

Original Research Article

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## Demonstration of Integrated Pest Management Technologies in Mango through Front Line Demonstration in Tumkur, Karnataka, India

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### ABSTRACT

Integrated Pest Management technologies in mango from flowering to harvesting were demonstrated by Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), Tumkur through Frontline Demonstrations (FLDs) in the selected mango growers orchards from 2016-17 to 2018-19. The results of the demonstrations of IPM technologies indicated the reduction in mean number of leaf hoppers infestation per panicle (0.86), fruits damage by fruit flies (5.0%) and low incidence of powdery mildew (score 0.93) compared to farmers practice (score 2.70). These three parameters are known to impact mainly the mango yield. The average tonnage increase in mango fruit yield per hectare in demo plots was 9.43 (37.76%) over farmers practice. The variation in the per cent increase in yield was due to adoption of integrated pest management practices by the growers as demonstrated by the KVK. Adoption of IPM technologies by the growers resulted in higher net returns of Rs. 1, 67,333 / ha as against the farmers practice (Rs. 80,400/ha). Further, extension activities like, training, group discussion meetings, extension literature distribution, news coverage about integrated crop management practices in mango to create awareness and knowledge of mango growers about various improved technologies. The demonstrated technologies proved to be highly remunerative compared to the existing farmers practice and on-farm contract for mango growers of the district.

#### Keywords

Mango, IPM, FLD, KVK

#### Article Info

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### Introduction

Mango the king of fruits owing to its attractive colour, flavor and taste apart from rich source of vitamins, minerals, fiber and antioxidants. Mango fruit is utilized at all stages of its development both in its immature and mature state. Raw fruits are used for making chutney, pickles and juices. The ripe fruits besides being used for desert, are also utilized for preparing several products like squashes, syrups, nectar, jams and jellies. The

mango kernel also contains 8-10 per cent of good quality fat which can be used for soap and also as a substitute for cola in confectionery. In India, Mango occupies 21% of the total area under fruits comprising of 2.29 million hectares, with a total production of 15.18 million tons (Indian Horticulture Database, 2011). Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh, Telangana are having the largest area under mango each with around 25% of the total area followed by Bihar, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. India's share in the

world mango market is about 15 percent. Mango accounts for 40 percent of the total fruit exports from the country. There is a good scope for increasing the area and productivity of mango in the country. Karnataka is the third largest mango producing state in India comprising 1.62 lakh ha with total production of 17.78 lakh tons. Kolar, Chikkaballapur Ramanagara and Tumkur Districts are major mango growing areas in Karnataka.

Major problem for low productivity in the district are insect pests and disease damage. The other reasons for low yield are lack of knowledge among mango growers about maintenance of orchards with respect to nutrient management, tree pruning to remove excess and unproductive branches during July-August months and integrated pest and diseases management approaches for control of insect pests and disease

The major insect pests on mango in the district are leaf hoppers, stem borer and fruit flies while powdery mildew and anthracnose are the major yield reducing diseases. Insect pests and diseases together cause nearly 80% of crop loss and sometimes even much more according to grower's perception. Mango growers are also getting low income per unit area since farmers are underprivileged owing to lack of processing units and proper marketing facilities in the district for fresh mango fruits. As a result mango growers are forced to live in the clutches of the middlemen and the merchants. Many farmers were forced to sell the crop through on-farm contract for 2- 3 years on a single contract. In addition to this, mango trees are becoming unproductive year after year due to poor maintenance of orchard with respect to nutrients management and indiscriminate spraying of inappropriate chemicals that deteriorates the tree health apart from developing resistance to insects. Considering all these problems faced by mango growers in

the district, KVK intervened with suitable technology backstopping since 2016-17 educating farmers through FLDs on integrated pest and diseases management in mango from flowering to marketing. In the background, an attempt is made to analyze the various technologies demonstrated by the KVK that had an impact on yield and income of mango growers as well to understand the extension activities initiated by the KVK that put together contributed for escalating the income of the mango growers.

### **Materials and Methods**

Krishi Vigyan Kendra is playing vital role in transfer of improved technologies to the farmers in general and in particular the mango growers. KVK, Tumkur, conducted FLD's through Technology back stopping for mango growers from flowering to marketing every year in selected 10 mango grower's orchards of the district since 2016-17.. The mango orchards of uniform age (12-15 years old) were selected at different villages on cluster village concept to demonstrate the technologies. To create awareness among the mango growers and to upscale their knowledge, KVK conducted capacity building programmes (On and Off campus training programmes), workshops, As part of Front Line Demonstrations, technology back stopping w.r.t. various technologies like integrated pest management practices, pruning of excess and unproductive over crowded branches during June-July months, application of recommended fertilizers (700g N: 180g P: 750g K per tree of 10 years old and above aged plant) after pruning activity were method demonstrated. Preparation and spraying of mango special, a micro nutrients combination developed by Indian Institute of Horticulture Research (IIHR), Bengaluru was demonstrated by spraying at least for 3 times during crop period. Spraying of Alpha-Naphthalene Acetic Acid (NAA) @ 0.2ml per

liter at flowering and after fruit set (when fruits are at marble size) were also method demonstrated in the demo orchards.

To manage insect pests particularly leaf hoppers, spraying with Imidachloprid 17.8% SL @ 0.5ml per liter and Lambda Cyhalothrin 5% EC @ 0.5 ml per liter at 20 days interval ie. at inflorescence bud formation stage and immediately after fruit set was method demonstrated. To control powdery mildew disease, spraying with Hexaconazole 5% SC @ 1ml per liter at flowering stage was method demonstrated. Other technologies like basal trunk cleaning and pasting with combination of Copper Oxychloride (40g) + Chlorpyrifos (10ml) + white distemper (100g) in 1liter water to control mango stem borer infestation, soil raking under the mango trees and erecting 4-5 Methyl eugenol traps per acre were also demonstrated for management of fruit flies. Based on trap catches, famers were advised to take up chemical control of fruit flies *Bactrocera dorsalis* by spraying with Deltamethrin 2.8 EC @ 1ml per liter. The data on reduction in pest infestation and diseases incidence was recorded. The data on powdery mildew incidence was recorded by visual observations on the basis of area of young leaves and inflorescence affected by the disease. For this a self-designed disease scoring scale 0-5 was used. Where 0 = no disease incidence, 1 = 1-5%, 2 = 6-10%, 3= 11-25%, 4= 26-50% and 5= 51-100% disease incidence. Similarly fruit drop at marble size, fruit yield parameters were carefully recorded. Each parameter was expressed in per cent change over check. Here check is farmers practice.

## **Results and Discussion**

The data on various parameters in mango after implementation of Front Line Demonstrations (FLDs) conducted from 2016-17 to 2018-19 are presented in the

Tables 1, 2 and 3. The average number of leaf hoppers infestation per panicle was 0.86 in demo plots compared to farmers practice (check) plots (8.66). The lowest average leaf hoppers population in demo plots is due to integrated pest management (IPM) practices adopted by the farmers. One such practice is adoption of scientific method of pruning during July-August months to remove excess and unproductive branches to allow proper aeration and sunlight into the tree canopy. This is one of the cultural practices recommended to manage the mango leaf hoppers. Pruning of crowded branches also helps in reduced incidence of black banded disease in mango which usually appears on twigs and branches of mango. If the black banded disease is severe, the twigs and branches will slowly wilt and dry. Low incidence of powdery mildew (average score 0.93) on 0-5 scale score basis was observed in demo plots whereas the average disease incidence score in farmers practice plots was 2.70 which indicates the severity of the disease. These results are in corroboration with findings of Raheel *et al.*, (2008) where spraying with Hexaconazole reduced 86.67% per cent powdery mildew disease over control. The average number of fruit set per panicle was high (2.05) in demo plots than in farmers practice (1.25). The high average number of fruits set in demo plots was mainly because of effective management of leaf hoppers and powdery mildew by taking control measures timely during November and December months. The weather conditions during these months are very congenial for both hoppers multiplication and powdery mildew out break which coincides with inflorescence emergence and fruit setting in mango. The fruit drop was very high (40.83%) in farmers practice during second fortnight of January and first fortnight of February compared to demo plots (24.28%) when fruits were at marble size. Generally dry spells occur during the months of January and

February in Tumkur district. During this period one can expect high per cent of fruit drop due to moisture stress and gradual increase in day temperature. Spraying with NAA @ 0.2ml per liter of water in demo plots significantly reduced the fruit drop compared to farmers practice. Fruits damaged by fruit flies in demo plots was very low (4.0%) compared to farmers practice (14%) which is very high. Damage caused by fruit flies is more than normal seasons when one or two unseasonal (Pre-monsoon) showers occurs during the months of March and April in the district (Farmers personal communication).

The average fruit fly damage (5%) in demo plots is very low compared to farmers practice (16%) is due to adoption of integrated pest management practices like soil raking up-to 10 cm depth under the trees to expose pupae of flies to natural enemies. Five to six Methyl eugenol traps were erected per acre during fruit maturation and harvesting stage and a spray was taken with Deltamethrin 2.8% EC @ 1 ml per liter of water along with 2-3g jaggery when average trap catch of flies exceeds five numbers in a day in demo plots. This practice resulted in effective management of fruit flies in demo plots. The results of front line demonstrations clearly indicated that average fruits yield in demo plots (9.43t/ha) is much more when compared to farmers practice (6.83 t/ha), which was mainly due to integrated crop management practices. Adoption of scientific package of practices like pruning and application of 700g N: 180g P: 750g K per tree (10 years and above aged trees) during June-July months and need based right plant protection practices resulted in higher yields. Spraying with NAA when fruits were at marble size and 2 to 3 protective irrigations during the months of February – March also significantly contributed to higher yields. This is attributed to reduced fruit drop in demo plots compared to farmers practice

Economic returns related to input and output prices of men and material prevailed during the study period was recorded. The mango cultivation by adopting improved technologies as demonstrated through FLD gave higher net returns Rs.167333 per hectare as against farmers practice (Rs. 80400 per hectare, Table 3). Similar results were noticed by the finding of Raj *et al.*, (2013) and Singh *et al.*, (2014). The average Benefit: Cost ratio of mango during all the three years,(Table 3) under improved cultivation practices was 3.44 while it was 3.00 under farmers practice . The higher net return in demo plots is attributed to higher yields per unit area. The cost of cultivation in demo plots was little higher compared to farmers practice plots (check plots) during all the three years. This is mainly attributed to extra cost of specific chemicals like NAA, cost of labour charges for spraying, for giving protective irrigations and harvesting higher yield in demo plots.

Technologies dissemination approaches to mango growers Krishi Vigyan Kendra bridges the gap between the various technologies developed at research institutions and State Agriculture and Horticulture Universities and their adoption at the field level by the mango growers through various approaches. To create awareness about various technologies among mango growers KVK adopted cognizance approaches like group discussion meetings (30 no.s) were conducted covering 345 farmers. The other methods adopted were extension literature distribution (folders-200 and leaf lets -500) and news coverage As a tool of ICT, KVK has implemented Agriculture Short Message Services (ASMS). In three years period, totally 10 SMS regarding mango technologies were sent reaching 2500 farmers. Methodological approaches are the main stay of KVK to upscale technologies to the farmers. Front line demonstrations (30 no.s), On-campus and Offcampus training programmes (together 15

no.s) covering 450 farmers and 3 field days were conducted. Other approaches adopted by KVK to reach mango farmers are scientists visits to farmers orchards (25 visits), diagnostic visits (15), Advisory service

through WhatsApp (250), scientists conducting/participating in line Departments collaborative programmes, mango workshops, mango melas etc.

**Table.1** Yield performance of IPM in Mango demonstration under FLD Programme

Year	Name of the Block/Village	Variety	No. of Farmer	Area (ha)	Yield (t/ha)		% change in yield
					IPM schedule	Non-IPM schedule	
2017	Thimmalapura	Alphanso	10	4	8.4	6.5	29.23
2018	Hullekerepalya	Alphanso	10	4	10.5	7.2	45.83
2019	Hosakere	Alphanso	10	4	9.4	6.8	38.23
<b>Mean</b>	-	-	10	4	9.43	6.83	37.76

**Table.2** Effect of IPM treatments on Pest and Disease of Mango under FLD programme

Year	Mango leaf hopper (No.)		Fruit damage by Fruit flies (%)		Powdery mildew (0-5 scale)		Anthracnose (% incidence)		Fruit drop (%)	
	IPM schedule	Non-IPM schedule	IPM schedule	Non-IPM schedule	IPM schedule	Non-IPM schedule	IPM schedule	Non-IPM schedule	IPM schedule	Non-IPM schedule
2017	1.2	8.2	5	16	0.9	2.8	4.5	15.5	30.30	45.50
2018	0.8	8.7	4	17	1.1	2.2	5.3	17.8	20.05	37.50
2019	0.6	8.9	6	15	0.8	3.1	4.8	16.5	22.50	39.50
<b>Mean</b>	0.86	8.6	5	16	0.93	2.7	4.86	16.60	24.28	40.83

**Table.3** Cost economics of IPM in mango demonstration under FLD Programme

Year	Economics of IPM schedule (Rs./ha)				Economics of Non-IPM schedule (Rs./ha)			
	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR	Gross Cost	Gross Return	Net Return	BCR
2017	65,000	2,10,000	1,45,000	3.23	54000	162500	108500	3.09
2018	72000	262500	190500	3.68	58500	180000	121500	3.07
2019	68500	235000	166500	3.43	57250	170000	11200	2.96
<b>Mean</b>	68,500	2,35,833	1,67,333	3.44	56,583	1,70,833	80,400	3.00

The results clearly indicated the effect of various technologies on mango production and its impact on escalating mango grower’s income. Scaling takes time and adaptability. It requires a systems approach where in all the

stakeholders should be actively involved. KVK and all the stake holders involved are required to up-scale the interventions in terms technologies

Considering vertical and horizontal spread. A well-defined value chain involving farmers and institutions is the need of the hour for upscaling the technologies. Further there is a need to build suitable conditions for enhanced crop productivity in the present climate change scenario (Reena, 2013). KVK, works in cluster village concept covering selected farmers. However, efforts would be augmented to involve all the stake holders and strive hard to double or escalate farmer's income.

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