

Pest of Guava

Major Pest

1.	Tea Mosquitp Bug	<i>Helopeltis antonii</i>
2.	Fruitfly	<i>Bactrocera(Dacus) diversus</i>
3.	Fruit Borer	<i>Virachola(Duodorix) Isocrates, Rapala varuna</i>
4.	Mealy Bug	<i>Ferrisia virgata, Maconellicoccus hirsutus</i>
5.	Spiraling Whitefly	<i>Aleurodicus Dispersus</i>
6.	Bark Catepillar	<i>Indarbela tetraonis</i>
7.	Scarlet Mite	<i>Brevipapulus phoenicus</i>
8.	Castor capsule borer	<i>Conogethes punctiferalis</i>

Minor Pest

9.	Aphids	<i>Aphis gossypii</i>
10.	Guava Scale	<i>Chloropulvinaria psidii</i>
11.	Whitefly	<i>Aleurotuberculatus psidii</i>
12.	Thrips	<i>Selenothrips rubrocinctus</i>

1. Tea mosquito bug: *Helopeltis antonii*

Host range: Guava, cashew, tea, moringa, neem

Damage symptoms

- Adults and nymphs feed on petioles tender shoots and leaf veins causing necrotic lesions, coalesce to form patches.
- On foliage, brownish-black necrotic patches appear, and resin exudes from feeding punctures.
- Blisters and scales / rusty corky growth /scab formation on fruits, widespread drying of shoots, inflorescence and flowers and shedding of fruits is witnessed.

Management

- Undertake pruning to regulate the shade to facilitate proper penetration of sunlight inside the canopy.
- Monocrotophos 36 WSC @ 2.5 L in 1500 – 2000 L water per ha at new flush formation.
- Spray endosulfan 35 EC or carbaryl 50 WP @ 2.5 kg in 1500 2000 L water per ha + Urea 3% at flower initiation again at fruiting time.

2. Fruit fly: *Bactrocera diversus*



Host range: Guava, Tomato and other commercial fruits.

Damage symptoms

- The infested fruits show small cavities with dark greenish punctures and when cut open, the wriggling maggots are seen inside.
- The infestation causes rotting and dropping of fruits.

Management

- Spray fenvalerate 20 EC 1 L or endosulfan 35 EC or malathion 50 EC 2 L in 1500 – 2000 L of water per ha.
- Rake the soil around the tree and apply lindane dust 1.3 D @ 25 kg per ha.

3. Fruit borer *Virachola*

Host range: Aonla, apple, ber, citrus, guava, litchi, loquat, peach, mulberry, pear, sapota, tamarind.

Damage symptoms

- Larvae bore inside the developing fruits and feed on pulp and seeds just before the rind exhibiting round bore holes on fruit.
- Infested fruits are also attacked by bacteria and fungi, which ultimately fall off and give an offensive smell

4. Castor capsule borer: *Conogethes punctiferalis*

Host range: Cardamom, castor, jack, guava

Damage

- Larva bores into the young fruits which dry up and fall prematurely, bore holes plugged with excreta.

Management

- Use light trap 1/HA to monitor the activity of adults.
- Spray malathion 50 EC at 3 L or endosulfan 3 L or dimethoate 30 EC 3 L in 1500 – 2000 L water per ha, two rounds, one at flower formation and next at fruit set.

5. Mealy bug: *Ferrisia virgata*, *Maconellicoccus hirsutus*



Host range: Grapevine, Hibiscus, mulberry, guava, custard apple, okra, tamarind and glyricidia.

Damage symptoms

- Both nymphs and adults suck sap that results in crinkling and yellowing of leaves and rotting of fruit.

Management

- Debark the stem and swab with methylparathion @ 1 ml /L to minimize the population
- Spray dichlorvas 1.0 L or chlorpyriphos 1.25 L or buprofezin 25 SC 1.0-1.5 L or methomyl 40 SP 1.25 kg with 500 L water/ha.
- Release Australian lady bird beetle *Cryptoleamus montrouzieri* @ 2500 – 3750 per ha

6. Spiraling whitefly: *Aleurodicus disperses*



Host range

- It is found on 128 plants including guava, cassava, cotton, chillies, tomato, brinjal, bhendi, papaya, crotons and weeds such as *Euphorbia*, *Corchorus*, *Eclipta*, *Vernonia*, *Vicoa*, *Acalypha*, *Alternanthera*, *Amaranthus*, *Convolvulus*, *Abutilon* etc

Management

- Spray Fish oil rosin soap (FORS) 25g/L or NSKE 5% or neem oil 0.03% 1ml/l or phosalone 35 EC 3 L or triazophos 40 EC 3 L or acephate 75 SP 1.5 kg in 1500 -2000 L per ha., two to three times based on the incidence.



- Avoid using synthetic pyrethroids and extending crop growth.
- Conserve spiraling whitefly parasitoids, *Encarsia haitiensis* and *E. guadeloupae*.

7. Bark caterpillar: *Indarbela tetraonis*

Host range: Mango, guava, zizyphus, litchi, orange, pomegranate, bauhinia, loquat, mulberry, moringa, rose, guava and eugenia.

Damage symptoms

- Young trees succumb to the attack. Caterpillars bore into the trunk or junction of branches make zig zag galleries. Presence of gallery made from silk and frass is the key symptom.
- They remain hidden in the tunnel during daytime, come out at night and feed on the bark. Under severe infestation, flow of sap is hindered, plant growth arrested, and fruit formation is drastically reduced.

Management

- Kill the caterpillars by inserting an iron spike into the tunnels.
- Injecting ethylene glycol and kerosene oil in the ratio of 1:3 into the tunnel by means of a syringe and then seal the opening of the tunnel with mud.
- Dip a small piece of cotton in any of the fumigants, like chloroform or petrol or kerosene, introduce into the tunnel and seal the opening with clay or mud.

8. Scarlet Mite: *Brevipalpus phoenicis*

- Mite lays eggs on stalks of fruits, calyx and leaves.
- Both nymphs and adults suck the cell sap from fruits which results in browning of nodal regions and appearance of brown patches on calyx and surface of fruits.
- In severe infestation, these symptoms cover the entire surface of fruits leading to splitting of fruits. Life cycle completed in 22 days.

Management

- Collect and destroy the damaged plant parts.
- Spray wettable sulphur 3 kg or dicofol 2 L in 1500 – 2000 L of water per ha.