



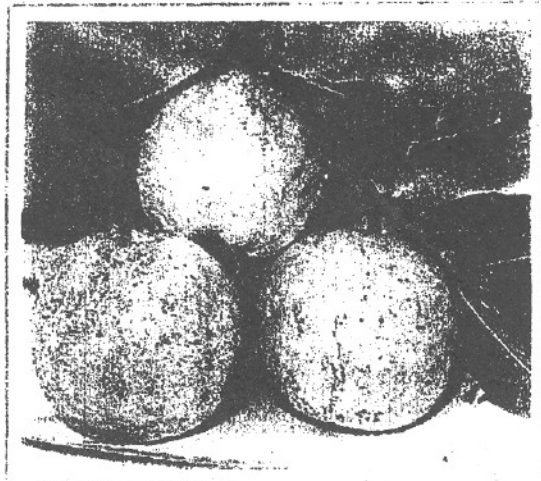
IPM PACKAGE NO. 35



INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT PACKAGE

FOR

GUAVA



Government of India
Ministry of Agriculture
Department of Agriculture & Cooperation
Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine & Storage
N. H. IV, Faridabad - 121 001.

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IPM PACKAGE FOR GUAVA

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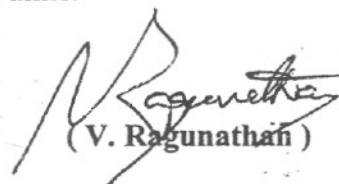
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FOREWARD

Integrated Pest management (IPM) approach has been globally accepted for achieving sustainability in agriculture. It has become more relevant due to a number of advantages like safety to environment, pesticide-free food commodities, low input based Crop Production Programme etc. Though IPM approach has been taken up since 1981, its impact has not been felt until 1994. Human Resource Development has helped to sensitise extension functionaries and farmers about the usefulness of IPM.

For successful implementation of IPM, the scattered information on various components of this eco-friendly approach forms basic necessity. In this direction, initial attempts were made in 1992 to harmonise the IPM Package of Practices of various crops. Subsequently concerted efforts were made in 1998, 2001 and 2002 to update and develop IPM package of practices for agricultural and horticultural crops. Presently, IPM package of practices for 51 crops have been finalised to help the extension workers and farmers to manage the pests/ diseases and to minimise the over use/ misuse of chemical pesticides. Efforts have been made to incorporate the relevant available technical input provided by the scientists of ICAR Institutes/ SAUs and State Departments of Agriculture. However, suggestions for further improvement in future publication/ revision will be of immense help. Hopefully, these IPM Package of Practices will be useful for the Researchers, Plant Protection Workers and Farmers alike.

April 1, 2002


(V. Raguathan)

P R E F A C E

In order to minimise the indiscriminate and injudicious use of chemical pesticides, INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT (IPM) has been enshrined as cardinal principle of Plant Protection in the overall Crop Protection Programme under the National Agricultural Policy of the Govt. of India. IPM is an eco-friendly approach for managing pest and disease problems encompassing available methods and techniques of pest control such as cultural, mechanical, biological and chemical in a compatible and scientific manner. The greater emphasis has been given on biological control including use of biopesticides.


With a view to provide technical knowledge to the extension functionaries and farmers in the States, first National Workshop on IPM for harmonisation of Package of Practices was organized at National Plant Protection Training Institute (NPPTI), Hyderabad during June 29-30, 1992. Subsequently workshops were organized from April 15-17, 1998 and Nov. 5-6, 1998 at Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine & Storage, Faridabad and IPM package of practices for 20 crops were evolved on rice, cotton, vegetables, pulses, and oilseeds. In this series, two National Workshops on IPM have been conducted at NPPTI, Hyderabad and Dte. of PPQ&S, Faridabad during May 14-17, 2001 and Feb. 20-22, 2002 respectively to update 20 available IPM Packages and develop 31 new IPM Packages specially for Horticultural crops. In these workshops, 51 IPM Package of Practices for cereal crops (Rice, Wheat, Maize, Sorghum, Millets), commercial crops (Cotton, Sugarcane, Tobacco, Tea), pulse crops (Pigeonpea, Gram, Black gram/Green gram, Pea, Rajma), oilseeds (Groundnut, Soybean, Rapeseed/Mustard, Sesame, Safflower, Castor, Sunflower, Oilpalm), vegetables (Potato, Onion, Tomato, Brinjal, Okra, Chillies, Cruciferous vegetables, Leguminous vegetables, Cucurbitaceous vegetables), fruit crops (Citrus, Banana, Apple, Mango, Guava, Grapes, Pineapple, Sapota, Pomegranate, Litchi), spice and plantation crops (Small Cardamom, Large Cardamom, Black Pepper, Ginger, Coriander, Cumin, Fennel, Coconut, Cashew and Arecanut) have been finalised.

IPM technology manages the pest population in such a manner that economic loss is avoided and adverse side effects of chemical pesticides are minimized. The IPM packages encompasses various management strategies for containing the pest and disease problems. Pest monitoring is also one of the important component of IPM to take proper decision to manage any pest problem. It can be done through Agro-Ecosystem Analysis (AESAs), field scouting, light, pheromone, sticky/yellow pan traps. The economic threshold levels (ETL) of important pests and diseases are also given in the packages to take appropriate control measures when pest population crosses ETL.

These IPM packages developed with the technical inputs from experts from Indian Council of Agriculture Research, State Agricultural Universities, Central Directorate of Plant Protection, Pesticide Industries and State Departments of Agriculture/Horticulture will provide technical backup in the management of pests, diseases, weeds, nematodes and rodents in the Indian Agriculture and Horticulture. These will also be useful in reducing the pesticide residues in exportable agricultural commodities and would also help in the management of pests/diseases/weeds/nematodes which may get inadvertently introduced in the country.

IPM Package of Practices for Agricultural and Horticultural crops will be helpful to minimize the ill effects of chemical pesticides to promote the IPM for sustainable production. These packages will be useful for the researchers, extension workers and farmers alike who are engaged in the agricultural practices.

April 1, 2002


(A.D. Pawar)
Director (IPM)

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- III. Co-chairman, Technical Session : Dr. R.P. Shukla, Principal Scientist (Ent.) CISTH (ICAR), Lucknow.
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IPM PACKAGE FOR GUAVA

I. MAJOR PESTS:

A. Pests of National Significance

1. Insect pests

1.1 Fruit fly

1.2 Fruit borers

1.3 Bark eating caterpillar

2. Diseases

2.1 Guava wilt.

2.2 Fruit rot and dieback

3. Weeds

3.1 *Cynodon dactylon*

3.2 *Cyperus rotandus*

3.3 *Bidens pilosa*

3.4 *Tridax procumbens*

3.5 *Lagascea mallis*

3.6 *Phyllanthus maderaspatensis*

3.7 *Loranthus longiflorus* (Semi-parasitic weed)

B. Pests of Regional Significance

1. Insect pests

1.1 Tea mosquito bug

1.2 Mealy bug and coccids

1.3 Aphids

II. PEST MONITORING:

A. Survey:

The objective of survey through roving surveys is to monitor the initial development of pest and disease in the endemic areas. Therefore, for field scouting farmers should be mobilized to observe the pest and disease occurrence at the intervals as stipulated under different developmental stages. The plant protection measures are required to be taken only when biocontrol potential does not show promise and pest and diseases incidences shows increasing trend.

B. Field Scouting:

Field scouting for pests/diseases and biocontrol fauna/flora by extension agencies and farmers once in a fortnight should be undertaken to assess increasing/decreasing trend in the pest/disease incidence and availability of biocontrol potential. This should be done soon after the appearance of new flush after the fall of old leaves as such stage of the crop having succulent tissues is variable to attack by pests and diseases. The state Departments of Horticulture should make all possible efforts by using different media, mode and publicity to inform the farmers for field scouting in the specific crop area having indication of pest and disease build up.

C. Pest Monitoring through Traps:

1. Through yellow sticky traps: Setup yellow fast coloured sticky traps for monitoring sucking one trap/ 5 trees. Locally available empty

yellow palmolive-tin coated with grease / vaseline / castor oil on outer surface may also be used.

2. Through pheromone traps: Certain pests of fruit crops required installation of pheromone traps to monitor initial pest build up and suppression of its increasing population. Sticky pheromone traps may also be used 5-7 traps per ha. for effective monitoring.

III. IPM STRATEGIES

A. Insect pests management:

1. The traps are very useful tool for monitoring and control of population of fruitfly. Hanging of bottle traps containing 100ml of water emulsion of methyl *euginol (0.1%) + malathion (0.1%) during fruiting season (April – July) is very effective for control of fruitfly. Ten traps per hectare of orchard gives satisfactory control. Traps can be fixed during morning hours.
2. To check the carryover of the fruit fly collect and destroy fallen and infested fruits along with fruitfly maggots.
3. Ploughing of tree basin also helps in checking the pest population as the pupae are destroyed by being exposed to rigours of temperature and also becomes the prey for predators.
4. Adult fruit can be controlled by bait spraying of *carbaryl (0.2%)+protein hydrolysates (0.1%) or molasses at preoviposition time.
5. After removing the webs of bark eating caterpillar following measures should be adopted.

- i. All the borer holes except the fresh one, should be plugged with mud plastering.
 - ii. The fresh hole should be plugged with 0.5 % *monocrotophos or *DDVP.
6. Collection of infested fruits with borer and their destruction to check the carryover of the pest.

The adults may be controlled by spraying of *carbaryl (0.1%) or fenthoate (0.05%) or phosalone (0.01%) at the beginning of fruiting season and before ripening of fruits.

7. For coccids and mealybugs spraying of insecticides diazinon (0.05%) or monocrotophos (0.05%)
8. The affected leaves and young shoots may be pruned and they may be destroyed alongwith the pest. This will help in bringing down the pest populaiton.

B. Disease management:

1. Guava Wilt

- i. After appearance of the symptoms uproot and destroy the plant.
- ii. Clean cultivation
- iii. Avoid water logging
- iv. Use of organic and green manure help in reducing the disease.

* Not as per the approved usage under Insecticide Act, 1968

D. Weed Management

1. Before setting up of an orchard, the weeds should be destroyed by deep-ploughing, harrowing and weeding.
 2. Deep summer ploughing.
 3. Drip irrigation should be preferred over flood irrigation to conserve water and to reduce weed problems.
 4. Inter-cropping of short duration shallow root crops like onion, tomato, radish, carrot, beans, cauliflower, palak, should be practiced to reduce the weed infestation.
-

IV. SAFETY PARAMETERS IN PESTICIDES USAGE

S. No	Name of pesticide	Classification as per Insecticides Rules, 1971	Colour of Toxicity Triangle	WHO classification by hazard	First aid measures	Symptoms of poisoning	Treatment of poisoning	Waiting period (No. of days)
INSECTICIDES								
ORGANOPHOSPHATE PESTICIDES								
1.	Malathion	Moderately toxic	Blue	Class III - Slightly Hazardous	Remove the person from the contaminated environment.	Mild - anorexia, headache, dizziness, weakness, anxiety, tremors of tongue and eyelids, miosis, impairment of visual acuity.	For extreme symptoms of O.P poisoning, injection of atropine (2-4 mg., for adults, 0.5-1.0 mg for children) is recommended, repeated at 5-10 minute intervals until signs of atropinization occur.	
2.	Monocroto phos	Extremely toxic	Bright red	Class I b - Highly hazardous	In case of (a) Skin contact - Remove all contaminated clothings and immediately wash with lot of water and soap; (b) Eye contamination - Wash the eyes with plenty of cool and clean water; (c) Inhalation - Carry the person to the open fresh air, loosen the clothings around neck and chest, and (d) Ingestion - If the victim is fully conscious, induce vomiting by tickling back of the throat. Do not administer milk, alcohol and fatty substances. In case the person is unconscious make sure the breathing passage is kept clear without any obstruction. Victim's head should be little lowered and face should be turned to one side in the lying down position. In case of breathing difficulty, give mouth to mouth or mouth to nose breathing.	Moderate- nausea, salivation, lacrimation, abdominal cramp, vomiting, sweating, slow pulse, muscular tremors, miosis.	Speed is imperative	
3.	DDVP	Extremely toxic	Red	Class Ib - Highly hazardous				
4.	Phosalone	Highly toxic	Yellow	Class II - Moderately Hazardous				
5.	Diazinon	Highly toxic	Yellow	Class II - Moderately hazardous		Severe - diarrhoea, pinpoint and non-reactive pupils, respiratory difficulty, pulmonary edema, cyanosis, loss of sphincter control, convulsions, coma and heart block.	- Atropine injection - 1 to 4 mg. Repeat 2 mg. when toxic symptoms begin to recur (15-16 minute intervals), 'Excessive salivation - good sign, more atropine needed;	
6.	Phenthoate	Highly toxic	Yellow	Class II - Moderately Hazardous			- Keep airways open, Aspirate, use oxygen, insert endotracheal tube. Do tracheotomy and give artificial respiration as needed. - For ingestion lavage stomach with 5% sodium bicarbonate, if not vomiting. For skin contact, wash with soap and water (eyes- wash	
					Medical aid: Take the patient to the docotr/Primary Health Centre immediately along with the original container, leaflet and label.			

							<p>with isotonic saline). Wear rubber gloves while washing contact areas.</p> <p>In addition to atropine give 2-PAM (2-pyridine aldoxime methiodide). 1 g and 0.25 g for infants intravenously at a slow rate over a period of 5 minutes and administer again periodically as indicated. More than one injection may be required.</p> <p>Avoid morphine, theophyllin, aminophyllin, barbiturates of phenothiazines.</p> <p>Do not give atropine to a cyanotic patient. Give artificial respiration first then administer atropine.</p>
CARBAMATES							
7.	Carbaryl	Highly toxic	Yellow	Class II - Moderately hazardous		<p>Constriction of pupils, salivation, profuse sweating, lassitude, muscle incoordination, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, epigastric pain, tightness in chest.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Atropine injection 1 to 4 mg. Repeat 2 mg when toxic symptoms begin to recur (15-60 minute intervals). Excessive salivation - good sign, more atropine needed. - Keep airway open. Aspirate, use oxygen, insert endotracheal tube. Do tracheotomy and give artificial respiration as needed. - For ingestion, lavage

							<p>stomach with 5% sodium bicarbonate, if not vomiting. For skin contact was with soap and water (eyes - wash with isotonic saline). Wear rubber gloves while washing contact area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Oxygen - Morphine, if needed. <p>Avoid theophyllin and aminophyllin or barbiturates. 2-PAM and other oximes are not harmful and in fact contra indicated for routine usatge.</p> <p>Do not give atropine to a cyanotic patient. Give artificial respiration first then administer atropine.</p>
HERBICIDES							
8.	Simazine	Moderately toxic	Green	Table 5 - Unlikely to present acute hazard in normal use		Headache, palpitation, nausea, vomiting, flushed face, irritation of nose, throat eyes and skin etc.,	No specific antidote. Treatment is essentially symptomatic.
9.	Diuron	Moderately toxic	Blue	-do-			
10.	Glyphosate	Moderately toxic	Blue	-do-			
11.	Paraquat	Highly toxic	Yellow	Class II - Moderately hazardous			

ANNEXURE -I

BASIC PRECAUTIONS IN PESTICIDE USAGE

A. Purchase:

1. Purchase only JUST required quantity e.g. 100,250,500 or 1000 g/ml for single application in specified area.
2. Do not purchase leaking containers, loose, unsealed or torn bags.
3. Do not purchase pesticides without proper/ approved LABELS.

B. Storage:

1. Avoid storage of pesticides in the house premises.
2. Keep only in original container with intact seal.
3. Do not transfer pesticides to other container.
4. Never keep them together with food or feed/ fodder.
5. Keep away from the reach of children and livestock.
6. Do not expose to sun-light or rain water.
7. Do not store weedicides along with other pesticides.

C. Handling:

1. Never carry/ transport pesticides along with food materials.
2. Avoid carrying bulk - pesticides (dusts / granules) on head, shoulders or on the back.

D. Precautions for Preparing Spray Solution:

1. Use clean water.
2. Always protect your NOSE, EYES, MOUTH, EARS and HANDS.
3. Use hand gloves, face mask and cover your head with cap.
4. Use polyethylene bags as hand gloves, handkerchiefs or piece of clean cloth as mask and a cap or towel to cover the head (Do not use polyethylene bag contaminated with pesticides).
5. Read the label on the container before preparing spray solution.
6. Prepare spray solution as per requirement.
7. Do not mix granules with water.
8. Concentrated pesticides must not fall on hands etc. while opening sealed containers. Do not smell the sprayer tank.
9. Avoid spilling of pesticide solution while filling the sprayer tank.
10. Do not eat, drink, smoke or chew while preparing solution.
11. The operator should protect his bare feet and hands with polyethylene bags.

E. Equipment:

1. Select right kind of equipment.
2. Do not use leaky, defective equipment.
3. Select right kind of nozzle.
4. Don't blow/clean clogged- nozzle with mouth. Use old tooth- brush tied with the sprayer and clean with water.
5. Do not use some sprayer for weedicide and insecticide.

F. Precautions for applying pesticides:

1. Apply only at recommended dose and dilution.
2. Do not apply on hot sunny day or strong windy condition.
3. Do not apply just before the rains and also after the rains.
4. Do not apply against the wind direction.
5. Emulsifiable concentrate formulations should not be used for spraying with battery'operated ULV sprayer.
6. Wash the sprayer and bucket etc with soap water after spraying.
7. Containers, buckets etc. used for mixing pesticides should not be used for domestic purposes.
8. Avoid entry of animals and workers in the fields immediately after the spraying.

G. Disposal:

1. Left over spray solution should not be drained in ponds or water lines etc. Throw it in barren isolated area, if possible.
2. The used/ empty containers should be crushed with a stone / stick and burried deep into soil away from water source.
3. Never re-use empty pesticide container for any purpose.
