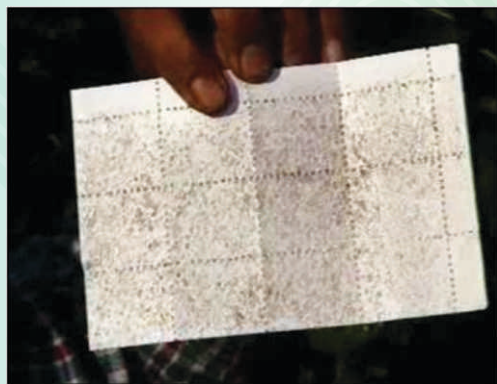


Biological

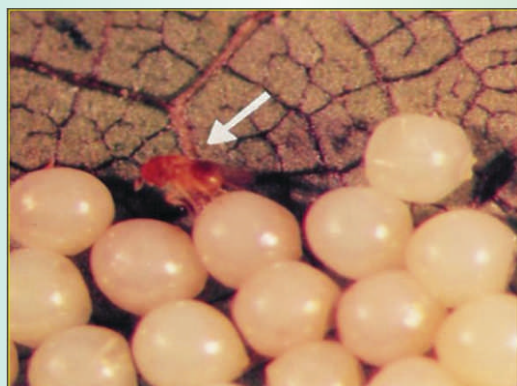
Release *Trichogramma chilonis* egg parasitoids @ 1 Tricho card/week for four



Tricho card



Fixing Tricho card



Trichogramma parasitizing on eggs

IPM schedule for leaf roller

Days	Activity to be taken up	Qty/acre/crop
15	Spray 0.07% DDVP (1 ml/1 lit water)	100 ml
18	Release Tricho card	1 card
25	Release Tricho card	1 card
32	Release Tricho card	1 card
39	Release Tricho card	1 card

Text

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INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT OF LEAF ROLLER



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INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT OF MULBERRY LEAF ROLLER, *Diaphania pulverulentalis*



Status

The leaf roller is reported to infest mulberry plantations in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. The infestation causes considerable reduction in leaf yield resulting in economic loss to sericulturists.

Period of occurrence

The infestation is observed on the onset of monsoon i.e. from June and lasts upto February. However, the peak period of infestation is from September to November.

Nature of damage and symptoms

- The target area of the leaf roller is the apical portion of the mulberry shoot.
- The young caterpillar binds the leaflets together by silky secretion and settles inside and devours the soft green tissues of the leaf surface.
- Grown up caterpillars feed on tender leaves and their faecal matter can be seen on the leaves.



Life cycle

Fecundity	: 80 – 150 eggs
Hatching	: 2-3 days
Larval duration	: 8-12 days
Pupal duration	: 7 – 9 days
Completes life cycle in	: 17-24 days



Management

Mechanical

- Deep ploughing and flood irrigation will kill the pupae present in the soil.
- Use light traps to attract and kill adults.

Chemical

Spray 0.076% DDVP (76% EC) 12-15 days after pruning (1 ml in 1 litre water).
Safety period: 10 days.

