

Seminário: Fitossanidade na Cacaucultura no Brasil

Dados do evento:

Local: Ilhéus (CEPLAC) → Opção Salvador, BA (Auditório da SEAGRI) ou Brasília (MAPA ou CNA)

Período: ~~27 de setembro de 2016~~ → 2ª quinzena de Outubro (20?)

Carga horária: 8 horas

Público-alvo: MAPA, Secretarias de Agricultura dos Estados (BA, PA, RO, ES, AM, AC), MDIC, Setor de insumos agrícolas (material propagativo, defensivos), Federações de Agricultura e Sindicatos, Indústria Processadora de Cacau e Chocolate, pesquisadores, extensionistas, consultores, docentes. → Foco técnico, não mais que 60 – 80 pessoas

Objetivos:

A partir da discussão dos problemas atuais relacionados ao manejo fitossanitário da cultura do cacau no Brasil e das ameaças representadas por pragas quarentenárias, propor ações para melhorar a capacidade de vigilância e resposta do setor frente à ocorrência de pragas.

Realização:

Camãra Temática do Cacau

Associação Nacional das Indústrias Processadoras de Cacau (AIPC)

Confederação da Agricultura e Pecuária do Brasil (CNA)

Federação da Agricultura da Bahia – FAEB

Federação de Agricultura do Pará – FAEPA

MAPA – Departamento de Sanidade Vegetal (DSV/SDA/MAPA) e CEPLAC

Apoio:

Secretaria da Agricultura da Bahia (SEAGRI – BA)

Secretaria da Agricultura do Pará (SEAPA – PA)

Associação Nacional de Defesa Vegetal (ANDEF)

Associação Brasileira dos Produtores Exportadores de Frutas e Derivados (ABRAFRUTAS)

Organização:

Oxya Agro e Biociências

Agenda tentativa:

- **45´ Panorama da lavoura do cacau: Onde estamos e futuro (Mundo e Brasil) –**
Palestrante a definir
- **45´ A Nova Política Fitossanitária para o Brasil.** Luís Eduardo Pacifici Rangel (SDA/MAPA)
 - Disponibilidade de recursos específicos para a lavoura do cacau
- **30´ Vassoura-de-bruxa: do impacto inicial na década de 1980 à retomada das exportações em 2015.¹** (CEPLAC)
- **180´ Plano de contingência para moníliase - estamos devidamente preparados para a iminente entrada desta praga?**
 - 60´ Monília
 - O que é? Melhoramento Preventivo (Wilson Vanderlei - CEPLAC)
 - Experiência internacional (palestrante do Peru ou Equador)
 - 60´ IN 13/2012
 - Plano de contingência do MAPA (Marcus Vinícius)
 - Ações de defesa (Catarina Mattos)
 - 60´ Debate: Catarina Cotrim de Mattos Sobrinho (ADAB), Rachel Barbosa (IDARON), Luiz Guamá (ADEPARÁ), CEPLAC (Sérgio Murilo vai recomendar um nome), Olívia / Verônica (SFA) (Amazonas), Agência de Defesa (Acre).
Moderador: (AIPC)
- **120´ Pragas quarentenárias para a cultura do cacau. Moderador: Marcus Vinícius Coelho (DSV/SDA/MAPA):**
 - *Planococcus njalensis* - West African cocoa mealybug²
 - *Cacao swollen s shoot virus* - CSSV³
 - *Conopomorpha cramerella* - Cocoa pod borer⁴

¹ <http://www.brasil.gov.br/economia-e-emprego/2015/11/bahia-retoma-exportacoes-de-cacau-apos-vencer-a-vassoura-de-bruxa>

² *P. njalensis* is regarded as the commonest and most important vector of the swollen shoot virus disease (CSSV), which is widespread in most of the cocoa areas in Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Nigeria and is known from Sierra Leone. It apparently transmits several isolates of the virus, including the virulent strain 1A (Strickland, 1947, 1951a, b; Donald, 1955; Sutherland, 1953). It is also a vector of the cocoa mottle leaf virus which occurs north and south of the cocoa areas in Ghana (Legg and Bonney, 1968) and in scattered outbreaks in an area in Togo, near Alaparun in Nigeria (Plantwise)

³ Annual crop losses attributed jointly to CSSV and capsid damage in Ghana is estimated at 25-30%. Infested trees are eventually killed, since there is no treatment for the disease apart from the destructive method of removing infected trees and their contacts. Due to CSSV, the Eastern Region of Ghana (which was once the most intensive cocoa-growing area of Ghana) has now been overtaken by the Western, Ashanti and Brong Ahafo Regions. (Plantwise)

⁴ *C. cramerella* has become the most important insect pest of cocoa in many parts of South-East Asia over the past 150 years. *C. cramerella* causes losses to cocoa by boring in the placental tissues and the wall of the pod, disrupting the development of the beans. Feeding results in pods that may ripen prematurely, with small, flat beans, often stuck together in a mass of dried mucilage. The beans from seriously infested pods are completely unusable, and in heavy infestations over half the potential crop

- *Oncobasidium theobromae* - Vascular-streak dieback of cocoa⁵
- *Striga* spp
- *Phytophthora megacarya*
- *Trogoderma granarium*

can be lost. In light infestations there is no loss, but control may still be needed to prevent higher infestations from developing. (CABI)

⁵ The disease is most damaging in seedlings less than 10 months old (prior to jorquetting of the apical bud). These seedlings become infected in the main stem and are eventually killed. The younger the seedling at the time of infection, the greater its chance of being killed (Keane, 1981). In one block of cocoa at Keravat, Papua New Guinea in the early 1970s, 100% of seedlings were infected and 55% killed within 33 months of planting. In an outbreak in Sabah, East Malaysia in the mid-1980s, 100% losses were recorded in newly field-planted seedlings. In one plot of Upper Amazonian hybrid cocoa planted under coconuts in Malaysia, disease incidence reached 20% within 3.5 years from planting, with 70% of these infections being below the jorquette and thus certain to kill the tree (Chan and Syed, 1976) (Plantwise)