

CONTENTS

	Page
ABSTRACT (IN THAI).....	I
ABSTRACT (IN ENGLISH)	II
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	IV
CONTENTS.....	V
LIST OF TABLES.....	VII
LIST OF FIGURES.....	VIII
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.....	X
CHAPTER	
I INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Rationale and Background.....	1
1.2 Objectives.....	3
1.3 Scope and limitation of the research.....	3
1.4 Location of thesis work.....	3
1.5 Anticipated outcomes.....	3
1.6 Reference.....	3
II LITERATURE REVIEW	
2.1 Cassava and its importance.....	6
2.2 Cassava mosaic disease.....	9
2.3 Insect vector of cassava mosaic disease.....	10
2.4 Transmission of Plant Viruses by Insect Vectors.....	13
2.5 Type of transmission by the insect vector.....	17
2.6 Management Strategies for cassava mosaic disease.....	22
2.7 Host plant preference of whitefly <i>B. tabaci</i>	23
2.8 Reference.....	25

CONTENTS (Continued)

	Page
III	EVALUATING THE IMPACT OF LEAF TRICHOME ON WHITEFLY
	<i>Bemisia tabaci</i> (Hemiptera: Aleyrodidae) DYNAMICS IN CASSAVA
3.1	Abstract.....32
3.2	Introduction.....32
3.3	Materials and methods.....34
3.4	Results.....37
3.5	Discussion.....43
3.6	Conclusion.....46
3.7	Reference.....46
IV	CASSAVA MOSAIC VIRUS TRANSMISSION CHARACTERISTICS OF THE
	WHITEFLY (<i>Bemisia tabaci</i> (Gennadius))
4.1	Abstract.....52
4.2	Introduction.....52
4.3	Materials and methods.....54
4.4	Results.....58
4.5	Discussion.....60
4.6	Conclusion.....62
4.7	Reference.....63
V	CONCLUSION
5.1	General discussion and conclusion.....67
5.2	Reference.....69
	APPENDIX.....70
	BIOGRAPHY.....77

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
2.1 The time of acquisition access period (AAP), latent period (LP), and inoculation access period (IAP) of whitefly <i>B. tabaci</i> vector in plant virus.....	15
2.2 Transmission characteristics and timing of plant viruses transmitted by insects.....	18
3.1 Mean trichome density and trichome size of six cassava cultivars.....	40
4.1 Transmission of SLCMV by <i>B. tabaci</i> after different acquisition access period (AAP).....	58
4.2 Transmission of SLCMV by <i>B. tabaci</i> after different inoculation access period (IAP).....	60

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Page
2.1	The leaves, stem, and tubers of cassava.....6
2.2	Cassava products, including direct consumption as food (A), processed flour (B), animal feed (C), alcohol (D), sweeteners (E), and biodegradable materials (F).....7
2.3	Cassava mosaic disease reduces overall plant size and causes chlorotic mosaic symptoms.....9
2.4	Life cycle of the whitefly <i>B. tabaci</i>11
2.5	The sequential process of transmission of insect vectors.....14
2.6	Localisation of TYLCV (red) in <i>B. tabaci</i> Q biotype adult (A) using FISH technique and zoom on the labeled area (B), e: egg.....20
2.7	Localisation of sugarcane white leaf phytoplasma (green) in longitudinal tissue sections of <i>M. hiroglyphicus</i> using the FISH technique. fg, foregut; sg, salivary gland; mg, midgut; hg, hindgut; ov, ovary.....21
2.8	FISH on egg, nymph, and adult of <i>B. tabaci</i> showing the localization of the primary symbiont Rickettsia (blue).....22
2.9	Concept of the factors influencing host plant choice in herbivorous insects.....24
3.1	The mean number of <i>B. tabaci</i> whiteflies infesting six cassava cultivars over a 95-day survey period.....38
3.2	The mean number of <i>B. tabaci</i> whiteflies infesting six cassava cultivars over a 95-day period.....38
3.3	The mean number of <i>B. tabaci</i> whiteflies infesting six cassava cultivars at 24 and 48-hour surveys.....39

LIST OF FIGURES (Continued)

Figure	Page
3.4	Trichomes of six cassava cultivars were observed through scanning electron microscopy (SEM) at 1000x magnification. Images show the leaf surface of (A) Huaybong 60, (B) CMR 89, (C) Kasetsart 50, (D) Rayong 72, (E) Rayong 4, and (F) Pirun 2.....41
3.5	Correlation analysis of the number of whiteflies infested in a 5 to 95-day-old cassava plant with trichome density and size. (Blue means negative correlation, and red indicates positive correlation).....42
3.6	PCA (PC1 and PC2) of the number of whiteflies infested at different times with trichome density and size from six cassava cultivars.....43
4.1	whiteflies by using the Fluorescent in <i>Situ</i> Hybridization (FISH) technique.....59
4.2	The cassava shows disease symptoms after being inoculated.....60

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AAP	Acquisition Access Period
ACMV	African cassava mosaic virus
ANOVA	Analysis of variance
CBSV	Cassava brown streak virus
CCYD	Cucurbit chlorotic yellows disease
CCYV	Cucurbit chlorotic yellows virus
CIAT	International Center for Tropical Agriculture
CMD	Cassava mosaic disease
CRD	Completely randomized design
cm	Centimeter
FISH	Fluorescence in situ hybridization
g	Gram
IAP	Inoculation Access Period
ICMV	Indian cassava mosaic virus
LP	Latent Period
LSD	Least significant difference
m	Meter
MYMD	Mung bean yellow mosaic disease
MYMIV	Mung bean yellow mosaic India virus
MYMV	Mung bean yellow mosaic virus
PCA	Principal Component Analysis
PCR	Polymerase chain reaction
PeVYV	Pepper vein yellows virus
p.m.	Post meridiem
PYVMV	Pumpkin yellow vein mosaic virus
SCWL	Sugarcane white leaf
SEA	Southeast Asia

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS (Continued)

SEM	Scanning electron microscope
SLCMV	Sri Lankan cassava mosaic virus
SLCV	Squash leaf curl virus
ToCV	Tomato chlorosis virus
ToLCBV	Tomato leaf curl Bangalore virus
ToLCV	Tomato leaf curl virus
ToYVSV	Tomato yellow vein streak virus
TRV	Tobacco rattle virus
TYLCD	Tomato yellow leaf curl disease
TYLCV	Tomato yellow leaf curl virus
TYLCSV	Tomato yellow leaf curl Sardinia virus
TYVSV	Tomato yellow vein streak virus
t	Ton
μL	Microliter
μm^2	Square micrometer
V	Volt
%	Percent