

False codling moth on pepper

Cryptophlebia leucotreta



Adult false codling moth (Marja van der Straten, NVWA Plant Protection Service, Bugwood.org)



False codling moth larvae (Marja van der Straten, NVWA Plant Protection Service, Bugwood.org)



False codling moth damage on pepper (www.altusfood.com)

Prevention	Monitoring	Direct Control	Direct Control	Restrictions	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid growing pepper in close proximity to alternate host crops, e.g. cotton, tomatoes, okra, egg plants, pigeon pea and sweet potato • Use trap count information to determine if the moth will be a serious pest in your area; if numbers are high, consider planting elsewhere or planting an alternative crop • Plough before transplanting during the dry spell to expose the larvae/pupae to the natural enemies and extremes of heat • Minimize use of pesticides to conserve natural enemies like spiders, parasitic wasps, praying mantis, ants and birds • Gather and burn pepper sticks, stubbles and remaining fruits after harvest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Begin monitoring for false codling moths at seedling stage, scout weekly on plants for eggs and adults of moths • Eggs are spherical, flattened, 10-15 rows of toothed ribs, ranging from white, cream and dark brown. Larvae are green-brown with rows of dark bristled tubercles along their back • Search for larvae at the base of developing fruits and flower buds. Look for fruits or floral buds that have fallen to the ground and rosetted flowers and check for larvae • Use pheromone traps to attract male adults (1 trap for every 5 acres) and act if you trap more than 7 in one night • Take action when 5-10 caterpillars are observed or when 10% of plants examined contain eggs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay use of insecticides as long as possible to allow build-up of natural enemies e.g. Trichogramma, lacewing and pirate bugs • Hand pick and crush caterpillars at initial infestation, check early in the morning or late in the evening before they return into the fruit • Mix equal quantities of sawdust, bran and molasses with enough water to make the mixture sticky and spread around the base of the plants in the evenings • Drench at flowering and fruiting stages with Azadirachtin 0.03% (e.g. Nimbecidine EC, Nematech WG) to reduce infestation drastically 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When using a pesticide or botanical, always wear protective clothing and follow the instructions on the product label. 		
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spray foliage with acetamiprid product (e.g. Blast 60 EC, Golan 20% SP) at rate of 40-50g/l. Contact neonicotinoid IRAC group 4A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WHO class II - (moderately hazardous), 3 applications per season, PHI 5 days. skin irritants, harmful to bees and aquatic organisms. Do not use near water ways.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spray foliage with imidacloprid product (e.g. Confidor Super, Condor SL, Consider super 200 SL, Dimiprid 20SL) at rate of 200g/l. Systemic neonicotinoid IRAC group 4A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spray foliage with lambda cyhalothrin product (e.g. Conquer super 2.5 EC, Contihalothrin 2.5EC, Lambdaking 2.5EC) Contact and injected pyrethroid insecticide, IRAC group 3 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WHO class II - (moderately hazardous), 3 applications per season, PHI 5 days. skin irritants, toxic to non-target organisms (e.g. pollinators)



Ghana

CREATED/UPDATED: March 2016

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