

ICAR-National Research Centre for Integrated Pest Management, Pusa, New Delhi

Weekly Status Report on Insects Pests & Diseases of Crops

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Date: 01.09.2016 – 07.09.2016

Crop	Crop Stage	Location (with GPS)	Major Insect Pests		Major Plant Diseases		Other Pests (Nematodes, Rat, etc.) (Scientific Name)	Pest Advisories
			Name (Scientific Name)	Status (Low, Medium & Severe)	Name (Scientific Name)	Status (Low, Medium & Severe)		
Black pepper	(a) Vegetative/ Initiation of spikes	Idukki, Kozhikode, Wayanad (Kerala), Kodagu (Karnataka)	Leaf gall thrips (<i>Liothrips karnyi</i>)	Medium	Stunt disease (<i>Cucumber mosaic virus,</i> <i>Piper yellow mottle virus</i>)	Low	Nematodes (<i>Radopholus similis,</i> <i>Meloidogyne incognita</i>) (Nursery)	Field: Stunt disease Regular monitoring. Remove infected vines and destroy by burning or burying deep in soil. Control the vector (mealy bugs) by drenching with chlorpyrifos (0.075%). Foliar infection due to Phytophthora capsici After the receipt of few monsoon showers, all the vines are to be drenched at a radius of 45-50 cm with copper oxychloride 0.2% @ 5- 10 litres/vine. A foliar spray with Bordeaux mixture 1% is also to be given. Alternatively, drenching and spraying with potassium phosphonate 0.3% @ 5-10 litres/
	(b) Nursery		Top shot borer (<i>Cydia hemidoxa</i>)	Medium	Foliar infection (due to <i>Phytophthora capsici</i>)	Medium		
			Pollu beetle (<i>Lanka ramakrihnaei</i>)	Low	Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum capsici</i>)	Low		
			Mealybug (<i>Planococcus sp., Ferrisia virgata</i>) (Nursery)	Low	Foliar infection due to <i>Phytophthora capsici</i> (Nursery)	Low to Medium		

					<p>Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i>) (Nursery)</p> <p>Basal wilt (<i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i>) (Nursery)</p> <p>Viral infection (Nursery)</p>	<p>Low</p> <p>Low</p> <p>Low to Medium</p>	<p>vine (drench) or potassium phosphonate 0.3% @ 5-10 litres/ vine (drench) also may to be given.</p> <p>Anthracnose Prophylactic spraying with Bordeaux mixture (1%) or carbendazim + mancozeb (0.1%).</p> <p>Leaf gall thrips Spray dimethoate (0.05%) during emergence of new flushes on young vines.</p> <p>Top shot borer Spray quinalphos (0.05%) on tender terminal shoots; repeat spraying at monthly intervals to protect emerging new shoots.</p> <p>Pollu beetle Spray quinalphos (0.05%).</p> <p>Nursery:</p> <p>Foliar infection due to <i>Phytophthora capsici</i> If foliar infection is noticed, spray Bordeaux mixture (1%) and drench with copper oxychloride (0.2 %). Alternatively, metalaxyl 0.01% (1.25 g/litre) or potassium phosphonate 0.3% (3 ml/litre) could also be used.</p> <p>Anthracnose Spray Bordeaux mixture (1%) alternating with carbendazim (0.1%).</p> <p>Basal wilt Remove and destroy affected</p>
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								<p>cuttings along with defoliated leaves.</p> <p>After periodic sanitation, the cuttings should be drenched with carbendazim (0.2%) or Bordeaux mixture (1%).</p> <p>Viral infections Regular inspection and removal of infected plants. Regular monitoring for insects and spray with dimethoate (0.05%) whenever insect attack is noticed.</p> <p>Mealy bug Spray dimethoate (0.05%), once infestation is noticed.</p> <p>Nematodes Apply carbosulfan (0.1%) @ 50 ml/bag.</p>
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Cardamom	(a) Vegetative/ Panicle initiation/ Capsule formation	Idukki, Wayanad (Kerala), Kodagu (Karnataka)	Panicle/Shoot borer (<i>Conogethes punctiferalis</i>) Thrips (<i>Sciothrips cardamomi</i>)	Low	Leaf blight (<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i>) Katte/Mosaic (<i>Cardamom mosaic virus</i>) Chlorotic streak (<i>Banana bract mosaic virus</i>) Azhukal/Capsule rot (<i>Phytophthora nicotianae</i> var. <i>nicotianae</i> and <i>P. meadii</i>) Damping off or seedling rot (<i>Pythium vexans</i> , <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> , <i>Fusarium oxysporum</i>) (Primary Seedling Nursery)	Low		Field: Panicle/Shoot borer Spray quinalphos (0.075%) coinciding with emergence of panicles and new shoots. Thrips Under Karnataka conditions, spray Fipronil (0.005%) or Spinosad (0.0135%) after undertaking thrashing. Ensure irrigation after thrashing. Leaf blight Maintain optimum shade level by providing 40-60% filtered light. Katte/ Mosaic Prompt inspection of plantation, detection and rouging of virus sources (infected plants/ volunteers) to reduce re-infection. The removed plants may be burnt or buried deep in soil. Removal of natural hosts like <i>Colocasia</i> and <i>Caladium</i> to destroy breeding sites and check population build-up of the vector. Chlorotic streak Prompt inspection of plantation, detection and rouging of virus sources (infected plants/ volunteers) to reduce re-infection. The removed plants may be burnt or buried deep in soil. Azhukal/Capsule rot Thrashing and cleaning of the plant
	(b) Primary seedling nursery			Medium		Low		

							<p>basin need to be carried out. Regulate thick shade. Prevent water logging by providing adequate drainage. Destroy disease affected portions and plant debris.</p> <p>Prophylactic sprays with Bordeaux mixture (1%). Alternatively, fosetyl-aluminium (0.2%) or potassium phosphonate (0.3%) can be used. Drench plant basin with copper oxychloride (0.2%).</p> <p>Primary seedling nursery: Damping off or seedling rot Prevent water stagnation by providing adequate drainage. Remove and destroy infected/dead seedlings.</p> <p>When initial symptoms are noticed, drench nursery beds with 0.2% copper oxychloride @ 3-5 litres/m². Repeat drenching two to three times at an interval of 15 days.</p>
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Vanilla	Vegetative/ flowering/ bean formation	Karnataka			<p>Premature yellowing and bean shedding (<i>Colletotrichum vanillae</i>)</p> <p>Bean rot (<i>Phytophthora meadii</i>, <i>Sclerotium</i> sp.)</p> <p>Viral diseases (<i>Bean common mosaic virus</i>, <i>Bean yellow mosaic virus</i>, <i>Cucumber mosaic virus</i>, <i>Cymbidium mosaic virus</i>)</p>	Medium Medium Medium		<p>Premature yellowing and bean shedding Provide 50% shade in the plantation. Spray carbendazim – mancozeb (0.25%) at 15 – 20 days interval.</p> <p>Bean rot Regulate shade. Remove and destroy infected plant parts and mulch. Spray Bordeaux mixture (1%) and drench soil with copper oxychloride (0.25%) 2 – 3 times, In case of Scelrotium rot, spray carbendazim – mancozeb (0.25%) twice at 15 days interval.</p> <p>Viral diseases Regular inspection and removal of infected plants. The removed plants may be burnt or buried deep in soil. Control of vector (aphids) may be undertaken by spraying dimethoate (0.05%).</p>
Ginger	Vegetative	Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu	Leaf roller (<i>Udaspes folus</i>)	Medium	<p>Soft rot (<i>P. aphanidermatum</i> and <i>P. myriotylum</i>)</p> <p>Leaf spot <i>Phyllosticta zingiberi</i></p>	Low Low to Medium		<p>Soft rot Seed rhizomes are to be selected from disease free gardens. Treat seed rhizomes with mancozeb (0.3%) or metalaxyl mancozeb (0.125%) for 30 minutes before planting.</p> <p>Leaf spot Spray Bordeaux mixture (1%) or mancozeb (0.2%) or carbendazim (0.2%) when the initial symptoms</p>

							appear. Care should be taken that the spray solution should reach lower surface of the leaves also. Leaf roller Spraying malathion (0.1%) at 21 days intervals.
Turmeric	Vegetative	Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana	Leaf roller (<i>Udaspes folus</i>) Leaf feeding beetle (<i>Lema</i> spp.)	Low	Rhizome rot (<i>Pythium aphanidermatum</i>) Leaf spot (<i>Colletotrichum capsici</i>)	Low Low	Rhizome rot Treating the seed rhizomes with mancozeb (0.3%) for 30 minutes prior at the time of planting. Leaf spot Spray carbendazim or mancozeb (0.2 %) or copper oxychloride (0.2%). Leaf roller Spraying malathion (0.1%) at 21 days intervals. Leaf feeding beetle Spray quinalphos (0.05%).