

Brinjal Shoot and Fruit Borer

Leucinodes orbonalis Shendi Pokharnari Ali

	Prevention	Monitoring	Direct Control	Direct Control	Restrictions		
<p>Drying of Terminal Shoot (Dead heart). Source: MSSRF</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid continuous cropping of brinjal crop. • Grow the varieties, pusa purple round, pusa purple long with long and narrow fruits in endemic areas. • In general, short and cylindrical varieties are more susceptible when compared to long and elongated varieties. • Adjust the time of transplanting at fourth week of June. • Intercropping with cowpea, coriander, black gram, green gram and vegetable cowpea as border crops can enhance the activity of Braconid parasitoid • Spray NSKE 50ml per 10 L water to avoid egg laying prior to flowering stage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor drying of shoots (dead heart) 45-50 days after transplanting • Observe the egg on the tender shoots • Observe the fruit bore holes with plugged excreta • Monitor for economic threshold level of 10% damaged shoots & fruits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove the affected terminal shoot showing boreholes. • Carry out shoot clipping at weekly intervals during vegetative phase • Install Lucin lure sex pheromone traps @ 5 traps/acre for early identification and destruction of the pest. • Encourage the activity of larval parasitoids: <i>Pristomerus testaceus</i>, <i>Cremastus flavoorbitalis</i> • Install one light trap (200W mercury vapour lamp) per hectare between 7-9 pm to catch the adults • Collect and destroy infested shoots and fruits with larvae. • Soil application of Neem cake @ 25 gm per plant 45 days after transplanting. • Spray azadiractin 0.03% @ 3ml/litre, from one month after transplanting at 15 days interval • Trichogramma chilonis 2 cc/acre release after 45 days after transplanting • <i>Bt</i> can also used: 250 gm/acre. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of personal protective equipment (PPEs) such as gloves, mask, goggles and keeping antidotes are mandatory by the spray applicators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phosalone: WHO Class II (Moderately hazardous) • Emamectin benzoate – not classified by WHO • Chlorotraniliprole - WHO Class U (Unlikely to present acute hazard in normal use) 		
<p>Damaged Fruit with borehole. Source: MSSRF</p>						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply Phosalone 35% EC @ 300 ml/acre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In case of severe infestation apply Emamectin benzoate 5% SG @ 50g / acre
<p>Pink Larva feeding inside the fruit Source: MSSRF</p>						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On severe infestation, foliar application of chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC @ 0.4 ml/litre. 	

India

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