

PEST AND DISEASE FORECAST FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 2016

Generally, the pest and disease incidence were found below economic threshold level in all the districts of Tamil Nadu. Hence, the farmers are advised to monitor the crops for pest activities by setting light traps, yellow sticky traps in their fields.

South west monsoon is expected during the end of first week of June. Farmers having facility for using underground water will be raising paddy nursery / transplanting for the ensuing months. They are advised to monitor for the presence of thrips in the nursery and leafhopper, caseworm, leafhoppers and brown spot in the early stage transplanted crops. To manage these problems farmers are advised to adopt the following recommendations.

Recommendation for Rice farmers:

Integrated Pest and disease management in rice

In the nursery, thrips and caseworm are the major insect pests and diseases like brown spot and blast are expected in the nursery during this **kuruvai** rice crop. To manage these problems farmers are advised to adopt the following recommendations:

For managing diseases

Wet Seed Treatment: Treat the seeds with Carbendazim 2g/kg (or) *Pseudomonas fluorescens* 10g/kg of seeds in one litre of water for overnight.

Application of *P.fluorescens* @ 1.5kg/20 cent nursery along with 30kg Farm Yard Manure, 48 hours before pulling out of seedlings is advocated (or)

Seedling root dip: Select 25 sq. m area in the main field and stagnate water up to a depth of 2.5 cm at one corner and dissolve 2.5 kg of *P.fluorescens*. In this stagnated water, dip 20 cent nursery seedlings for 30 minutes and transplant.

For managing the insects

- set up light trap to monitor the adult moths and other insect pests
- Spraying NSKE 5% with sticking agent @ 5ml/lit
- Apply neem cake @12.5 kg/20 cent nursery as basal dose
- Spray any one of the following in nursery stage
Neem oil 3% or chlorpyrifos 20 EC @ 2 ml/lit. if needed.

Sucking pest management in Agricultural and Horticultural crops.

If dry weather continuous due to delay in monsoon setting there is a possibility for multiplication of jassids, thrips, whitefly, spiraling whitefly and different species of mealybug including papaya mealybug.

Hence, farmers are advised to monitor the sucking pests by installing yellow sticky traps @ 5 / acre and if needed they can spray neem seed kernel extract 5% (or) fish oil rosin soap @ 25 gm/lit. of water.

Papaya mealy bug:

The pest is under control in papaya, mulberry, tapioca and in other crops because of the regular monitoring and release of the papaya mealy bug parasitoid. Since summer rains are not uniform in all places there is a possibility for multiplication of papaya mealy bug. Hence, farmers are requested to monitor the crops for the incidence of papaya mealy bug regularly and release the parasitoids if necessary.

This is for the favour of your kind information. Necessary control measures may please be adopted.

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