

The Role of Integrated Pest Management in USAID's Feed the Future Initiative

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IPM Innovation Lab Host Countries

- Asia
 - Bangladesh
 - Nepal
 - Cambodia
 - Vietnam
- Africa
 - Ethiopia
 - Kenya
 - Tanzania





IPM IL RFAs for the New Program

- Exportable fruit crops Vietnam
- Parthenium biocontrol Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda
- Biodiversity and climate change Nepal
- Modeling of insect dispersal (Tuta absoluta and groundnut leafminer) – Africa, Asia
- Vegetable crops IPM Bangladesh, Cambodia, Nepal
- Rice IPM Cambodia
- Vegetable crops IPM Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania
- Rice, Maize and Chickpea IPM Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania



IPM Package for Tomato

- Seed or seedling treatment with *Trichoderma*, *Pseudomonas fluorescens*, and *Bacillus subtilis*
- Solarization of seed beds and greenhouses
- Use of VAM, neem cake and other organics
- Selecting virus-resistant varieties
- Grafting on resistant rootstock for bacterial wilt, *Fusarium* and others
- Staking and mulching
- Yellow sticky traps for thrips, leafminers etc.
- Pheromone traps for Helicoverpa and Spodoptera
- Host-free period and rogueing for control of virus diseases
- Use of Biopesticides such as neem
- Use of microbial pesticides such as NPV, *Metarhizium*, and *Beauveria*



Coconut pith/dust use in Vegetable seedling production











Trichoderma – a Beneficial Fungus

- Its use became very popular in Asia.
- IPM Innovation Lab conducted 3 workshops.
- Planning to introduce this technology into the African countries.









Trichoderma Production in Bangladesh



Trichoderma Production Facility



Trichoderma Packages for Market



Women producing Trichoderma in their backyard



Tricho-leachate



Eggplant and tomato grafting in Bangladesh





•Eggplant yield ↑ 249% in Bangladesh

Income ↑ 305% in Bangladesh

•Technology transferred from Bangladesh to Ohio

•Technology transferred to India, Nepal, Philippines, Uganda, Indonesia, Mali, Senegal, Honduras and Kenya



Bacterial wilt and soil borne pathogen control

- Grafting eggplant and tomato on resistant root stock Bangladesh, Philippines, India, Nepal, Uganda, Kenya, Honduras
- Grafting watermelon and cantaloupe on pumpkin rootstock for soil borne disease resistance – South and Southeast Asia
- Grafting naranjilla on resistant rootstock, Solanum hirtum– Ecuador
- Grafting tree tomato on Solanum auriculatum and Nicotiana glauca -Ecuador





Pheromones for monitoring insect pests



Wota-T













IPM practice in bitter melon crop in Bangladesh

- Application of compost with Trichoderma
- Setting up cuelure traps
- Setting up mashed sweet melon traps
- Picking disposal of fruit fly infested fruits
- Release of parasitoids

Area-wide management of melon fly





Cuelure trap Mashed sweet melon trap



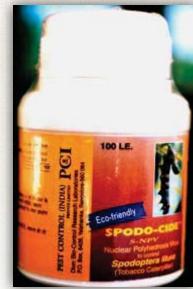


NPVs for Spodoptera & Helicoverpa











Production of Parasitoids in Bangladesh









Biocontrol Agents Production in Honduras



Predaceous mite collection in the lab



Orius bug production



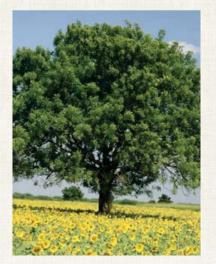
Predaceous mite production





Neem Products

Neem Tree



Neem Flowers



Neem seed extract production

Neem Insecticide





Peanut bud necrosis virus of tomato

- Transmitted by thrips
- Common in India
- Rogueing is effective in controlling this virus



Peanut bud necrosis virusinfected tomato



Unrogued field



Rogued field



FEEDIFUTURE Gemini virus

Gemini virus control in tomato

Healthy tomato

Virus infected tomato

Tomato yellow leaf curl virus transmitted by white flies primarily *Bemisia tabaci*



Field without host free period

Field with host free period

Host free period for 3 months is effective in reducing the incidence







Pests of Amaranthus

Beat webworm:

- Spoladea recurvalis (Lep., Pyralidae)
 Weevils:
- Hypolixus pr. haerens (Col., Curculionidae)
- Gasteroclisus pr. rhomboidalis (Col., Curculionidae)
- Neocleonus sannio (Col., Curculionidae)







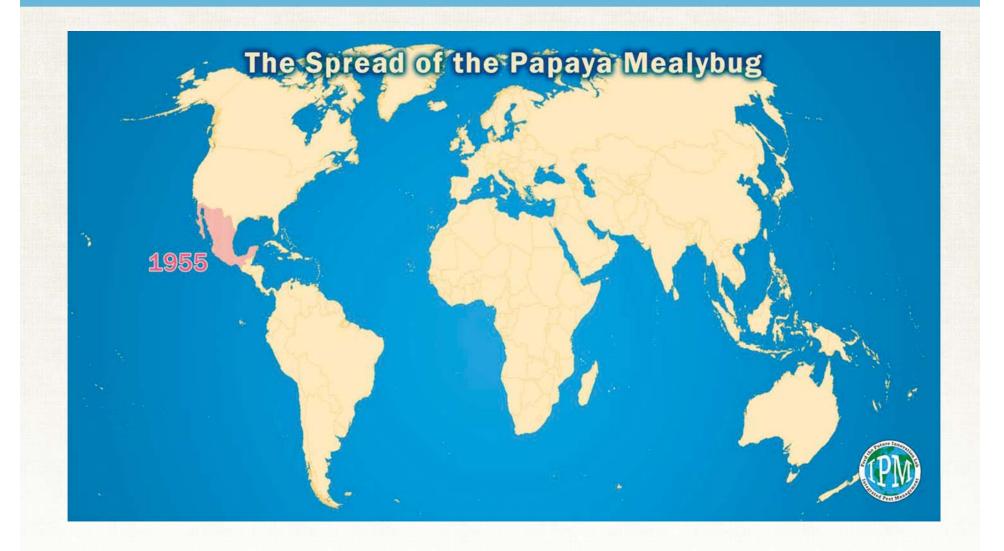
An Invasive Pest, Papaya Mealybug

Origin: Mexico
Spread:

1990s – Caribbean, Florida and South America
2001-5 – Micronesia and Hawaii
2008-9 – India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Sri Lanka.
2010-11 – Re Union Island, Ghana, Benin, Nigeria
2014 – Tanzania, Mauritius, Mozambique









Acerophagus papayae, introduced for control of papaya mealybug in India, resulted in a benefit of \$500 Million to 1.34 Billion











Acerophagus papayae searching the papaya mealybug for egg laying



Tuta absoluta

A native of South America. Introduced to Spain in 2006. Now it has spread in Europe, Mediterranean, Middle East, West and East Africa . Nov. 2014 – Reached India.





Tuta absoluta in Eastern Africa

Recorded in Kenya, Tanzania and India in 2014

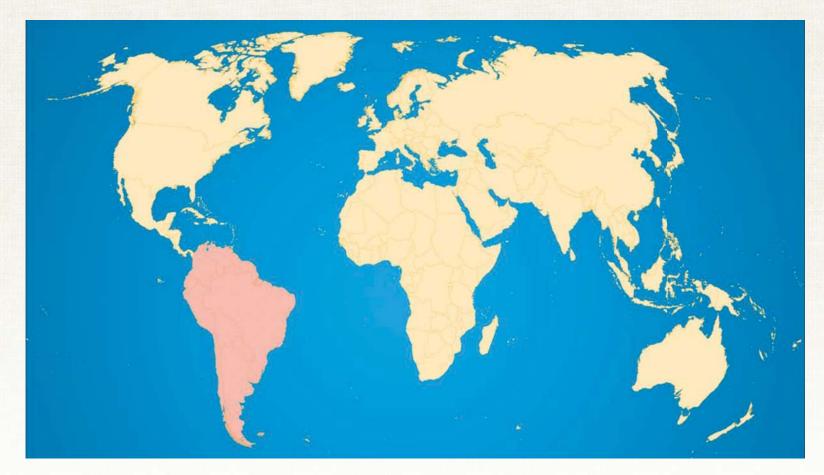




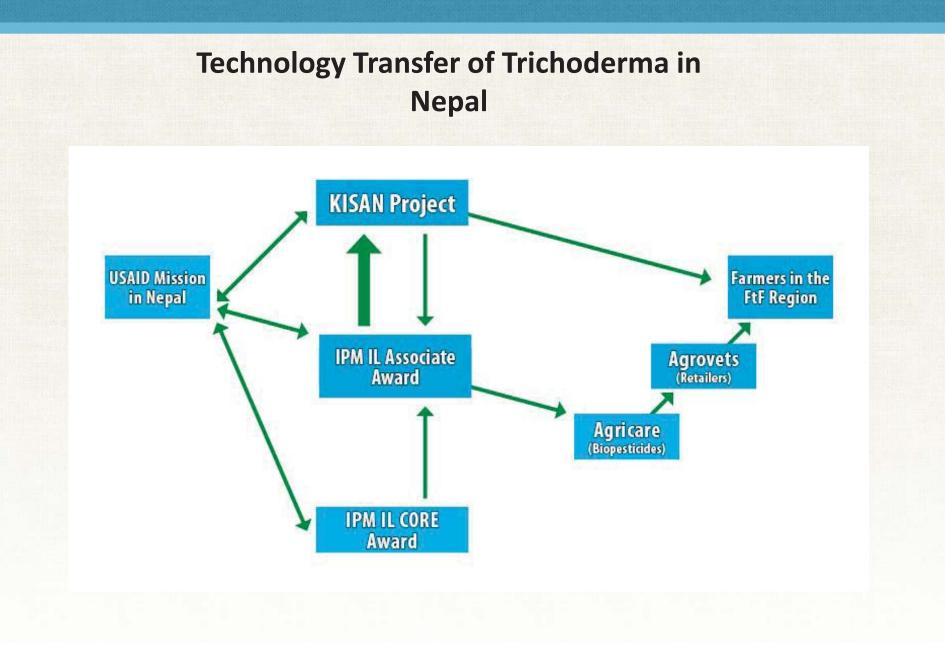




Spread of Tuta absoluta









Groundnut leafminer

Groundnut leafminer

- A native of Asia
- Introduced to Uganda in 1996
- Now covered East and South Africa
- IPM IL is working with Peanut and Mycotoxin IL.
- IPM IL issued a RFA to model spread of this insect in Africa









Spread of Groundnut leafminer





Pearl millet headminer damage in Niger





Augmentative parasitoid releases

 Parasitoids cultured in jute bags and dispersed in millet fields



 A set of I5 bags are used to cover 5km² area







Thank You