

# AGROECOLOGY LEARNING CIRCLE (ALC)

## NATURAL PEST MANAGEMENT



# Agroecology Learning Circle (ALC) experiment (1)

## VILLAGES INVOLVED:

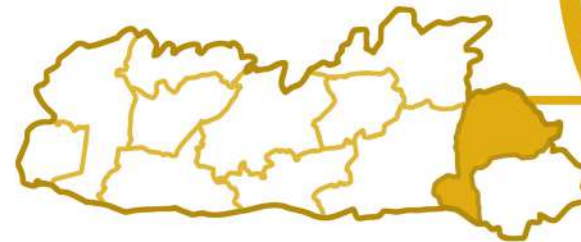
Mulum, Mukhap and Looksi (West Jaintia Hills)

## PROBLEM:

White grub infestation in maize

## SOLUTION:

Mixing the seeds of maize with wood ash



White grub

## METHOD:

1. Select healthy and good quality maize cobs saved from the previous harvest.
2. Remove the maize seeds in a bowl and add water till all the seeds are covered. Soak for 3 nights to allow for germination.
3. On the fourth day, drain the water.
4. Collect wood ash from the kitchen the night before sowing.
5. Mix soil thoroughly with the wood ash collected. For 1 kg of seeds, 0.5 kg of wood ash is used.
6. Add farmyard manure or cowdung into the pit designated for sowing and then the seeds are sown and covered with soil.



Wood ash



Maize

\*Maize can be intercropped with beans



## Agroecology Learning Circle (ALC) experiment (2)

### VILLAGES INVOLVED:

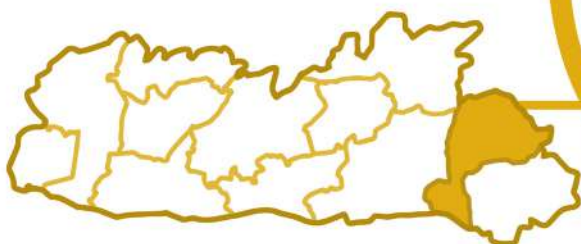
Mulum, Mukhap and looksi (West Jaintia Hills)

### PROBLEM:

White grub infestation in beans

### SOLUTION:

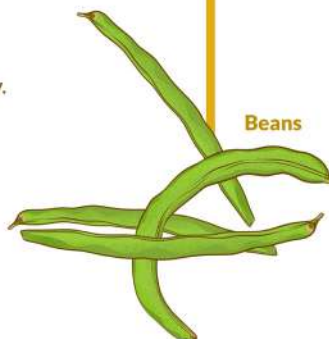
Mixing the seeds of beans with wood ash



White grub



Wood ash



Beans

### METHOD:

1. Select healthy and good quality beans pods saved from the previous harvest.
2. Remove the beans seeds from the pod in a bowl.
3. Collect wood ash from the kitchen a night before sowing.
4. Prepare a paste of ash and water. For 1 kg seeds, 0.5 kg wood ash is used.
5. Mix the beans thoroughly with the ash paste and sow on the same day.
6. Add farmyard manure or cowdung into the pit designated for sowing and then the seeds are sown and covered with soil.

\*Beans can be intercropped with maize

## Agroecology Learning Circle (ALC) experiment (3)

### VILLAGES INVOLVED:

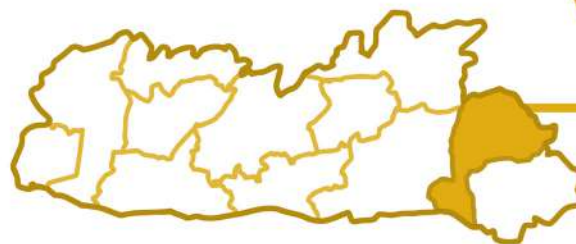
Mulum, Mukhap and looksi (West Jaintia Hills)

### PROBLEM:

Armyworm infestation in maize and beans

### SOLUTION:

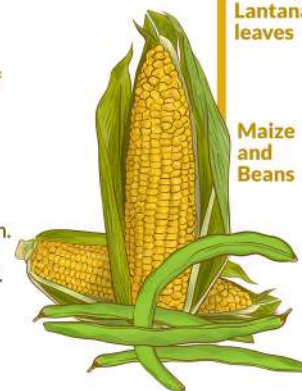
Spraying with concoction of tobacco leaves, chillies, garlic, onion and latana leaves



Armyworm



Tobacco leaves, Chillies, Garlic, Onion, Lantana leaves



Maize and Beans

### METHOD:

1. Take 0.25 kg of tobacco leaves, garlic, chillies, onion and latana leaves each and chop into small pieces.
2. Grind all the ingredients into a paste.
3. Transfer the paste to a bucket containing 20 l of water and stir well.
4. Cover the solution and keep aside for 15 days.
5. On the 16th day, filter the liquid into a new bucket and transfer it into bottles.\*
6. Dilute the concoction with water. If the infestation is low then 1 l of the biopesticide is diluted in 10 l water. If the infestation is high, 1 l of the biopesticide is diluted in 5 l water.
7. Transfer to a knapsack sprayer.
8. Spray on the plants before tasseling only. The best time to spray is during the morning or evening. Avoid spraying during the rainy season.
9. Spray before tasseling stage for maize and before flowering for beans.

\* Keep the solution away from direct sunlight. This can be stored for 6 months. The substrate can be included in the compost.

## Agroecology Learning Circle (ALC) experiment (4)

### VILLAGES INVOLVED:

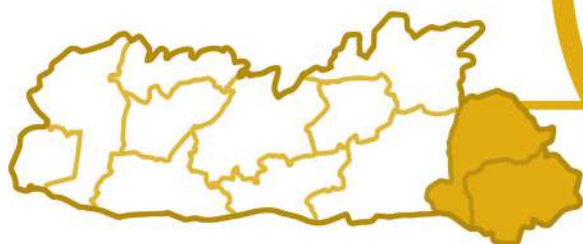
Mynso B, Mynso A, Thadmuthlong C, Ksehrynchang, Larnai, Madur (West Jaintia Hills) and Cham Cham (East Jaintia Hills)

### PROBLEM:

White grub infestation in maize

### SOLUTION:

Mixing the seeds of maize with turmeric powder



White grub



Turmeric powder



Maize

### METHOD:

1. Select healthy and good quality maize cobs saved from the previous harvest.
2. Remove the maize seeds in a bowl and add water till all the seeds are covered.
3. Soak for 3 nights to allow for germination.
4. On the fourth day, drain the water.
5. Mix the seeds thoroughly with turmeric powder. For 2 kg of seeds, 0.25 kg of turmeric is used.
6. Dig a pit into the land prepared for sowing.
7. Add farmyard manure or cowdung into the pit and then sow the seeds and cover with soil.

## Agroecology Learning Circle (ALC) experiment (5)

### VILLAGES INVOLVED:

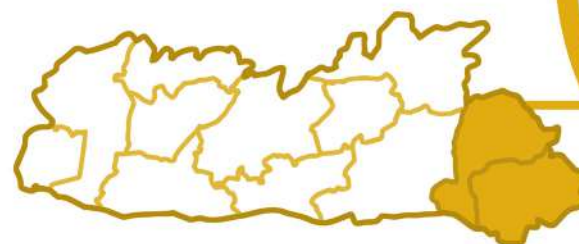
Mynso B, Mynso A, Thadmuthlong C, Ksehrynchang, Larnai, Madur (West Jaintia Hills) and Cham Cham (East Jaintia Hills)

### PROBLEM:

White grub infestation in beans

### SOLUTION:

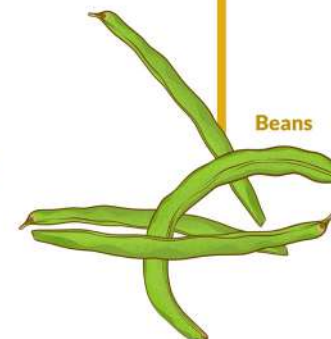
Mixing the seeds of beans with turmeric powder



White grub



Turmeric powder



Beans

### METHOD:

1. Select healthy and good quality beans pods saved from the previous harvest.
2. Remove beans in a bowl and add turmeric powder. For 2 kg seeds, 0.25 kg turmeric powder is used.
3. Add water and mix thoroughly.
4. Sow on the same day.
5. Dig a pit into the land prepared for sowing.
6. Add farmyard manure or cowdung into the pit and sow the seed and cover with soil.

# Agroecology Learning Circle (ALC) experiment (6)

**VILLAGES INVOLVED:**

Mynso B, Mynso A, Thadmuthlong C, Ksehryngchang, Larnai, Madur (West Jaintia Hills) and Cham Cham (East Jaintia Hills)

**PROBLEM:**

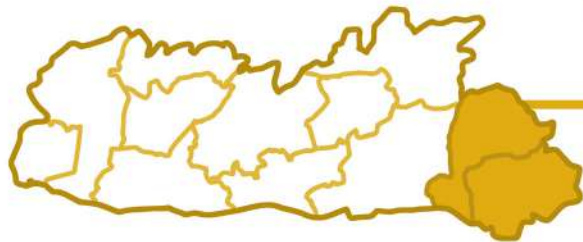
Armyworm infestation in maize, beans and turmeric

**SOLUTION:**

Using solution of lime powder and tobacco leaves



Armyworm



Lime powder and Tobacco leaves



Maize Beans and Turmeric

**METHOD:**

1. Take 0.25 kg of tobacco leaves and chop.
2. Soak it in 2.5 l of water for 2 days.
3. On the third day, strain the water and pour it into a bucket.
4. Add 1 tsp of lime powder to the tobacco water and stir well.
5. Transfer the solution to a sprayer.
6. Spray on the plants once a week either in the morning or evening.

*Avoid spraying during rainy days or when the leaves are wet.*

*Sprays should start before tasseling stage for maize and for beans before flowering*

# Agroecology Learning Circle (ALC) experiment (7)

**VILLAGES INVOLVED:**

Mynso B, Mynso A, Thadmuthlong C, Ksehryngchang, Larnai, Madur (West Jaintia Hills) and Cham Cham (East Jaintia Hills)

**PROBLEM:**

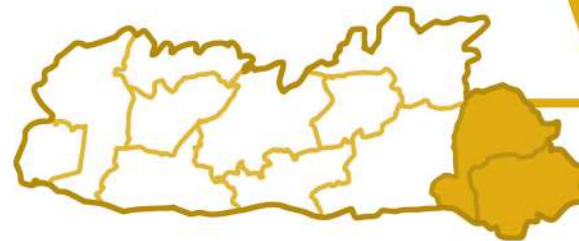
White grub infestation in turmeric

**SOLUTION:**

Adding salt to the soil prior to planting



White grub

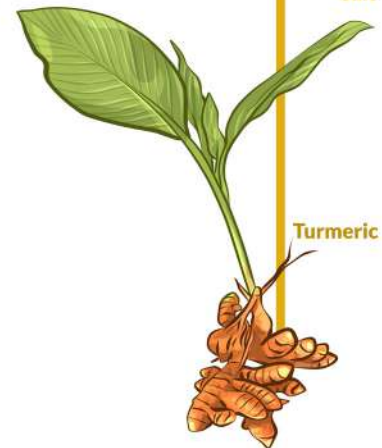


**METHOD:**

1. Clear the land selected for sowing.
2. Evenly add salt to the soil and leave it for a day. For 250 sq. ft area, 2 kg of salt is used.
3. The next day, plough the soil and leave for one week.
4. After one week, prepare the soil for sowing.
5. Sow the turmeric rhizome, add manure and cover with soil.



Salt



Turmeric



## Agroecology Learning Circle (ALC) experiment (8)

### VILLAGES INVOLVED:

Lumtrep, Ksehrynchang, Larnai, Sohmynting and Madur (West Jaintia Hills)

### PROBLEM:

White grub infestation in potato

### SOLUTION:

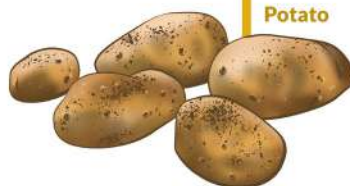
Application of crushed egg shells into the soil



White grub



Crushed egg shells



Potato

### METHOD:

1. Collect egg shells all year long and store them in a bucket or in a pit dug in the garden.
2. Crush the collected eggshells into fine grains.
3. Before sowing, mix the crushed egg shells with farmyard manure in a container.
4. Prepare the land and pits for planting potatoes.
5. Add a handful of the mixed crushed egg shells into the pits.
6. Sow the potato into the pit and cover with soil.

## Agroecology Learning Circle (ALC) experiment (9)

### VILLAGES INVOLVED:

Lumtrep, Ksehrynchang, Larnai, Sohmynting and Madur (West Jaintia Hills)

### PROBLEM:

White grub infestation in ginger

### SOLUTION:

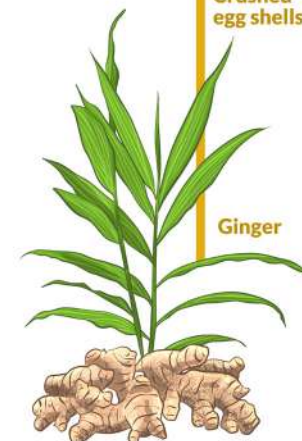
Application of crushed egg shells into the soil



White grub



Crushed egg shells



Ginger

### METHOD:

1. Collect egg shells all year long and store them in a bucket or in a pit dug in the garden.
2. Crush the collected eggshells into fine grains.
3. Before sowing, mix the crushed egg shells with farmyard manure in a container.
4. Prepare the land and pits for planting potatoes.
5. Add a handful of the mixed crushed egg shells into the pits.
6. Place the ginger rhizome in the same alignment into the pit. Cover with soil.  
*For 40 kg of ginger, about 1 kg of egg shells are used.*

## Agroecology Learning Circle (ALC) experiment (10)

### VILLAGES INVOLVED:

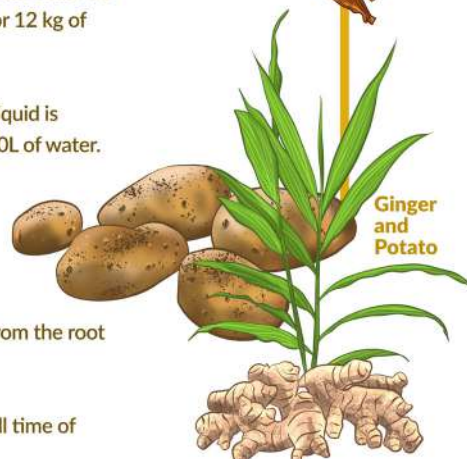
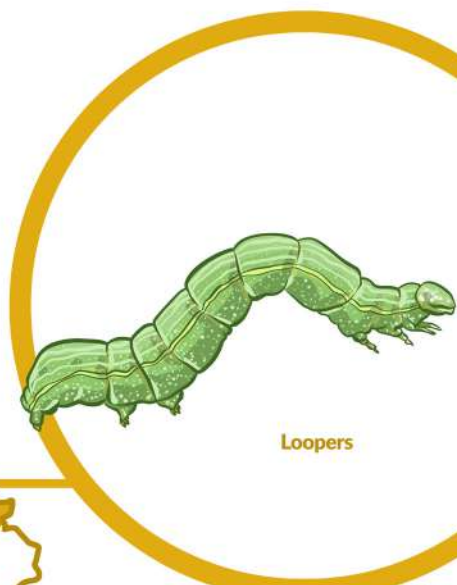
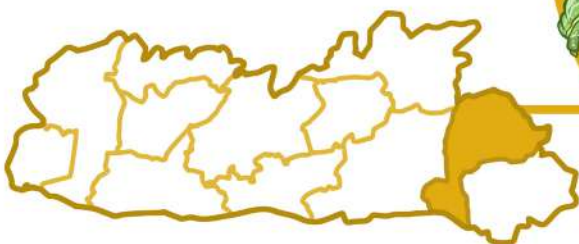
Lumtrep, Ksehryngchang, Larnai, Sohmynting, Madur (West Jaintia Hills)

### PROBLEM:

Loopers of ginger and potato

### SOLUTION:

Application of a solution of tobacco leaves



### METHOD:

1. Prepare this solution when the ginger or potato plant starts to bear leaves.
2. Soak 0.25g of tobacco leaf for 2 nights in a 3L bucket. Add water till the tobacco leaves dissolved. This amount is enough for 12 kg of potato and ginger.
3. The next day the tobacco leaves are removed and the liquid is transferred to a separate bucket or into a sprayer in a 10L of water.
4. Spray on the leaves of potato or ginger plant.
5. Spraying is done either in the morning or evening.
6. If the plant is unhealthy, spray once a week starting from the root zone, stem and leaves.
7. Spray only once in a month when the plant is healthy till time of harvest.

## Agroecology Learning Circle (ALC) experiment (11)

### VILLAGES INVOLVED:

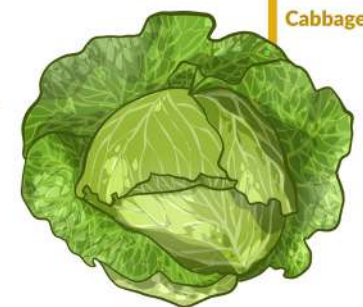
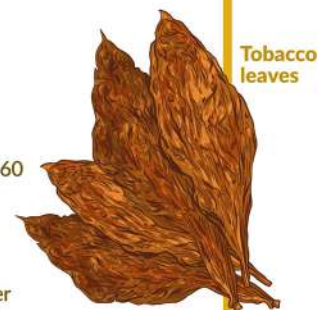
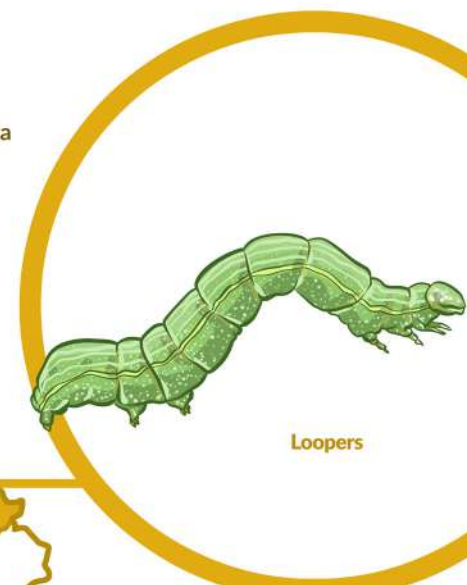
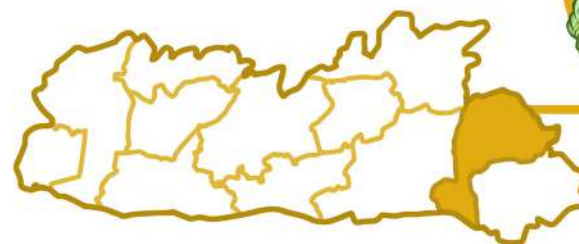
Sohmynting, Namdong, longliwit, Madur (West Jaintia Hills)

### PROBLEM:

Loopers on cabbage

### SOLUTION:

Application of a solution of tobacco leaves (duma mutia)



### METHOD:

1. Take 0.25 kg of tobacco leaves and soak in 5L of water for 3 nights.
2. On the fourth day, drain out the liquid. Dilute with 5L of water and make up the volume to 10L. This quantity is enough for spraying on 60 cabbage plants.
3. Transfer the solution into a sprayer and spray on the lower and upper sides of cabbage leaves.
4. Spraying is done once a week either in the morning or evening.

## Agroecology Learning Circle (ALC) experiment (12)

### VILLAGES INVOLVED:

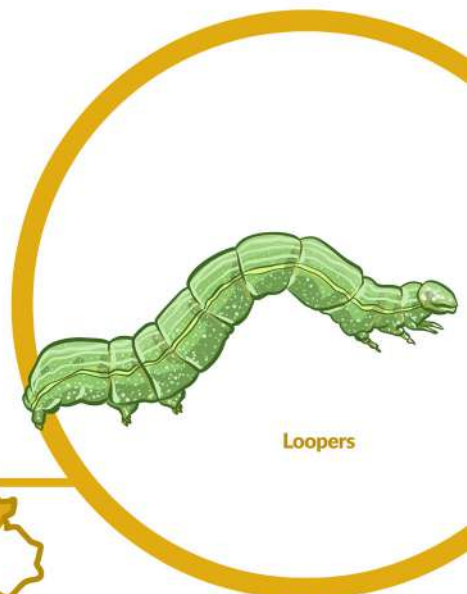
Mustem, Moosakhia, Samanong and Mupyut (West Jaintia Hills)

### PROBLEM:

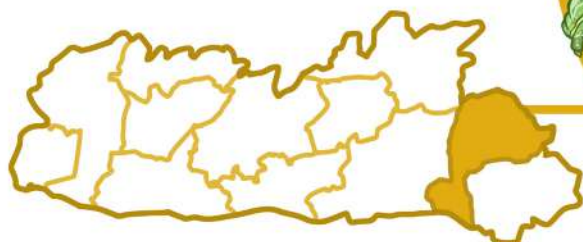
Loopers in potato and beans

### SOLUTION:

Application of a solution of tobacco leaves



Loopers

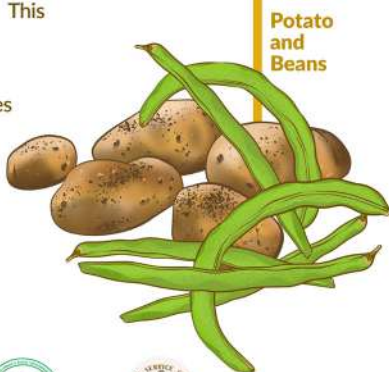


### METHOD:

1. Select four garlic bulbs and prepare a coarse paste using a mortar and pestle.
2. Take 10 tobacco leaves and soak in water.
3. Add the garlic paste and make the volume to 2L with water. Mix thoroughly and allow to stand for one day.
4. On the following day, filter the solution and transfer to a sprayer. This is enough for spraying of 5 kilos of planting material.
5. Spraying is done twice a week when the crop starts bearing leaves either in the morning or evening.
6. This solution is then applied only when there are signs of looper infestation of the crop.



Tobacco leaves



Potato and Beans

## Agroecology Learning Circle (ALC) experiment (13)

### VILLAGES INVOLVED:

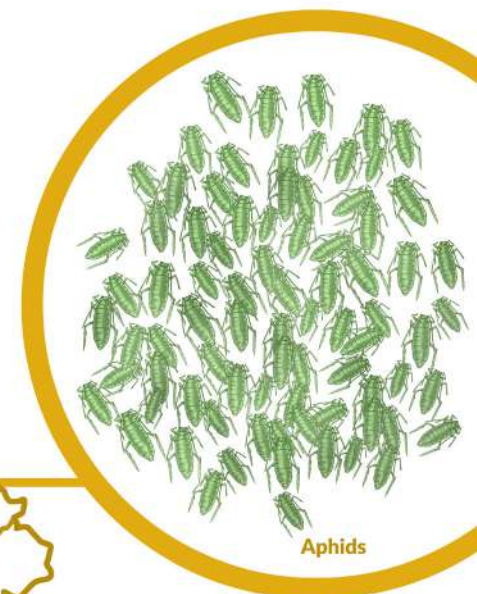
Mawrynkang, Nongtyrlaw, Umngei, Pahamshiken, Mawiong (Ri-Bhoi)

### PROBLEM:

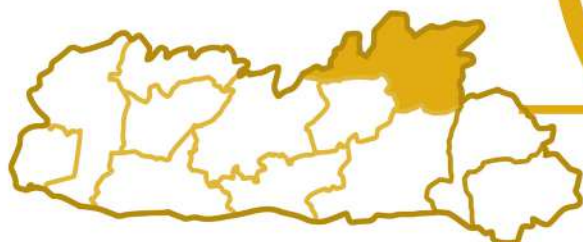
Aphids in beans

### SOLUTION:

Application of solution of tobacco leaves, duma mutia



Aphids

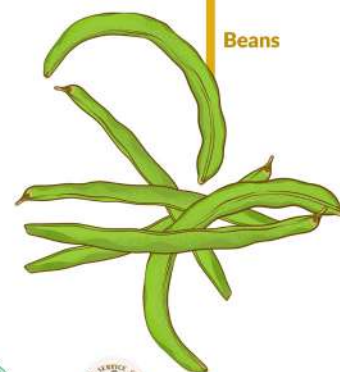


### METHOD:

1. Select healthy seeds for planting.
2. Prepare the plot for sowing. In each pit add farm yard manure. Sow the seeds and cover with soil.
3. When the seeds begin to germinate, prepare the biopesticides.
4. Take 10 Liters of water in a bucket and soak three tobacco leaves. To this add 2 teaspoons of duma mutia and stir. Allow to stand for 3-4 days. This quantity is sufficient for 30 bean plants.
5. On the fourth day, drain out the tobacco leaves and duma mutia and transfer the liquid to a sprayer.
6. Spray thoroughly on the parts of the plants either in the morning or evening.
7. Spraying is done thrice a month until the fruit are ready to harvest.



Tobacco leaves



Beans

## Agroecology Learning Circle (ALC) experiment (14)

### VILLAGES INVOLVED:

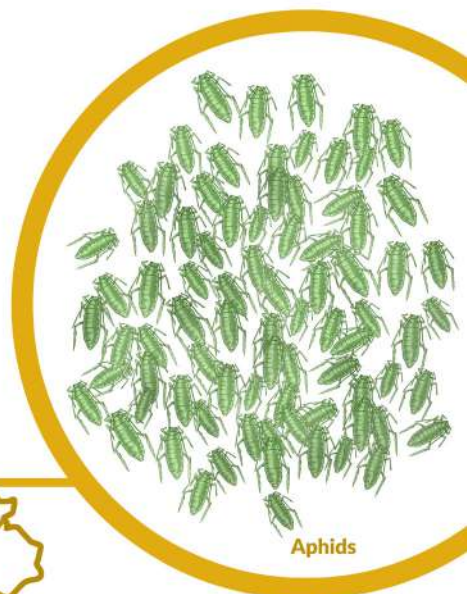
Pahambir, Mawphrew, Nongkrah (Ri-Bhoi)

### PROBLEM:

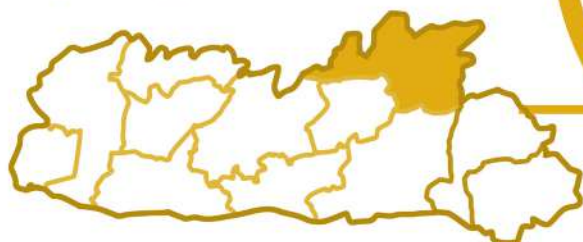
Orange Tree Borer

### SOLUTION:

Application of wood ash and inserting twigs in feeding holes on the stem/trunk



Aphids



### METHOD:

1. Clear the weeds around the root zone of the orange trees.
2. Collect wood ash from the kitchen gardens and allow it to cool. Once cooled, store in a container.
3. When the oranges begin to flower around spring, take the wood ash to the plots where oranges are cultivated.
4. Spread a handful of wood ash at the base, around the root zone of the tree. This will arrest the multiplication of the pest.
5. Regularly observe the trunk for any sign of infestation.
6. If feeding holes or saw-dust frass are seen, take dry twigs as long as the depth of the holes. Sharpen one tip to a diameter enough to tightly plug into the infested hole. This kills the pest and prevents the pest from making tunnels inside the trunk.
7. Regularly monitor the trees and if there is still fresh grass produced, repeat the treatment.



Wood ash and twigs



Orange trees

## Agroecology Learning Circle (ALC) experiment (15)

### VILLAGES INVOLVED:

Smksonggital, Chiringpara (South West Garo Hills)

### PROBLEM:

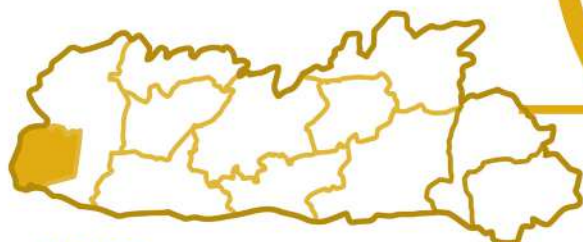
Mustard Saw Fly in Mustard

### SOLUTION:

Using solution of Garlic and Neem Leaves boiled in water

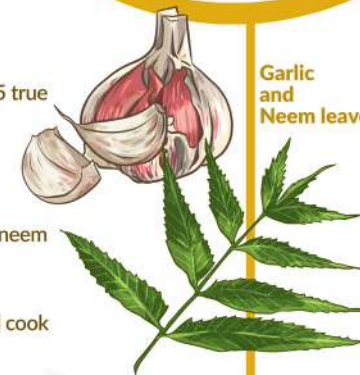


Saw Fly



### METHOD:

1. Sow mustard seeds in the nursery and when the saplings bear 4-5 true leaves, transplant to the land prepared for cultivation.
2. Regularly monitor the plants for pest infestation.
3. When there are symptoms of infestation, prepare the solution of neem leaves and garlic.
4. Take 50 gm garlic and 50 gm of neem leaves, add 1 L of water and cook till it boils. Allow the solution to cool down.
5. Strain the solution and transfer to the sprayer.
6. Spray the solution on the infected leaves and plant parts to ward off the pests. As garlic is a pungent ingredient, it acts as a deterrent. Neem has anti-repellent properties and is known as an effective ingredient in combating pests.
7. Spray the solution either in the morning or in the evening, and avoid application when the sun is scorching hot.
8. Prepare the solution at regular intervals, or once a week.



Garlic and Neem leaves



Mustard



## Agroecology Learning Circle (ALC) experiment (16)

### VILLAGES INVOLVED:

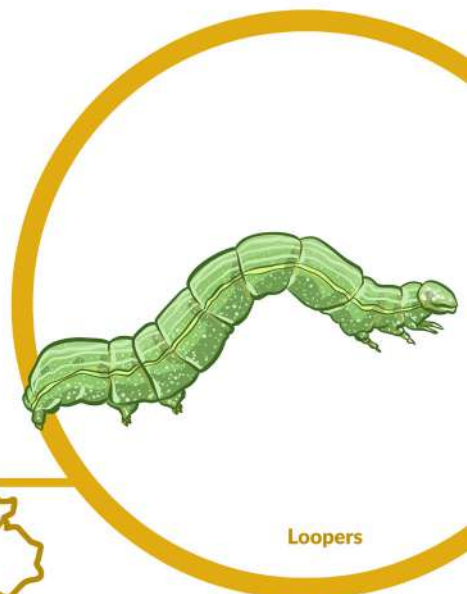
Marmain, Belkuri, Khulia (Ri-Bhoi)

### PROBLEM:

Loopers in mustard leaves

### SOLUTION:

Application of dish soap (sabon iong) solution



Loopers

### METHOD:

1. Prepare the land for planting the seeds. Broadcast the seeds on the prepared land.
2. Thinning is done when the plant reaches about 5-6 cm height.
3. When the plant is about 13-14 cm high, prepare the soap solution.
4. Take a dish soap (sabon iong) and cut it into half. Add half of the soap to 15 L of water in a bucket. Stir the solution till the soap completely dissolves. This quantity is enough for applying on 20 gm of mustard seeds.
5. Transfer the solution into a sprayer.
6. Start spraying on the leaves of the mustard plant.
7. Regularly monitor the plants for any pest infestation.
8. Spray the solution to the mustard leaves, 2-3 times a week.
9. Stop application of the solution three days prior to harvesting.

Dish soap (Sabon iong)



Mustard leaves



## Agroecology Learning Circle (ALC) experiment (17)

### VILLAGES INVOLVED:

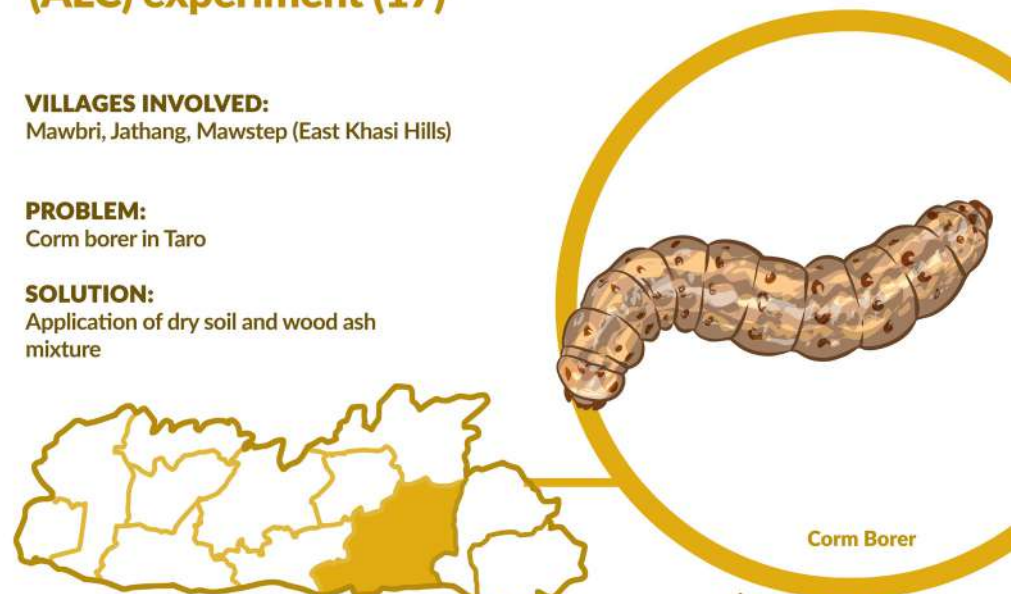
Mawbri, Jathang, Mawstep (East Khasi Hills)

### PROBLEM:

Corn borer in Taro

### SOLUTION:

Application of dry soil and wood ash mixture



Corn Borer

### METHOD:

1. Collect and store dry soil and wood ash in a bag. The amount depends on the quantity of planting material.
2. Prepare the soil for planting.
3. Select healthy taro corm for planting. Cut off the eyelets leaving only one eyelet. This depends on the variety of taro chosen.
4. Sow the taro along the sides, top and/or bottom of the bun and cover with soil. The taro is mixed cropped with several types of food plants such as perilla seeds, chives, potato, legumes etc.
5. When the shoot growth is about 1 ft, sprinkle the mixture of soil and wood ash into the inner side of the stem.
6. Repeat the process two to three times till the taro is ready to be harvested.

Dry soil and wood ash



Taro



## Agroecology Learning Circle (ALC) experiment (18)

### VILLAGES INVOLVED:

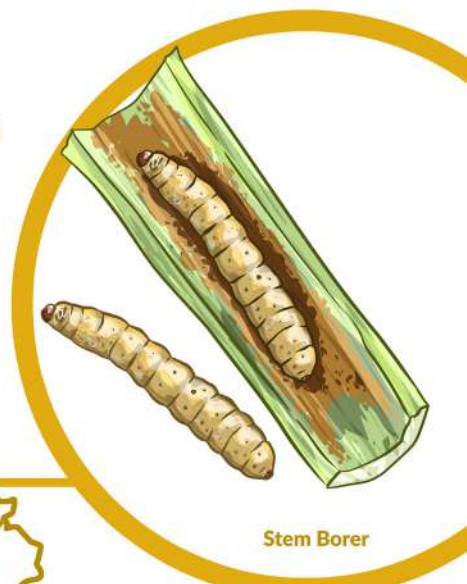
Sasatgre (West garo hills), Daribokgre (East Garo Hills)

### PROBLEM:

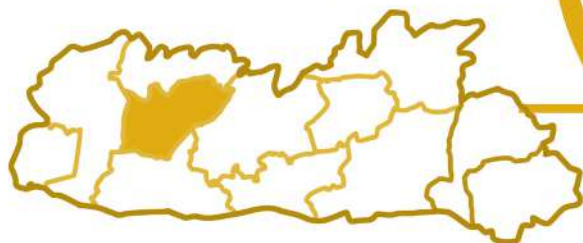
Stem borer in orange

### SOLUTION:

Insert twigs dipped in solution of neem leaves, ostrich fern (sisarat) and garlic.



Stem Borer



Twigs, Neem leaves, Ostrich fern and Garlic

Orange

### METHOD:

1. Monitor mature orange trees for infestation. Frass formation around the trunk or stem of the orange tree indicates the pest infestation in the orange tree.
2. Take 50 gm neem leaves, 50 gm of ostrich fern and 10 gm of garlic. Grind them into a paste.
3. Add the paste to 2 L of water and mix thoroughly. This quantity is sufficient for 10 infested orange trees.
4. Collect twigs, length and width adjusted to a size enough to fit into the infested hole.
5. Dip the twigs in the solutions.
6. Remove the frass from the stem or trunk from the infected tree. Inject the solution into the bored hole, then insert the twig dipped into the solution.
7. Keep monitoring for new infestation, if new frass formation is observed, continue the process.

## Agroecology Learning Circle (ALC) experiment (19)

### VILLAGES INVOLVED:

Mandal Nokwat (East Garo Hills), Daribokgre, Sasatgre (West Garo Hills)

### PROBLEM:

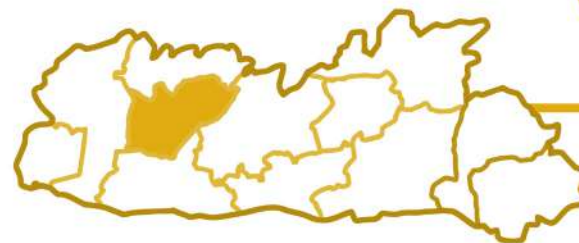
Corm borer in Taro

### SOLUTION:

Application of lime



Corm Borer



Lime

Taro

### METHOD:

1. Clear the land selected for shifting cultivation. Allow the biomass to dry for a few days and then burn.
2. Prepare holes for sowing cormlet. In each hole, mix 10 gm of lime with soil and sow the cormlet.
3. Mix another 10 gm of lime with soil. Add a fistful of this mixture over the sown cormlet and cover with soil to grow.
4. Regularly monitor the plants. Weeding is done at regular intervals till the corm is ready for harvest.

## Agroecology Learning Circle (ALC) experiment (20)

### VILLAGES INVOLVED:

Mandalgre & Kalakgre (East Garo Hills)

### PROBLEM:

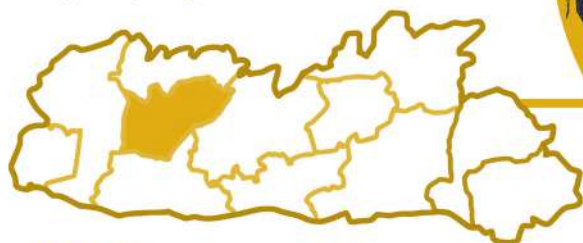
Black aphids in white and black sesame

### SOLUTION:

Using a solution of neem leaves, ostrich fern (sisarat) and garlic.



Black Aphids



Neem leaves, ostrich fern, garlic



White and black sesame

### METHOD:

1. Clear the land selected for shifting cultivation. Allow the biomass to dry for a few days and then burn.
2. Broadcast the sesame seeds a day or two after the burning of the field.
3. Once the seeds germinate, regularly monitor the plant growth and pest infestation.
4. Take 50 gm of neem leaves, 50 gm of ostrich ferns and 10 gm of garlic. Grind them into paste. Add the paste to 1 liter of water and mix thoroughly. This quantity is enough for spraying sesame plants in a 1000 sq ft area.
5. Transfer the solution to a sprayer and spray when the plants start to flower.
6. Repeat this step twice when the fruiting begins or capsules start to form.
7. Once the capsules mature and ripen, harvest the sesame plant.

## Agroecology Learning Circle (ALC) experiment (21)

### VILLAGES INVOLVED:

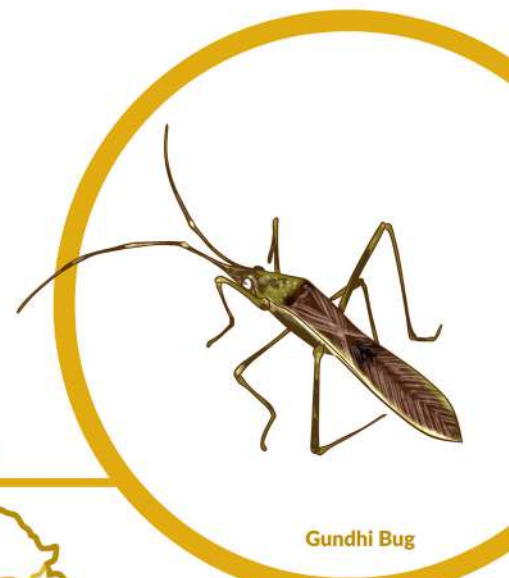
Kemragre (West Garo Hills)

### PROBLEM:

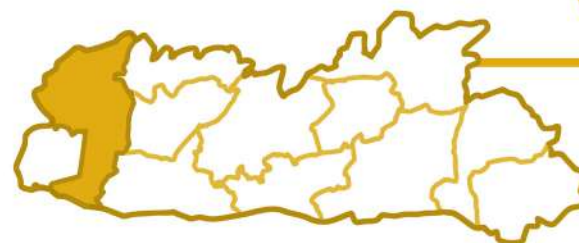
Gundhi bug infestation in wet paddy

### SOLUTION:

Trapping with jackfruit peel



Gundhi Bug



Jackfruit peel



Paddy

### METHOD:

1. Collect the rinds from ripe jackfruit and cut into small pieces and take to the field.
2. Stick the cut pieces of the rind in long stakes and place them across the area where the hill paddy is cultivated.

\*This is done when the paddy starts to flower and at the fruiting time.

\*The smell of the jackfruit attracts the flies and because of the stickiness, the pest gets trapped on the rind. This reduces the pest population.

## Agroecology Learning Circle (ALC) experiment (22)

### VILLAGES INVOLVED:

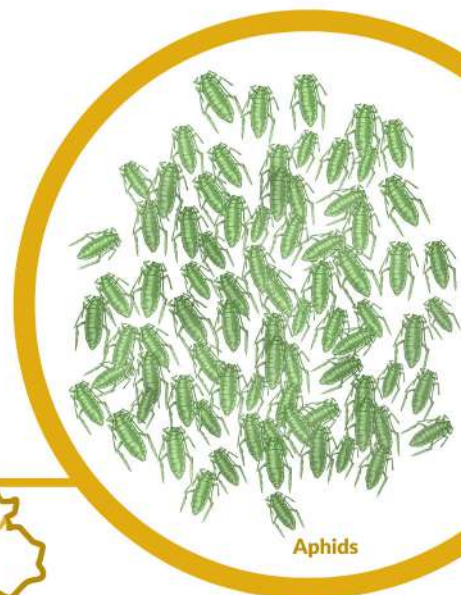
Mawrynkang, Nongtryrlaw, Umngei, Pahamshiken, Mawiong (Ri-Bhoi)

### PROBLEM:

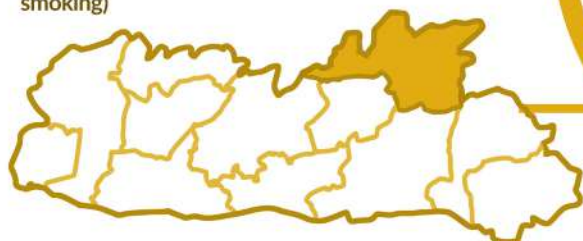
Aphids in beans

### SOLUTION:

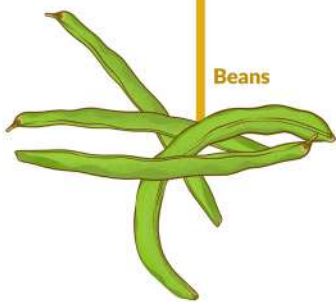
Application of solution of tobacco leaves (duma sla) and shredded tobacco (used for smoking)



Aphids



Tobacco leaves



Beans

### METHOD:

1. Select healthy seeds for planting. Prepare the plot for sowing.
2. In each pit, add a handful of farmyard manure, sow the seeds and cover with soil.
3. When the seeds begin to germinate, prepare the biopesticides.
4. Take 10 L of water in a bucket and soak three tobacco leaves. To this add 2 tsp of shredded tobacco and stir well. Allow to stand for three to four days. This quantity is sufficient for 30 bean plants.
5. On the fourth day, drain out and transfer the liquid to a sprayer.
6. Spray thoroughly on the parts of the plants either in the morning or evening. Spraying is done thrice a month.

## Agroecology Learning Circle (ALC) experiment (23)

### VILLAGES INVOLVED:

Jaud, Shilliang Ktieh, Wahramkhar (East Khasi Hills)

### PROBLEM:

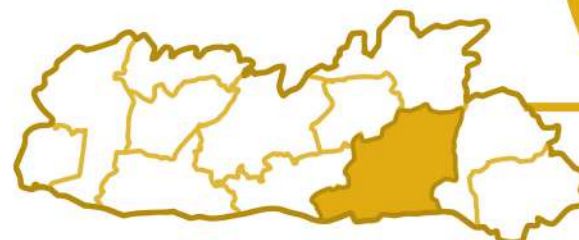
White grub in maize

### SOLUTION:

Application of lime



White grub



### METHOD:

1. Select healthy maize seeds. Prepare the sites selected for sowing.
2. Prepare pits for sowing. In each pit add a fistful of lime powder, followed with a handful of farmyard manure and a layer of soil. This is believed to prevent the breeding of white grub already existing in the soil.
- 3 Place the seeds in the prepared pit and then cover with soil.



Lime



Maize

## Agroecology Learning Circle (ALC) experiment (24)

### VILLAGES INVOLVED:

Tosekgre, Bibagre, Selbalgre (West Garo Hills)

### PROBLEM:

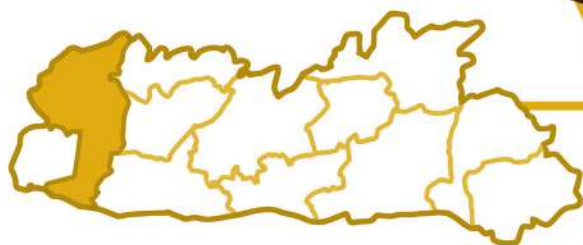
Decline in soil fertility in areca nut plantation

### SOLUTION:

Stone mounding, addition of manure and biomass and planting of legumes



Decline in soil fertility



Stone, Manure and biomass, Legumes



Areca nut plantation

### METHOD:

1. Collect large stones and rocks and make stone mounds around the areca nut tree to halt the run off.
2. Add crop and plant residues and manure in the stone mound around the areca nut plant.
3. Plant leguminous plants (e.g.rice bean) around the areca nut plant to help in the soil fertility.

\*The plantation of areca nuts in slopes often results in soil erosion



## Agroecology Learning Circle (ALC) experiment (25)

### VILLAGES INVOLVED:

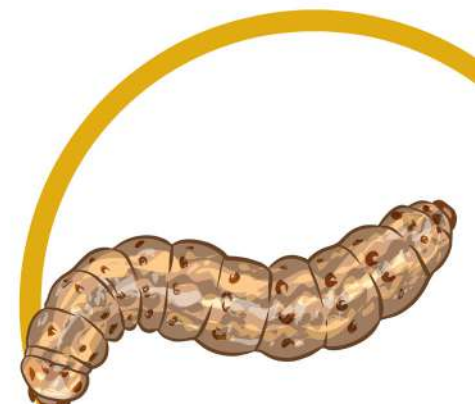
Villages involved: Laitlyndop, Pyrda, Mawmihthied (East Khasi Hills)

### PROBLEM:

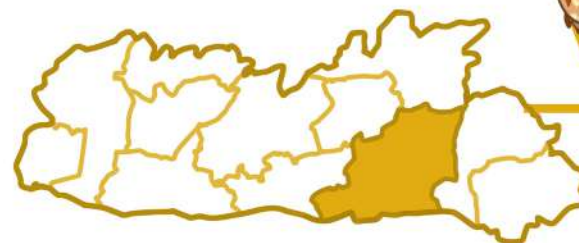
Corn borer in Taro

### SOLUTION:

Application of crushed rice grains on taro to reduce corn borer infestation



Corn Borer



Crushed rice grains

### METHOD:

1. Practice clean cultivation (clearing of weeds, regular weeding of the field and removal of the off season crop plants) before planting the taro to destroy the resting stages of insects and prevent them from establishing and feeding on the plant.
2. Practice deep ploughing and leave the field exposed to the sun (solarisation) for at least 2-3 weeks to ensure that most of the pests are killed.
3. When the plant has attained a 3-4 leaves or a height of approximately 1.5-2 feet, fill the centre and the area around the stem with crushed rice grains. This will prevent the corn borer from boring into the shoot and feeding on the developing corm of the taro and will therefore prevent the establishment of the pest.



Taro



# Agroecology Learning Circle (ALC) experiment (26)

## VILLAGES INVOLVED:

Dewlieh, Nongtraw, Nongpriang (East Khasi Hills)

## PROBLEM:

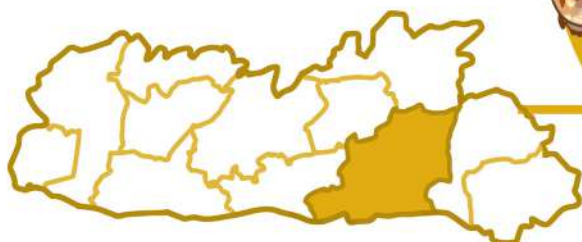
Corm borer in Taro

## SOLUTION:

Using tobacco leaves pieces and a mixture of tobacco leaves and tea leaves



Corm Borer



## METHOD:

1. Prepare the land for planting in the shifting field.
2. Select healthy corm for planting. If there is limited healthy planting material, then cut and clean the infected parts of the corm before planting.
3. When the plant has attained 3-4 leaves or a height of approximately 1.5-2 feet, insert pieces of tobacco leaves in between the stems of the taro. Do this twice or thrice till the time of harvest.
4. Regularly monitor the field for any infestation. If any infestation is observed, prepare a mixture of tobacco and strained tea leaves collected from the kitchen.
5. Sprinkle on the affected parts of the plant. This will prevent corm borer from boring into the shoot and feeding on the developing corm of the taro and will therefore prevent the establishment of the pest.



Tobacco leaves, Tea leaves

Taro