#### **INSECT PEST OF MAIZE AND SORGHUM**

## **MAIZE BORER**

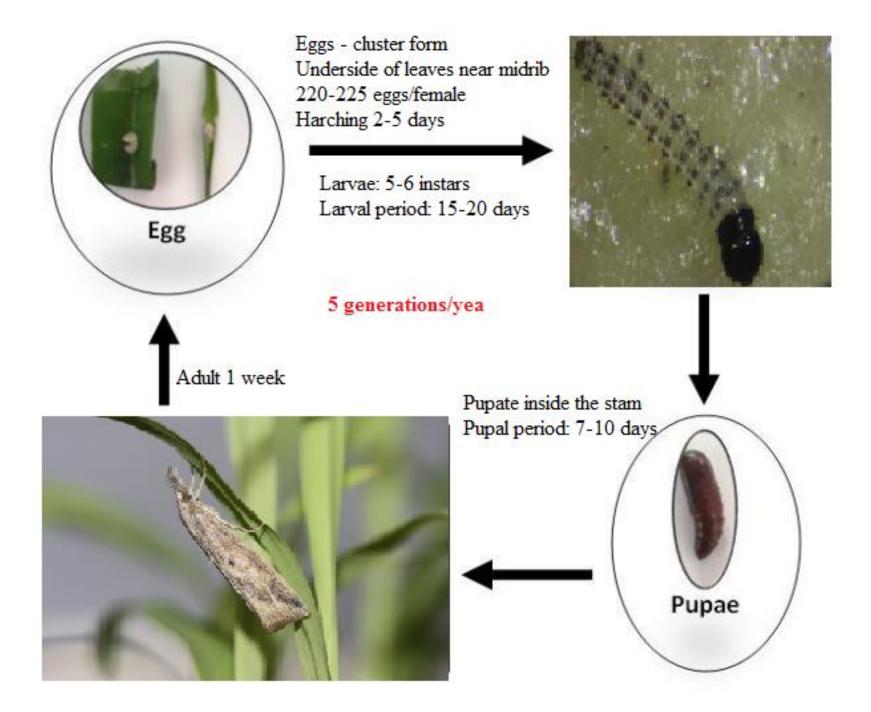
T.N. Chilo partellusFamily: PyralidaeOrder: Lepidoptera

## **IDENTIFICATION**

- Adults are yellowish-grey
- Larvae are dirty greyish white with black head and four brownish longitudinal stripes on the back







### DAMAGE

- Young larvae firstly feed on the leaves, making a few holes and then bore their way downwards through the central whorl and the plant also shows "Dead Heart".
- Young seedlings are more often destroyed by the attack of this pest.



# CONTROL

- Destroy the weeds, and stubbles by ploughing the field after harvest
- Removal and destruction of infested plants, dead hearts
- Light traps
- Use of biological control agents
  - *Trichograma* spp. egg parasitoid
  - Apanteles spp. larval parasitoid
- Use of carbofuran G 8-10 kg/acre.

# SORGHUM SHOOT FLY

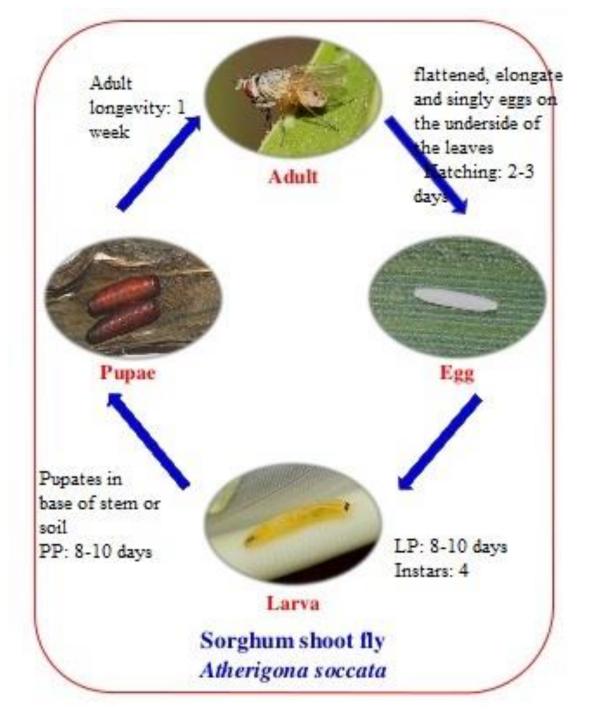
T.N. Atherigona soccataFamily: MuscidaeOrder: Diptera

### **IDENTIFICATION**

- Sorghum shoot fly is also known as the sorghum stem fly
- Eggs white in color
- Larvae yellowish brown
- Adults are pale grey with yellowish abdomen







## DAMAGE

- Attacks on the young seedlings, producing deformed, twisted and dead heart
- Maggots bore into the stem and cut the main shoot and by the time they pupate, the plant is almost dead
- Crop yield is reduced



# CONTROL

- Grow resistant varieties
- Destruction of attacked plants or plant parts
- Sowing of crop early June to the 2<sup>nd</sup> week of the July normally escapes the shoot fly attack
- Spray
  - Carbosulfan EC 250 ml/acre
  - Carbofuran G 10 kg/acre.