**PEST MANAGEMENT DECISION GUIDE: GREEN AND YELLOW LIST**

### Cassava green mite

*Mononychellus tanajoa*

The nymphs are green in colour and turn yellow as they get older. In the farm you can see them more clearly if you look at them under a hand lens. (Braima James et al.)

Cassava leaf with green mite damage (New Zealand Digital Library)

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| - Plant resistant varieties like SLICASS 1-6  
- Practice field sanitation  
- Use clean cassava cuttings for planting  
- Plant at the onset of the rains to encourage vigorous growth and thereby increase tolerance to mite attack  
- Plant early, preferably in June, for the crop to escape severe damage at young age  
- Practice intercropping. Cassava intercropped with pigeon pea has been reported to suffer less damage from cassava green mite than grown in a pure culture in Nigeria | - Start monitoring 4-6 weeks after planting  
- Look under the leaf for green mite  
- Webs on leaves are signs of spider mite presence  
- Appearance of yellow chlorotic speckles on young leaves is a sign of green mite infestation | - Biological control using predatory mites has been a success  
- Use secateurs to remove infested tips and destroy outside the field  
- Prepare garlic spray by crushing 3 garlic plants in 10 litres of water, then add 7 grams of powder soap and mix well  
- Prepare onion solution by crushing 500g onion in 10 litres of water, plus 2 teaspoons of vegetable oil and 7 grams of soap powder. Spray evenly in the field. | - Use of chemical insecticides like chlorpyrifos at the rate of 70 ml to 5 litres of water | - WHO Class II (Moderately hazardous); Spray early in the morning or late in the evening; Enter the field two weeks after spraying; Spray a maximum of twice per cropping season; Harvest no earlier than two weeks after spraying |

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**Sierra Leone**

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**AUTHOR(S):** Augustine Mansaray (SLARI), John B. Koroma Lahai PJ Dumbuya, James M Swarray and Sheku PA Jacob (MAFFS) NARC, Sierra Leone Agricultural Research Institute, Nzala, Sierra Leone; Tel: 23278365421 Email: Augumans@yahoo.co.uk, IMO Shamie (MAFFS)

**EDITED BY:** Plantwise

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