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NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ECO-FRIENDLY APPROACHES IN THE MANAGEMENT OF PESTS, DISEASES AND INDUSTRIAL EFFLUENTS

20-22 DECEMBER 1993

VENUE

C.S.A. UNIVERSITY OF AGRIC. AND TECHNOLOGY

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ON

Eco-friendly Approaches in the Management of Pests and Diseases and Industrial Effluents

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Society for Pest Management
And Environmental Protection

&

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Red rust (*Cephaleouros virescens*) and Phoma blight (*Phoma glomerata*) can be checked by spraying 0.3 per cent copper oxychloride. Bacterial canker, which affects both foliage and fruit, is controolled by the application of streptocycline 200 ppm.

Mango malformation is reported to be caused by *Fusarium moniliforme* var. *subglutinans*. The malady is more prevalent in north India. Deblossoming is reported to reduce the malformation, whereas carbendazim is reported effective againt *F. moniliforme* var *subgluttinans*.

Anthracnose which appears both as field and post harvest disease is one of the most important diseases of mango and causes heavy loss especially at post harvest stage. The disease can be managed by the application of carbendazim (0.1%). Control of post harvest diseases integrted with chemicals (carbendazim or benomyl), hot water, various handling practices and low temperature transportation gave encouraging results. For control of post harvest diseases (latent infection) viz. anthracnose, *Dothiorella* rot, *Phomopsis* rot and *Alternaria* rot, pre harvest sprays with thiophanate methyl or carbendazim (0.1%) accompanied with post harvest fruit dip treatment with same fungicides and low temperature storage and and transportation is suggested.

Advanced in Non-Toxic Methods to Control Termites in Buildings

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Termites not only digest all types of cellulosic materials in buildings but also cause deterioration to cement and mortar. They could be controlled effectively by using chemicals such as aldrin which are known as chlorinated hydrocarbons. However, during the last few years it has come into light that they are very persistent in nature and do not break in environment easily. If they get into wrong place they can cause contamination problem.

R & D work is being done around the world to find out alternative of these highly toxic chlorinated hydrocarbons. A major field of work is development of termite-repellent compounds from non-toxic forest and agricultural waste materials. Bark and leaves of many trees such as red pine, shagabark hickory and red oak have such properties. The paper gives a review of all this work carried out in in United States, Australia and Japan. Similar efforts are being done in this Institute to extract compounds from trees of Himalayan region. Further, a number of safer pesticides in the group of organophosforous compounds and synthetic pyrethroids are being evaluated for soil treatment in this Institute. While other chemicals are under trial, Chlorpyrifos is found equally effective as aldrin to control termites in buildings.