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

#### Rice - Leaf folder management

*Cnaphalocrocis medinalis*

**Prevention**
- Prepare soil to destroy pupae and weeds
- Use Nitrogen fertilizer according to recommended rates (don’t over fertilize)
- Conserve natural enemies such as parasitic wasps, predatory beetles, spiders, and predatory crickets (*Anaxipha* spp.)
- Rotate crops or leave field fallow
- Synchronize planting with neighbouring farmers

**Monitoring**
- Scout field 1 time per week from tillering to flowering
- Use sweep net to monitor moths
- If infestations of the flag leaves are extremely high (greater than 50%) during maximum tillering and maturity stage, consider using insecticide

**Direct Control**
- Beat top of leaf to open neck and remove water. Put ash on neck
- Use sweep net to catch and destroy moths
- Use botanical pesticides (e.g. neem, tobacco, chili)
- Cut top of leaf that has leaf folder and destroy by hand

**Restrictions**
- Spray in the morning between 6-10 am. or in the afternoon between 3-6 p.m.; Pesticide use during first 30 days after transplanting or 40 days after sowing is not recommended since leaf folder rarely cause yield loss during early stage; Use pesticides cautiously. Killing natural enemies could lead to outbreaks of leaf folders or secondary pests (e.g. brown plant hopper); Read label before use

- Cartap hydrochloride 0.4-1.0 kg/ha
- Abamectin 2% (e.g. UT90); 1-1.5 liters/ha
- Nereistoxin analogues; IRAC Group 14; WHO Class II (Moderately hazardous)
- Avermectins; IRAC Group 6; WHO Class III (Slightly hazardous); Also considered as Bio-pesticide

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**Cambodia**

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