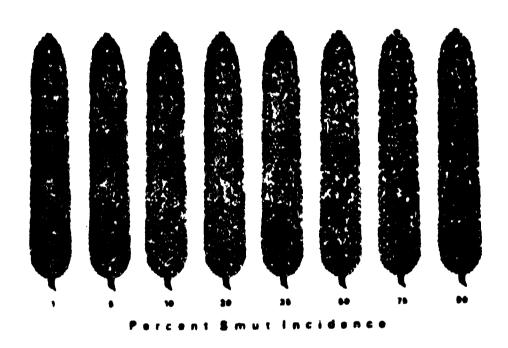


Fig. 2. Pearl millet smut severity assessment key.

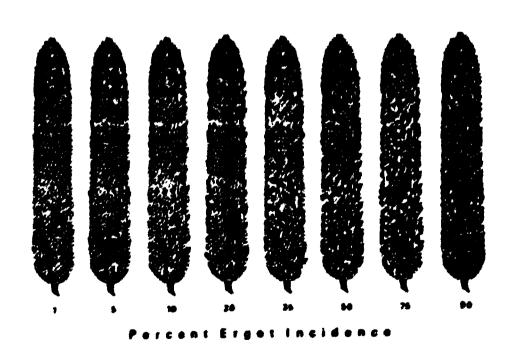


Fig. 3. Pearl millet ergot severity assessment key.

3. RESULTS

3.1. Sorghum Diseases on Breeders' Material

The following trials were scored at the Guiring Research Station:

- Sorghum Hybrid Observation Nursery with 75 entries and 2 replications.
- Preliminary Sorghum Variety Yield Trial with 17 entries and 2 replications.
- West Africa sorghum Variety Adaptation Trial with 20 entries and 2 replications.
- West Africa Sorghum Hybrid Adaptation Trial with 25 entries and 2 replications.
- 5. Parent lines with 42 entries and no replications.

At the karewa Research Station, the following trials were scored:

- 1. Proneer Hybrid with 40 entries and 2 replications.
- Introduction Sorghum Nursery with 75 lines and 2 replications.
- 3. Cameroon Sorghum Hybrid Observations Nursery.

The incidence and severity of the various diseases were quite low in all of the trials, except Pioneer Hybrids. Thus only the results from the sorghum Hybrid Observation Nursery together with those from the Pioneer Hybrids will be reported in some detail. In all the trials, grey leaf spot and leaf anthracnose were predominant. Majority of the entries in all of the trials, except Pioneer Hybrids, were free of leaf diseases in the top 4 leaves and of panicle diseases.

Details on the Sorghum Hybrid Observation Nursery are given in Tables 2 and 2. A summary of the data for Pioneer Hybrid is given in Table 4.

Table 2. Number and percentage of entries with leaf diseases in the sorghum Hybrid Observation Nursery, Guiring Station, Extreme North Province of Cameroon, October 1987.

Replications(2)		GL	,	AN	SS		0	V
Replications(2)	NO	*	NO	*	NO	*	NO	% (1)
1		17.2		6.6	1	1.2	1	1.2
2	12	17.2	8	10.6				

^{1.} NO = Number of entries, and % = percent entries with the disease indicated, out of a total of 75 entries. GL=Grey Leaf Spot, AN=Leaf Anthracnose, SS=Sooty Stripe, OV=Oval Leaf Spot. 2.

For the first replication, 17 entries were diseased with 2 entries having both GL and AN. Comparable figures for the second replication were 12 and 8.

Table 3: Disease severity from representative lines in the Sorghum Hybrid Observation Nursery Guiring Station, Extreme North Province of Cameroon, October 1987.

		Disease	severity	(1)
Entry	GL	AN	SS	OV
DSH 5	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
DSH 6	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.0
DSH 10	2.0	1.5	1.0	1.0
DSH 11	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0
DSH 14	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0
DSH 20	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
DSH 25	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0
DSH 26	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0
DSH 29	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0
DSH 24	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0
DSH 46	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.0
DSH 52	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.5
DSH 57	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0
DSH 62	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.0
DSH 66	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0
DSH 69	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0
DSH 70	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.0

^{1.} Mean from 2 replications. Based on a scale of 1 to 6. All entries were in the milk stage. GL = Grey leaf Spot, AN = Leaf anthracnose, SS = Sooly Stripe, OV = OVal Leaf Spot.

Table 4. A summary of the incidence and severity of grey leaf spot, leaf anthracnose and grain mold in a Pioneer Hybrid Trial from a single replication with 40 entries, at Karewa Research Station, Extreme North Province of Cameroon, October 1987.

	Grey lea	f spot	Leaf anth	racnose	Grain m	0 1 d
Disease score(1)	No. of entries	*	No. of entries	*	No. of entries	*
1	0	-	0	-	0	-
2	7	17.5	12	22.5	0	-
2	22	57.5	9	22.5	6	15
4	9	22.5	0	-	0	***
5	1	2.5	0	_	0	-
6	0	-	0	-	•	-
TOTAL	40	100	22	55	6	15

^{1.} See page 2 for explanation of disease scale.

With respect to the other replicated trials at the Guiring Station not more than 5 entries in any one replication was infected on the top 4 leaves. Infection was due to either the grey leaf spot fungus or the leaf anthracnose fungus, with scores of not more than 2. Zonate leaf (score 2) was present in one entry in the second replication of the West African Sorghum Hybrid Adaptation Trial (WASHAT). Almost all the entries in WASHAT were in the milk stage.

Only 10 of the 42 entries in the unreplicated parent trial were infected in the top 4 leaves. Eight of these entries had scores of 2 for either grey leaf spot, leaf anthracnose, zonate leaf spot or oval leaf spot. One entry (MR 821) had a score of 4 for sooty stripe, and another (IRAT 55) had a 2 for grey leaf spot.

3.2. Sorghum Diseases in Farmers' Fields

The incidence and severity of the diseases observed in 6 farmers' fields are given in Table 5.

Table 5. Incidence (IBC) and severity (SEV) of serghes diseases in 6 feroers' fields in the Extress Borth Province of Cameroon. October 1987.

Location	ZIV	ER.	GUE 1	ALE	MAR)UA	LAI	l A	YAGO	AV.	MOU: YO)UDAY
Growth stage	81	ìı	t o	191:	do	igh	for	94	841	ure	3	114
Disease	INCLI) SEY	IN:	SEV	INC	SEV	INC	SEY	INC	\${\)	INC	SEV
Gre- leaf spet	76	2.1	21	2.0	0	MB(2)	7	2.0	6	Nů	1;	2.0
Actoracosa	67	2.0	46	2.8	0	10	0	MD	22	2,1	¢	N\$
Ove' les' spot	ŧ	2.0	33	2.4	78	2.0	•	NO	95	2.4	0	Kū
Zonate leaf spct	C	MĈ	¢	at.	8	40	0	nc	ů	R.	2	2.0
Leaf Bright	2 .	2.0	6	10	t	nc	52	2.0	0	ti	4	2.0
rellow leaf blotch	e	ĸ	6	40	e	NS	0	MC	0	NG	12	2.0
Grate sold	¢	¥.	c	ME	t	K.	G	AS	2	4.6	£	Nú
long sast	t	N.	2	2.0	¢	NC	0	40	•	Ni	t	k!
Mead sout	0		1	2.6	ŧ	NO.	2	2.0	0	AC	Û	NE
Striu	•		9 !	1 0	9ŧ	16	1	80	8	NP	Q	28

^{1.} Incidence based on per cost plants with the disease from 180 plants per farm. Severity is based on a scale of 1 to 6 for leaf diseases and is expressed as a mean of the number of plants with the given disease. SH, iS and MS are incidence scores based on a scale of 1 to 5. Incidence of <u>String</u> is based on the number of sorphum plants out of 180 with one or more <u>String</u> plants within 18 cm radius. See page 2 for explanation of disease scales.

^{2.} Wilet determinet.

3.3 Pearl Millet Diseases on Breeders' Material and Germplasm

870 collections of germplasm originated from Cameroon have been evaluated for smut, ergot, and leave diseases. The maturity range was between leaf boot stage to milk stage. Only 432 entries could be evaluated for panicle diseases as the other entries didn't yet flower. Only 9.8% of the evaluated entries showed ergot and only 2.0% of the entries showed smut. No DM was observed in this nursery. Incidence of leaf diseases (=% of entries showing leaf diseases symptom) was very low: Pyricularia grisea 7.5% incidence, bacterial stripe 2.9%, and rectangular leaf spot (Ramulispora sp.) 1.3% (Annexe I). Very rare insect damage could be observed and it was only stem borer, (1.6% incidence).

A Preliminary Pearl Millet Trial with 13 entries and three replications were evaluated for diseases. The millet plants were at dough stage. Only one entry in one replication had some ergot. Smut severity was higher but still not of any significance. The inicidence of the leaf spot disease <u>Pyricularia</u> was 85% but the severity was only 1-10% and in addition the disease appears normally very late in the season and the influence on the yield is of no importance (Table 6).

Table 6. Results of disease observations of Preliminary Pearl Hillet Yield Trial, Guiring station, Marous, Cameroon, rainy season 1967 (Bate of observation: 2/18/87).

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atry		R1	R 2	F)	Rein	P 1	R 2	Rj	Rean	#1	R2	Rj	Metr	\$ 1	P.?	P.j	Pear
[PH	1	ŀ	ę	ē	8	C	•	0	2.00	1	1	1	1.00	?	1	1	1.33
CPM	?	C	•	ŧ	Ĉ	C	1	¢	0	1	1	1	1.00	1	1	1	1.00
(PK	3	0	6	¢	¢	ů	0	0	0	1	1	1	1.00	2	j	2	2.33
(PP	4	¢	£	[C	0	0	0	0	•	1	1	1.00	2	į	1	2.00
(PK	5	e	0	Ĉ	0	Ç	4	0	1.67	1	•	1	1.00	2	2	1	2.33
(20	•	C	C	l	ŧ	į	ŧ	0	1.67	1	1	•	1.80	2	?	2	2.00
[9 5	ŀ	0	¢	•	1	4	0	2.13	2	1	1	1.33	1	1	2	1.33
CPH	1	5	0	t	1.67	ţ	8	t	٥	1	1	1	1.00	1	1	ì	1.17
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t Pr	11	t	t	Ş	C	C	S	ę	0	1	1	1	1.00	1	•	?	1,23
(Pg	12	ŧ	Ç	¢	ŧ	Ç	3	C	1.60	1	1	1	1.00	1	2	2	1.67
Pace		•	¢	¢	C	G	•	0	0	1	1	1	1.00	1	1	1	1.00
Ne es					.1)				.6?				1.63			······································	1.59

Pearl Millet Diseases in Farmers' Fields 3.4

fields could be Cameroon Ë three days the north of farmers, # **4** • E spent area of onjy and sorghum growing area observations (see Fig. 1). Jimited. millet diseases. # B I たる Ş for d'sease Scored m1 1 let

The maturity of the millet plants ranged between flowering and dough stage. All the diseases of pearl millet occured in this area but the incidence was generally very low without causing any economic losses (Table 7). The highest incidence was found on DM with a mean of 17.5% (10-29%), amut with a mean of 3.9% (0-15%), and ergot with a mean of 2.3% (0-10%). Leaf diseases occured everywhere but were of no importance. It is interesting to notice that hardly any Strigg could be found in the mountain area flowering but on the other hand <u>String</u> on sorghum same was observed around Maroua and between Yagous and Moulvouday, Marona infestation. heavy Striga HOMOVOL. With fields that hardly any Strigg between Mokolo and Mora, was very frequent. The between Marous and Mors. we encountered millet fin

table 1. Bisasse observations to formers' fields to the Borth of Conservan, rathy season 1881, Bate of observation: 36 September to October, 1987.

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Beers Prider 12,56 3.25	2.3	1.3	5.3	3.5	=	7.33	=	-	=	=:	=	5	=	=	=	7.2	10.51	= -
3. 3.	2	3.5	-	•		-	# 3	=	-	60	-	£.3	0	2		-	6.9	1.4
i get	<u>:</u>	1.62 1.80	2	\$.	•••	••	12.5	_	£.3	-	~	•	2	•	•	2.3	3.3
Pectuaçuler leaf spot		7:		26.	æ	일	~	***	~	~	-	453		43	=	=	2	5.6
153 (2)301	4.0	ધ	فية	살	•	달	-	•	•	알	_	**	71	-	•	9	30.6	2.13
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Bacteria) stripe	•	监	ميته	旨	, ~	날	•	2	•	2	-	2	~	4 9	6	달	9.	3
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4. CONCLUSION

4.1. Sorghum Diseases

Many entries in the experimental trials at the Guiring Station were free of disease in the top 4 leaves. When a disease was recorded in these trials the severity rarely exceeded 2. This should be expected since the rainfall in the Extreme North is relatively low. For example, the average rainfall for the 5 years between 1982 and 1986 at the Guiring Station was 564 mm. It should be noted also that many of the entries were in the milk stage and that the severity of some of the diseases might increase later, depending on favourable weather conditions. Diseases such as grain mold, long smut, stalk rot and perhaps sooty stripe should be monitored at a later stage of the crop.

It is highly recommended that promising breeders materials should be grown in the 1000 to 1500 mm rainfall zone for at least 2 years. It is believed that this will expose the materials to a much higher disease pressure especially for diseases such as grey leaf spot and grain mold.

No concrete conclusions can be drawn from the data obtained from the 6 farmers' fields. The number of farms visited extremely small and even generalizations must be treated with Grey leaf spot and oval leaf spot appeared to be more prevalent in farmers' fields. This suggests that introduced and improved materials need to be more closely watched for these 2 leaf diseases. The presence of the other diseases in varieties indicate that the inoculum is already present locally as the case for grey and oval leaf spots and that breeders' materials should be monitored for these other diseases. and frequency of occurrence of the diseases on local varieties might change as one moves further south from Maroua where rainfall is higher. Leaf anthracnose in local varieties was mostly expressed as mid-rib infection with numerous pin head size necrotic spots on the leaf lamina. This type of host reaction to C. graminicola, which resembles a hypersensitive reaction. been seen in numerous local varieties in several West African In the farmer's field at Yagoua grain mold was countries. observed in a few other plants which were not included in the 100plant sample. A <u>Fusarium</u> sp. and a fungus with black velvety growth, most likely <u>Curvularia lunata</u> were observed. The grains were red. but a little lighter than the usual dark red of local varieties.

4.2 Pearl Hillet Diseases

Most entries of the breeding material and germplasm was disease free at the Guiring station near Maroua. This is not surprising as there was not much rain in 1987 and the on-set of the rains was about six weeks retarded and in addition the rains were not well distributed.

From the visit of farmers' fields conclusions can be drawn only with precaution as only a limited number of farms has been visited and the season had poor rains. However the results show that downy mildew was observed in all the fields but none of the fields showed high DM infection that could cause any substantial yield losses. In opposition to this we found only a few millet fields with <u>Striga</u> infestation, but the infested fields yielded

definitely much less than the fields without <u>Strigs</u>. All the other millet diseases we found in farmers' fields were of no importance as yield reducers.

From a pathological point of view we would recommend to screen promising breeders' material for DM in a higher rainfall area (ca. 1000 mm) than Guiring. Advanced millet lines and varieties should also be screened for <u>Striga</u> reaction as it is beeing done for sorghum.

4.3. Striga on sorghum and Pearl Millet

The situation with <u>Strigs</u> was striking. Because of time constraint not all the many farmers' fields highly infested with <u>Strigs</u> were assessed for <u>Strigs</u> infection. However, the 2 farms having <u>Strigs</u> incidence of 95 and 98% (Table 5) illustrate the abundance of <u>Strigs</u> in many farmers' frelds.

Three points are worth noting. First, Strigg on sorghum was much more prevalent west and north of Maroua, up to Mokolo and Mora, respectively. In contrast, much less Striga was seen on sorghum southeast and east of Maroua, towards Guidiguis, Yagoua and Moulvouday. Secondly, typical symptoms from Striga infection were rare on sorghum in farmers' fields. None of the 200 plants observed in the 2 fields reported in Table 5 showed Striga symptoms. This is in contrast to pearl millet which was heavily attacked by Striga south and east of Maroua and in which symptoms were evident. For the most part, the Striga plants on sorghum were well developed with evidence of vigorous growth. Lastly, between Yagoua and Moulvouday, there were few farms in which sorghum was intercropped with pearl millet and in which Striga was present. It was observed that there were much more Striga on the pearl millet than on the sorghum. More emphasis should be placed on Striga research in Cameroon.

ACKWOLEDGEMENT

We would like to thank the National Cereals Research and Extension Program of I.R.A. for the exellent organisation of the visit, the fruitful and open discussions and for providing us transport to visit farmers' fields.

ANNEX 1

Disease Evaluation of Pearl Millet Germplasm Lines of Cameroon, 1987

Date of observation: 28/9/87

- 1 IP No./Pedigree
- 2 Ergot Severity (%), Claviceos fusiformis
- 3 Smut Severity (%), <u>lolyposporium penicillariae</u>
- 4 Severity of Piricularia grises (leaf spot)
- 5 Severity of Ramulispora sp. (leaf spot)
- 6 Severity of Bacterial Stripe, <u>Xanthomonas campestri</u> pv.holcicola
- 7 Severity of stem borer, Conjesta ignefusalis

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