

Submitted Abstract

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| First Author First Name Last Name | Nsah Francoline (1) Sama |
| Submitting Author First Name Last Name | Nsah Francoline Sama |
| Correspondence | www.francosama@gmail.com |
| Co-Authors >> E-Mails will be not listed | Kinge, Tonjock Rosemary (2); Annih, Mbong Grace (3) |
| Organisations | 1: The University of Bamenda, Cameroon. 2: The University of Bamenda, Cameroon. 3: University of Dschang, Cameroon |
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| Title | Assessment Of Some Root And Foliar Diseases Of Cabbage In The Western Highlands Of Santa North West Region, Cameroon. |
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Abstract

Cabbage (*Brassica oleracea*) belongs to the family of Brassicaceae. Cabbage is useful to man and animals and is consumed more as food prepared in different ways before eating. Cabbage has a composition of useful nutrients important to our body. These nutrients include calories, proteins, fibers, vitamin k, folate, manganese, calcium, potassium and magnesium which can be altered when cabbage is attacked by pathogens. Despite the importance of cabbage to the Santa's population, the yield of the cabbage instead of increasing keeps reducing as results of root and foliar disease that affect the cabbage. The aim of this work was to assess the root and foliar disease that affect cabbage production in Santa by looking at the prevalence, severity and pathogens responsible for diseases in cabbages in Santa. A total of 21 farms in Santa were randomly selected both in lower and upper altitude with sizes ranging from half a hectare and above. The disease prevalence was done by looking at farms with disease symptoms and comparing with the total number of selected farms for studies. The disease incidence was assessed after every 4 days starting from the first appearance of the disease in the field. The disease severity was studied using a disease scale and the pathogens causing cabbage diseases in Santa were isolated using Potato Dextrose Agar (PDA) and Nutrient Agar (NA) at The University of Buea Life Science Laboratory. The results showed that all the farms had infected cabbages which meant that the prevalence was 100%, the incidence of the disease both in the upper and lower altitudes showed that a total of 2400 cabbages were infected out of 13608 cabbages sampled giving 17.64% infection level. The diseases on cabbage were more severe in the upper altitude than the lower altitude. The results from PDA showed that cabbage disease in the farms were cabbage Yellow, ring spot, black leg, leaf decay in Santa are caused by *Fusarium oxysporium*, *Alternaria brassicae*, *Leptosphaeria maculans* and *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* respectively and the diseases obtained from NA leaf decay, black rot, clubroot, angular leaf spot are caused by *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, *Xanthosoma campestris*, *Plamodiophora brassicae* and *Pesudocercospora grisela* respectively. The research showed that there was more level of cabbage infections in the upper altitude as than the lower altitude. Conclusively it was observed on the field that fungi diseases are more severe in the fields than bacteria diseases.