CHAPTER - 6

RECOMMENDATIONS
For overall health of the mulberry the integrated management strategy, if followed, would help in effectively managing different pests in general and includes the following points.

- Planting material used should be healthy and in case of any apprehensions of disease or pest, should be soaked in hot water.

- Digging should be carried out before and after rearing and weeds kept under check. Top clipping of mulberry under temperate conditions and middle pruning under subtropical conditions to get rid of pathogens or pest eggs accumulated on the twig tops should necessarily be followed before sprouting.

- All the left over leaves from the plants and the soil should be removed and burnt or decomposed during plant dormancy.

- The new and emerging pests are easy to control. So, constant survey of pests is needed for checking them at the initial stage of introduction. More frequently a crop is monitored, more information the grower gets about what is happening in field.

- Selective pesticides should be used which do not affect the non-target organisms especially the bio-control agents.
- Continuous field tests of new products should be carried out to avoid the possibility of development of resistance by using only a single recommended pesticide.

- New compounds effective at a very low level of active ingredient and safer to the environment must be introduced and encouraged.

- In areas where only spring rearing is done and mulberry gardens are normally neglected in autumn, proper management should be ensured during non rearing period.

- System of summer pruning of mulberry plants should be encouraged to eliminate excessive bridging of *Diaphania pyloalis* Wlk.

- Raking up the soil or ploughing should be encouraged to destroy the hibernating larvae.

- Straw binding around the trunk and large branches of mulberry trees should be exercised for trapping hibernating larvae and their subsequent destruction by burning.

- Development and use of pheromones which have low rate of evaporation and photo-oxidation i.e. extended effective field life.

- Different sections of mulberry plantation should be sprayed at different times so that rearing may not suffer for want of safe leaves.

- Cracks and crevices on the mulberry plants should be filled up to prevent pupation of the pest.

- New pesticides should be tried to kill soil born pupae when mixed with mulberry field soil (e.g. 3% Isofenphosmethly granules).

- Cropping system should be altered to make life more difficult for the pest. This may involve increasing row spacing or increasing the frequency of irrigation.
- Mulberry should be intercropped with plant species which don't serve as alternate hosts of the pest.

- Crop rotation can be resorted to where in mulberry can be followed by other crops not preferred by the pest.

- *Glyphodes pyloalis* Wlk. larvae can be brought from the areas where the level of parasitism is high and then introduced to the areas with low or no parasitism.