

Chipku[®]

INSECT TRAP



BRINJAL SHOOT AND FRUIT BORER



Host crop:

orbonalis is essentially, encouraging mainly on eggplant Brinjal; in any case, different plants having a place with family Solanaceae are accounted for to be hosts of this pest. In the region of worldwide eggplant development,



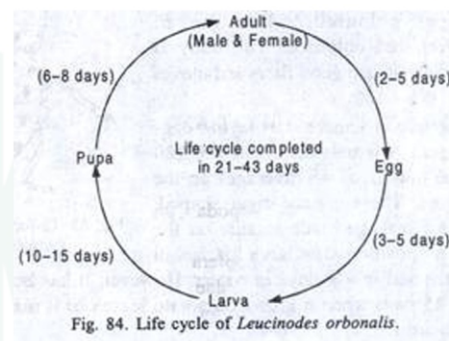
Damage: It is the most important and destructive pest of brinjal in India. Sometimes, it also seriously infests potatoes. Damage to the plant is caused mainly by the larvae, which bores through the terminal part of the mid rib of large leaves and tender shoots to cause “dead hearts”.

Later on it also enters into flowers buds and fruits. It plugs the entry hole by its excreta. The infested terminal shoots and fruits ultimately drop out. The pest can cause 70 -100% damage to the brinjal crops and up to 40% damage to the tomato crops.



Life Cycle: The adult female, after copulation, lay about 250 eggs within two to five days of their emergence. The eggs are laid singly on the surface of the tender leaves, shoot or fruits of the host plant during March-April. The eggs are white and flat in appearance.

Within 3 to 5 days larvae hatches out from the eggs. The larva enters the plant tissues immediately after their hatching and after five moultings it becomes fully matured. The fully grown larva is stout, The body bears wart all over the body through which hairs protrudes out. Larval period last for about 10-15 days. The matured larva comes out of the host tissues and forms pupa among the fallen leaves or on the surface of stem and fruits of the host plant. Pupation occurs inside a grey, tough cocoon. The pupal stage lasts for 6 to 8 days, after which adult appears. The adult moths live for two to five day. The life cycle is completed in 21-43 days. There are five overlapping generations in their active phase in a year. During winter the larvae hibernates inside the soil.

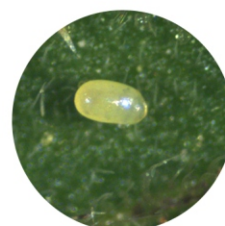


ADULT:-

The adult is a little white moth with 40-sectioned radio wires and having spots on forewings of 20 to 22 mm spread. Emerging adults are generally found on the lower leaf surfaces following development or covering up under the leaves inside the plant extension



Adult



Egg

EGGS: Oviposition happens amid the night and eggs are laid independently on the lower urface of the young leaves, green stems, bloom buds, or calyces of the leafy foods of eggs laid by a female shift from 80 to be that as it may, announced as high as 260. The eggs are laid in the early hours of the mornings separately or in the bunches on the ventral surface of the leaves .

Larvae :

The larval period keeps going 12 - 15 days amid summer and 14 - 22 days amid winter season. Larvae go through no less than five instars and there are reports of the presence of six larval instars. Sandanayake and Edirisinghe contemplated the larval conveyance on develop eggplant. They discovered first instars in bloom buds and blossoms, second instar in all susceptible plant parts, third and fourth instars in shoots and for the most part in fruits. Usually, the extent of the main instar larvae is under 1mm long, the last instar larvae is 15 – 18 mm long.

Pupa: The full-developed larvae leave the swarmed shoots and pupate in the dried shoots and leaves or in plant refuse and debris fallen on the ground inside intense luxurious covers. There were confirmations of quality of cases at soil profundities of 1 to 3 cm. They pupate at first glance they touch first. The pupal period keeps going 6 to 17 days contingent on temperature. It is 7 - 10 days amid summer, while it is 13 - 15 days amid winter season. The shading and surface of the case coordinates the surroundings making it hard to distinguish.

Control method:

Insect Sex Pheromone Technology: It is the process of attraction, and trapping the insect those damages to crops.

Per Acre recommendation: 6 To 8 Traps for Monitory & 8 to 12 traps for Mass Trapping.

Benefits:

- Cost Effective
- User Friendly
- Attract Targeted pest only
- Non toxic.
- Weather Proof long Lasting
- Decrease insecticide use so recommended for organic farming

Features:

- Up to 45 + days field life
- Result oriented product
- User friendly Application
- Leak Proof Pouch Design

Pest Scientific name: *Leucinodes Orbonalis*

Lure name: Chipku *Luecinodes orbonalis* Lure

Suitable trap for Lure: Water trap



Larva



Pupa

