# Beetles on yam

*Heteroligus meles, H. appius*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prevention</th>
<th>Monitoring</th>
<th>Direct Control</th>
<th>Restrictions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| - Plant yam later in the season (March-April) instead of earlier (Nov-Dec) to avoid beetle outbreak period  
- Yam farms should not be sited near swampy areas which serve as breeding sites for the beetles  
- Do not store infested tubers for next season as this will serve as source of infestation, sort them out for sale or consumption  
- Ensure sufficiently long fallow period between yam croppings  
- Remove alternative host plants such as false yam, nutgrass and water lilies from the site  
- Remove alternative host plants such as false yam and other edible root crops | - Additional relevant crops: sweet potato, water lilies, nutgrass, cocoyam  
- Yam beetles usually migrate from the breeding sites (swampy areas) to the yam farms where both adults and larvae feed on tubers  
- Monitor the movement of adult beetles from June to October by installing light traps in yam farm (1 traps/100m²)  
- Take direct control action when an average of 2 beetles are found using the light trap | - Use light traps hunged in a tripod and container with water placed below them to trap and kill the migrating beetles  
- Dust yam sets with ash during storage to repel and reduce population of beetles in barns | - When using a pesticide or botanical, always wear protective clothing and follow the instructions on the product label.  
- Do not use chemicals with the same mode of action year after year as this can lead to resistance. Always consult the most recent list of registered pesticides of MOFA, Ghana  
- Treat yam sets with neem seed extract Rate: 1 match box of dry seed/1 litre of water.  
- Dip yam sets in insecticide solution (Deltamethrin + Pyrethroid) Rate: 66ml/11 litres. IRAC 3A, Contact. Treated sets can only be used as planting materials | - See general pesticide restrictions  
- WHO Class II (Moderately hazardous); Maximum 3 applications per season in the morning and later in the day. PHI 14 days. REI 24 hours. Eye and skin irritant. Highly toxic to bees and other non target arthropods. Toxic to aquatic organisms. Avoid using near water ways. |

---

**Ghana**

**CREATED/UPDATED:** March 2016  
**AUTHOR(S):** Benjamin K. Badji (University for Development Studies), Hannah Nuamah (PPRSD, MOFA) and Hannah Braimah (Council for Scientific and Industrial Research)  
**EDITED BY:** Plantwise

---

*Plantwise is a CABI-led global initiative  www.plantwise.org*