ISSN : 2279-0454 April - June, 2020

COVID - 19 Issue

CAU Advisory



# MANAGEMENT OF FALL ARMY WORM (FAW) IN MAIZE

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Fall Armyworm (FAW) is a highly damaging pest of maize. The FAW is a polyphagous migratory lepidopteran pest causing significant damage to the crop. It has a very rapid spreading capacity. Nowadays, it is becoming a major threat in India as well as in North-eastern states. Proper quarantine measures should be strengthened to control the further entry of pests through a different medium.

## EXTENT OF DAMAGE: (Figs. 1 to 4)



Fig. 1 Larvae damage to initial stage



Fig. 2 Larvae make holes in leaves



Fig. 3 Larvae excreta on leaves



Fig. 4 Damage to reproductive stage

### INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT (IPM) STRATEGIES

 Monitoring: Installation of FAW pheromone traps @ 5 acre<sup>-1</sup> (Fig. 5) on or before germination of the crop to monitor pest and population build-up. If 3 moths are detected per trap spraying is recommended.



Fig. 5 Pheromone trap

- **2. Scouting:** Start scouting in "W" pattern in the field after leaving 3-4 outer rows as soon as maize seedlings emerge.
- **3.** Cultural control: Deep summer ploughing is recommended before sowing, and intercropping with pigeon pea/black gram/green gram and erection of bird perches @ 10 nos. acre<sup>-1</sup>.
- 4. Mechanical control:
  - Application of sand or ash into plantwhorl of affected maize plants (**Fig.** 6).
  - Hand picking (**Fig**. 7) and destruction of egg masses and neonate larvae in mass by crushing or immersing in kerosine water.



Fig. 6 Sand into plant whorl



Fig. 7 Hand picking

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## 5. Biological control: (Fig. 7 & 8)

- Increase the plant diversity by intercropping with pulses and ornamental flowering plants which help in build-up of natural enemies.
- Augmentative release of *Trichogramma* pretiosumor Telenomus remus@ 50,000 acre<sup>-1</sup> at weekly intervals or based on trap catch of 3 moths trap<sup>-1</sup>. Application of *Metarhizium* anisopliae talc formulation (1 × 108 cfu g<sup>-1</sup>) @ 5 g l<sup>-1</sup> at 15-25 days after sowing. Application of *Bacillus thuringiensis* v. kurstaki formulations @ 2 g l<sup>-1</sup> (or) 400 g acre<sup>-1</sup>.

### 6. Chemical control:

- Seed treatment with Cyantraniliprole 19.8% + Thiomethoxam 19.8% @ 4 ml kg<sup>-1</sup> of seed. At seedling stage spray 5% neem seed kernel extract (NSKE) or Azadirachtin 1500 ppm @ 5 ml l<sup>-1</sup> of water to kill eggs and neonate larvae.
- Mid-whorl stage, spray Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC @ 0.4 ml l<sup>-1</sup> or Spinetoram 11.7% SC @ 0.5 ml l<sup>-1</sup> of water.
- Late whorl stage, spray Emamectin benzoate 5% SG @ 0.4 ml l<sup>-1</sup>or Thiamethoxam 12.6% + lambda cyhalothrin 9.5% @ 0.25 ml l<sup>-1</sup> of water.



Fig. 8 Application M. anisopliae



Fig. 9 Release T. pretiosum

