Recognize the problem
Ber is a fast-growing tree with a medium life span that can quickly reach 3 to 12 m tall. Jujube beetles are light brown, 12 to 15 mm long, which devour the Ber leaves in night time. This pest not only causes damage on leaves but its attacks ultimately loosen the vigour of the tree and thus the fruit production is also reduced. This beetle feeds on leaves, cutting round holes in them. In severe infestation, trees can become completely defoliated and are unable to produce fruits due to the cessation of photosynthesis.

Background
The jujube beetle is a serious foliage insect pest and is active during summer (May-August). In the rainy season when new growth starts, it becomes more active and cause severe infestation. Leaves generally become like sieves and in severe cases the whole tree is rendered leafless. Young plants are more attractive to beetles and are more likely to be fed upon more heavily than older plants. The adult female laid eggs into base of the stem and bark of plant. The young one cause damage to fruits and deteriorate the quality of fruit.

Management
• Monitor the orchard at least once a week (soil, water, plants, pests, natural enemies, weather factors etc).
• Use varieties resistant against the attack of Ber beetle e.g. Golden Gola, White Gola, Black Gola, Lootari Gola, Soofy Umran and White Kherol.
• Deep summer ploughing of orchards to expose dormant stages (pupa and larva) and subsequently which reduces their initial population build up.
• Application of FYM - 20 Kg, 50 Kg; N - 200 g, 500 g; P - 100 g, 200 g; K - 200 g, 500 g is essential to provide defence against beetle attack.
• Set up light traps @1 trap/acre at mid canopy level for monitoring and mass trapping of beetles. Light traps with exit option for natural enemies of smaller size should be installed and operate around the dusk time (6 pm to 10 pm).
• Neem Leave Extract, NLE; Datura and their combinations: Datura + NSE, Datura + NLE) are effective against beetle. For spraying use water extract of datura fruits at concentration of 50g L-1 water, and water extract of the kernel of neem fruits at the concentration of 50g L-1 water.
• Proper sanitation is required to suppress the pest. Timely planting with recommended spacing is also essential
• Soil health improvement by mulching and green manuring wherever applicable.
• Prune the trees just after harvesting fruits.
• Ber beetle can be effectively controlled by spraying mixture of 1.5 kg carbaryl 50 WP or 300 ml Malathion 50 EC in 500 litres of water.

Scientific name(s) > Adoretus pallens Blanchard (Coleoptera : Scarabaeoidea)