

**ICAR-National Research Centre for Integrated Pest Management, Pusa, New Delhi**  
**Weekly Status Report on Insects Pests & Diseases of Crops**

Name of Institute: ICAR - INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SPICES RESEARCH, KOZHIKODE 673 012, KERALA

Date: 06.06.2019 – 12.06.2019

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	Nursery/ Bearing stage	Idukki, Kozhikode, Wayanad (Kerala), Kodagu (Karnataka) ,Tamil Nadu	<b>Scale insects</b> ( <i>Protospulvinaria</i> <i>longivalvata</i> , <i>Lepidosaphes</i> <i>piperis</i> , <i>Unaspis</i> sp.) (Field)	Medium	<b>Stunt disease</b> ( <i>Cucumber</i> <i>mosaic virus</i> , <i>Piper yellow</i> <i>mottle virus</i> )	Medium	<b>Nematodes</b> ( <i>Radopholus</i> <i>similis</i> , <i>Meloidogyne</i> <i>incognita</i> ) (Nursery)	<b>Field:</b> <b>Stunt disease</b> Regular monitoring. Remove infected vines and destroy by burning or burying deep in soil. Control the vector (mealy bugs) by drenching neem oil (0.5%). <b>Slow decline</b> Remove and destroy severely affected vines. Apply neem cake @ 500g/vine and biocontrol agents like <i>Pochonia</i> <i>chlamydosporia</i> or <i>Trichoderma</i> <i>harzianum</i> @ 50 g/vine and metalaxyl-mancozeb (0.125%) may also be applied. <b>Scale insects</b> Spray neem oil (0.5%), once infestation is noticed. <b>Root mealybug</b> Drench neem oil (0.5%), once
			<b>Root mealybug</b> ( <i>Planococcus</i> sp.) (Field)	Medium	<b>Slow decline</b> ( <i>Meloidogyne</i> <i>incognita</i> , <i>Radopholus</i> <i>similis</i> )	Medium		
			<b>Pollu beetle</b> ( <i>Lanka</i> <i>ramakrishnai</i> ) (Field)	Low	<b>Anthracnose</b> ( <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.) (Nursery)	Low		
			<b>Mealybug</b> ( <i>Planococcus</i> sp., <i>Ferrisia</i> <i>virgata</i> ) (Nursery)	Medium	<b>Basal wilt</b> ( <i>Sclerotium</i> <i>rolfsii</i> ) (Nursery)	Low		
					<b>Viral infection</b> (Nursery)	Medium		
				<b>Foot rot</b>	Low			

					(Nursery & Field) <i>Phytophthora capsici</i>		<p>infestation is noticed.</p> <p><b>Pollu beetle</b> Spray neem oil (0.5%), once infestation is noticed.</p> <p><b>Nursery:</b> <b>Anthracnose</b> Spray Bordeaux mixture (1%).</p> <p><b>Basal wilt</b> Remove and destroy affected 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><b>Viral infections</b> Regular inspection and removal of infected plants. Regular monitoring for insects and spray with neem oil (0.5%) whenever infestation is noticed.</p> <p><b>Mealy bug and scale insects</b> Spray neem oil (0.5%), once infestation is noticed.</p> <p><b>Foot rot</b> Removal and destruction of dead vines along with root system from the garden is essential as this reduces the buildup of inoculums</p> <p>Drench the vines at a radius of 45-50 cm with copper</p>
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							<p>oxychloride (0.2%) @ 5-10 litres/vine after the receipt of monsoon showers (May-June). A foliar spray with Bordeaux mixture (1%) is also to be given. Drenching and spraying need to be repeated during August-September. A third round of drenching may be given during October if the monsoon is prolonged.</p> <p>Apply <i>Trichoderma harzianum</i> around the base of the vine @ 50 g/vine (<math>10^{10}</math> cfu/g) at the onset of monsoon (May-June).</p> <p><b>Nematodes</b> Apply <i>Pochonia chlamyosporia</i> @ 1g/bag.</p>
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Cardamom	Flowering	Idukki, Wayanad (Kerala), Kodagu (Karnataka)	<b>Thrips</b> ( <i>Sciothrips cardamomi</i> )	Low	<b>Leaf blight</b> ( <i>Colletotrichum spp.</i> )	Medium	<p><b>Leaf blight</b> Maintain optimum shade level by providing 40-60% filtered light.</p> <p><b>Katte/ Mosaic</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Chlorotic streak</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Shoot borer</b> Spray quinalphos (0.075%).</p> <p><b>Thrips</b> Spray quinalphos 25%EC (0.075%) after undertaking thrashing.</p>
			<b>Shoot borer</b> ( <i>Conogethes punctiferalis</i> )	Low	<b>Katte/Mosaic</b> ( <i>Cardamom mosaic virus</i> )	Medium	
					<b>Chlorotic streak</b> ( <i>Banana bract mosaic virus</i> )	Low	

<b>Vanilla</b>	<b>Vegetative</b>	Karnataka			<b>Root and stem rot</b> <i>(Fusarium oxysporum f.sp. vanillae)</i> <b>Viral diseases</b> <i>(Bean common mosaic virus, Bean yellow mosaic virus, Cucumber mosaic virus, Cymbidium mosaic virus)</i>	 Low  Low	<b>Root and stem rot</b> Soil drenching with copper oxychloride @ 0.25% followed by spray with carbendazim (0.25%) at monthly interval. <b>Viral diseases</b> 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 neem oil (0.5%).
<b>Ginger</b>	<b>Planting</b>	Karnataka, Kerala	<b>Rhizome scale</b> <i>(Aspidiella hartii)</i>	Low	<b>Soft rot</b> <i>(Pythium aphanidermatum, P. myriotylum)</i>	Low  <b>Nematodes</b> Root Knot <i>(Meloidogyne spp.)</i> , Burrowing nematode <i>(Radopholus similis)</i> and Lesion nematode <i>(Pratylenchus sp.)</i>	<b>Rhizome scale</b> Treat the seed rhizomes with quinalphos (0.075%) for 20-30 minutes before planting. <b>Soft rot</b> Use disease free seed rhizomes for planting. Select well drained soil for planting and provide adequate drainage to prevent water stagnation. Treat seed rhizomes with mancozeb (0.3%) or meatalaxyl-mancozeb (0.125%) for 30 minutes before planting <b>Nematodes</b> In root knot nematode endemic regions, IISR Mahima may be cultivated. Apply <i>Pochonia</i>

								<i>chlamydosporia</i> @ 20 g/bed (10 <sup>6</sup> cfu/g) at the time of planting.
<b>Turmeric</b>	<b>Planting</b>	Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Odisha	<b>Rhizome scale</b> ( <i>Aspidiella hartii</i> )	Low	<b>Rhizome rot</b> ( <i>Pythium aphanidermatum</i> )	Low	<b>Nematodes</b> Root Knot ( <i>Meloidogyn e</i> spp.), Burrowing nematode ( <i>Radopholus similis</i> ) and Lesion nematode ( <i>Pratylench us</i> sp.)	<b>Rhizome scale</b> Treat the seed rhizomes with quinalphos (0.075%) for 20-30 minutes before planting. <b>Rhizome rot</b> Use disease free seed rhizomes for planting. Select well drained soil for planting and provide adequate drainage to prevent water stagnation. Treat seed rhizomes with mancozeb (0.3%) for 30 minutes before planting <b>Nematodes</b> In root knot nematode endemic regions, IISR Pragati may be cultivated. Apply <i>Pochonia chlamydosporia</i> @ 20 g/bed (10 <sup>6</sup> cfu/g) at the time of planting.

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(Nodal Officer)

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