


Aphids on cabbages and kale

Cabbage aphid (*Brevicoryne brassicae*), False cabbage aphid (*Lipaphis erysimi*), Green peach aphid and (*Myzus persicae*) Ume (Kikuyu), Kukni (Dholuo)

 <p>Green peach aphid adults and nymphs (NRI, UK – Handbook for extension staff, Zimbabwe)</p>	Prevention	Monitoring	Direct Control	Direct Control	Restrictions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intercrop with onion, garlic, spider plant, coriander to attract natural enemies • Avoid too much N which makes plants to be very succulent and attractive to aphids • Plant in a well prepared fertile seedbed to promote crop vigour • Keep the fields free of weeds and alternative hosts such as wild mustards • Manage the field to favour natural enemies such as lady bird beetles, hover flies and <i>Aphidius sp</i> • Encourage growth of milk weed within the field. Milk weed is a host of other types of aphids which are natural enemies • Mulch with wheat straw or clear/transparent polyethylene sheet as reflectors of UV light discourage aphids from landing on the crop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor early in the season after transplanting and when the conditions are cool and dry favouring aphid development • Look at the lower leaves, stems and growing points for soft bodied insects, curled or capping of infested leaves, black sooty mould • Institute control measures when 1 to 2 % of plants are infested 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply overhead irrigation to knock aphids off the leaves • Spray soapy solution (potassium soaps) (add 10-15 tablespoons of liquid soap in 20lt bucket and spray). Avoid powder detergent soaps because they can burn plant leaves and if used frequently, will reduce soil fertility • Spray with botanical extracts, e.g. Mixture of garlic, neem, Red chilli pepper and soap (take 50g mix in 2 lts of water, boil for 15 minutes, allow to cool and spray); Pyrethrum flower 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wear protective clothing when handling chemicals • Follow instructions on the product label such as dosage, pre-harvest interval and appropriate time of application 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WHO Class II (Moderately hazardous); Toxic to aquatic organisms. Avoid using near water ways; High risk to bees and other non-target arthropods. Don't spray when plants are flowering
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spray with Deltamethrin based products such as Farm-X, Atom 2.5EC, Decis 2.5 EC etc at the rate of 10-15mls/20L of water; Contact pyrethroid pesticide with residual activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WHO Class II (Moderately hazardous); Maximum number of treatments: one per batch of seed; Treated seed is harmful to humans and wildlife
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spray with Imidacloprid based products such as Confidor 200SL, Imaxi 200SL and Tata Mida 200SL at the rate of 10mls/20L of water; Apply as seed dressing; Mode of action: Neonicotinoid • Spray with Pirimicarb based products such as Pirimor 50WG at the rate of 20gms/20L of water; Mode of action: Carbamate • Spray with Thiamethoxam based products such as Actara 25WG at the rate of; Mode of action: Pyrethroid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WHO Class II (Moderately hazardous); PHI 14 days; Dangerous to fish and other aquatic species. Do not contaminate surface water or water ways • Not classified by WHO; PHI 3 days



Kenya

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