PEST MANAGEMENT DECISION GUIDE: GREEN AND YELLOW LIST

Bacterial wilt in Eggplant

Ralstonia solanacearum

Wilted Eggplant affected by bacterial wilt (Photo: Dr. Wayne Nishijima, CTAHR)

Effects of bacterial wilt on eggplant (Scot Nelson, CC BY NC-SA)

Prevention

- Avoid injuring the plant while weeding.
- Weed frequently to remove alternate host to disease.
- Practise crop rotation with legumes, maize, onions and cabbage.
- Plant in well drained soils and avoid over watering plants.
- Keep the nursery weed free.
- Use limestone to increase soil pH to 6-7.
- Control nematodes that may injure plant roots.
- Avoid injuring roots during field operations.
- Use clean/ disinfected farm tools during field operations to prevent spread of disease.
- Use organic manure to suppress bacterial wilt pathogen.

Monitoring

- Daily look for sudden wilting and death of the entire plants without any yellowing or spotting of leaves.
- Look out for dropping of vegetative parts of the entire plant. Infected plants are still green but have lost turbidity even after watering.
- Take action when one plant is infected.

Direct Control

- Prune affected plant parts and destroy them by burning.
- Sterilize working tools with jik at a concentration of 500ml in 10lts of water Remove and destroy by burning affected plants.
- Solarise soil using transparent plastic paper for 8 weeks to destroy the bacterial inoculum in the soil.

Direct Control / Restrictions

Direct Control	Restrictions
• When using a pesticide, always wear protective clothing. Follow the instructions on the product label, such as dosage, timing of application, pre-harvest interval, max number of sprays, restricted re-entry interval. Do not empty into drains.	
• WHO class II pesticides might not be allowed in local IPM schemes.	
• Use pre-plant soil disinfectant Metam Sodium 51 liquid soluble (510g/L) Rate of use @ 240-360 L/Acre	• WHO toxicity class II (moderately hazardous). Re-entry period is 48 hours under field conditions and 7 days in green house.
• Spray with copper oxychloride based products (isacop 50 WP at a rate of 50-60g/ 20L water, Captan 80WP at 2kg/1000litres)	• WHO toxicity class III (slightly hazardous); Don't contaminate the environment.

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