



Symptoms

Moth larvas cause damage to trees by feeding on newly flushed leaves while the leaf eating caterpillar also feeds on flower inflorescence.



Treatments

1. Remove weeds which is a hiding place for adult butterflies and moths.
2. Clean up all fruits droppings from the orchard floor which will attract many moths into the orchard.
3. If infestation is serious. Use Lamda-cihalotrin as recommended

The main pests of longan are insects and diseases. They can cause damage in every step of the longan development. Integrated pest management (IPM) is more effectively method to control insects and diseases and reduces chemicals application. Main longan pests are as follows :

Symptoms

Fungus causes fruit staining, splitting and dropping. Dark brown scatter spots show clearly on the inner skin. Symptoms start when the fruits are 1.5 cm. till maturity.

Treatments

1. Disease usually starts in the rainy season. At the onset of the disease. Spray with Carbendazim.
2. If the disease still progresses and spreads, use Tebucanazole or Procymidone.
3. To prevent disease and be more economical. Always use Carbendazim first.



LONGAN PEST CONTROL



Symptoms

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Treatments

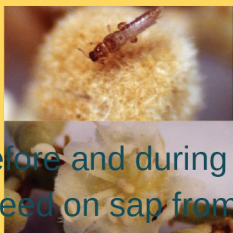
1. Snouts weevils like to stay in groups and drop to the ground when disturbed. We can cover the ground under the tree with a canvas, shake the tree, and collect them to destroy.
2. Spray the trees during the leaf flushing state with carbaryl as recommended.

Symptoms

This small insect infests before and during the blooming stage. They feed on sap from the inflorescences causing injuries, wilting, drying and abscising / dropping of flowers.

Treatments

1. Check for thrips by tapping the inflorescence on a white piece of paper during a rain free period.
2. Spray insecticide before bloom to avoid killing bees.
3. Use Lambda-cihalotrin.



Symptoms

Can be found year round and is caused by longan mite. They cause curling in young leafy shoot and inflorescences and on fruit setting.

Treatments

1. Choose plant material free from witches' Broom symptom for propagation.
2. Cut away shoots or inflorescences showing the symptoms. Burning or burying them can reduce the incident by 70%.
3. Spraying sulfur powder is as effective as cutting away the effected shoots.



Symptoms

Both the young and the adults feed on sap from leafy shoots, inflorescence, and leafy shoots, shading flowers, and young fruits drying, and dropping.

Treatments

1. Collect and destroy the eggs of the insects.
2. Use Anastatus sp. To destroy the eggs of stink bugs.
3. Spray with Lambda-cihalotrin or Carbendazim during the immature state.

Symptoms

Both the young and the adults feed on sap from the shoot petiole, inflorescence and fruits. Young aphids move around for food sources while adults are stationary feeders.

Treatments

1. Pruning/thinning to open up the canopy so there is no hiding places for insects, then discard of the plant residues.
2. Frequently survey the population of insects pests for better control.
3. Spray while they are young (state 1-2) with carbaryl or petroleum oil



Symptoms

Both the young and the adults feed on sap from the shoot petiole, inflorescence and fruits. Young asphids move around for food sources while adults are stationary feeders. They exude a sweet substance which favors black mould growth, causing the fruits to be dirty.

Treatments

1. Avoid using insecticide if natural predators of the aphid are present.
2. Use the same measures as that of drepanococcus chiton (above).

