

**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, KOZHICODE 673 012, KERALA  
 Date: 14.06.2018 - 20.06.2018


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/ Vegetative	Idukki, Kozhikode, Wayanad (Kerala), Kodagu (Karnataka), Tamil Nadu	<b>Scale insects</b> <i>(Protopulvinari a longivalvata, Lepidosaphes piperis)</i> (Field)	Low	<b>Stunt disease</b> <i>(Cucumber mosaic virus, Piper yellow mottle virus)</i>	Medium	<b>Nematodes</b> <i>(Radopholus similis, Meloidogyne 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 chlamydosporia</i> or <i>Trichoderma 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 infestation is noticed. <b>Nursery:</b> <b>Anthracnose</b> Spray Bordeaux mixture (1%).
			<b>Root mealybug</b> <i>(Planococcus sp.)</i> (Field)	Medium	<b>Slow decline</b> <i>(Meloidogyne incognita, Radopholus similis)</i>	Medium		
			<b>Mealybug</b> <i>(Planococcus sp., Ferrisia virgata)</i> (Nursery)	Low	<b>Anthracnose</b> <i>(Colletotrichum spp.)</i> (Nursery)	Low		
			<b>Scale insect</b> <i>(Protopulvinari a longivalvata)</i> (Nursery)	Low	<b>Basal wilt</b> <i>(Sclerotium rolfsii)</i> (Nursery)	Low		
					<b>Viral infection</b> (Nursery)	Low		

							<p><b>Basal wilt</b> Remove and destroy affected cuttings along with defoliated leaves. 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>Nematodes</b> Apply <i>Pochonia chlamydosporia</i> @ 1g/bag.</p>
Cardamom	Vegetative	Idukki, Wayanad (Kerala), Kodagu (Karnataka)	<p><b>Thrips</b> (<i>Sciothrips cardamomi</i>)</p> <p><b>Shoot borer</b> (<i>Conogethes punctiferalis</i>)</p>	Low  Low	<p><b>Leaf blight</b> (<i>Colletotrichum</i> spp.)</p> <p><b>Katte/Mosaic</b> (<i>Cardamom mosaic virus</i>)</p> <p><b>Chlorotic streak</b> (<i>Banana bract mosaic virus</i>)</p>	Medium  Low  Low	<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,</p>

							<p>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>
Ginger	Planting	Karnataka, Kerala	Rhizome scale ( <i>Aspidiella hartii</i> )		Soft rot ( <i>Pythium aphanidermatum</i> and <i>P. myriotylum</i> )	Nematodes Root knot ( <i>Meloidogyne</i> spp.), Burrowing ( <i>Radopholus similis</i> ) and Lesion ( <i>Pratylenchus</i> spp.)	<p><b>Soft rot</b> As prophylactic measures: 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 metalaxyl-mancozeb (0.125%) for 30 minutes before planting.</p> <p><b>Rhizome scale</b> Treat the seed rhizomes with quinalphos (0.075%) (for 20-30 minutes) before planting if the infestation persists.</p> <p><b>Nematodes</b> As prophylactic measures: Use nematode-free healthy seed rhizomes for planting. In root knot nematode endemic regions, the resistant variety IISR Mahima may be cultivated. The bioagent, <i>Pochonia chlamydosporia</i> may be incorporated in ginger beds (20 g/bed with 10<sup>6</sup> cfu/g) at the time of</p>

<b>Turmeric</b>	<b>Planting</b>	Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Odisha	<b>Rhizome scale</b> ( <i>Aspidiella hartii</i> )		<b>Rhizome rot</b> ( <i>Pythium aphanidermatum</i> )		<b>Nematodes</b> Root knot ( <i>Meloidogyne</i> spp.), Burrowing ( <i>Radopholus similis</i> ) and Lesion ( <i>Pratylenchus</i> spp.)	planting. <b>Rhizome rot</b> As prophylactic measures: 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>Rhizome scale</b> Treat the seed rhizomes with quinalphos (0.075%) (for 20-30 minutes) before planting if the infestation persists. <b>Nematodes</b> As prophylactic measures: Use nematode-free healthy seed rhizomes for planting. In root knot nematode endemic regions, the resistant variety IISR Pragati may be cultivated. The bioagent, <i>Pochonia chlamydosporia</i> may be incorporated in ginger beds (20 g/bed with 10 <sup>6</sup> cfu/g) at the time of planting.
<b>Vanilla</b>	<b>Vegetative</b>	Karnataka			<b>Root and stem rot</b> ( <i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> f. sp. <i>vanillae</i> ) <b>Viral diseases</b> ( <i>Bean common mosaic virus</i> , <i>Bean yellow</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.

					<i>mosaic virus,</i> <i>Cucumber</i> <i>mosaic virus,</i> <i>Cymbidium</i> <i>mosaic virus)</i>		Control of vector (aphids) may be undertaken by spraying neem oil (0.5%).
--	--	--	--	--	---	--	---

  
13.6.18

(Nodal Officer)

Name:

*Biju C.N.*

Designation:

*Sr. Scientist*

*(Plant Pathology)*



Director/Head of Institution

निदेशक Director

मसाला फसल अनुसंधान संस्थान  
Institute of Spices Research

कॉलिकट Calicut-673 012

केरल Kerala, भारत India