





IPM in Thailand and Nature based solutions to Fall Armyworm management in Asia Pacific Region

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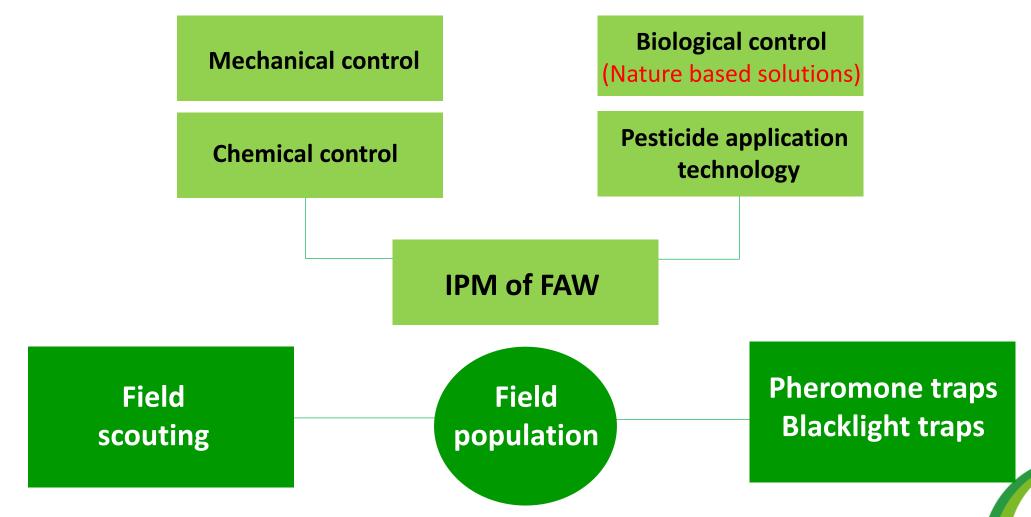


Timeline of IPM in Thailand



- Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO, 1967) defined IPM as "a pest management system, that, in the context of associated environment and population dynamics of the pest species, utilizes all suitable techniques and methods in as compatible a manner as possible and maintains pest populations at levels below those causing economic injury"
- In 1989, IPM Task Force was established, and in 1990. IPM Working Group (IPMWG) was constituted to strengthen the implementation of IPM at international level.
- In 1993 first established IPM in Thailand by the Entomology and Zoology Division, Department of Agriculture until now

Example successful cases in Thailand



Mechanical control

Remove the egg masses and neonate larvae (newly hatch larvae that aggregated) in the infested corn fields and destroy







Chemical control

Seed treatment

- 1) cyantraniliprole 20% SC at 20 ml/1 kg seed (IRAC group 28)
- 2) clorantraniliprole 62.5 % FS at 7 ml/1 kg seed (IRAC group 28)
- 3) cyantraniliprole+ thaiamethoxam 24%+24% FS at 7 ml/1 kg seed (IRAC group 28+4A)





Action threshold for foliar application

Maize Crop Stage	V Stage	Action Threshold for Smallholder Farmer	Action Threshold for Village-Level Progressive Farmer
Early Whorl	VE-V6	20%	20%
Stage		(10-30%)	(10-30%)
Late Whorl	V7-VT	40%	40%
Stage		(30-50%)	(30-50%)
Tassel & Silk Stage	R1-R3	NO SPRAY Unless low-toxicity & supportive of conservation biological control	20% (10-30%)

Thresholds: Treat for FAW during the early whorl stage when more than 15% of the plants are infested. During mid-to late-whorl stages, treatment for FAW may be necessary if more than 30% of the plants are infested.

Official recommendation insecticides for foliar application

Insecticide	Rate ml/water 20 l.	IRAC	Duration for control (Days)
1. emamectin benzoate 5% SG	10	6	7
2. emamectin benzoate 1.92% EC	20	6	7
3. spinetoram 25% SG	10	5	10-12
4. spinetoram 12% SC	15	5	10-12
5. spinetoram + methoxyfenozide 30 + 6% SC	30	5+18	7
6. chlorfenapyr 10% S	30	13	7
7. indoxacarb 15% SC	30	22A	7
8. flubendiamide 20% WG	10	28	7
9. chlorantraniliprole 5.17% SC	30	28	7
10. lufenuron 5% EC	30	15	7





Biological control

Predator	Period to release after cultivation	Timing	Rate/ha
1. Stink bug	4 weeks	1-3 times	3,250
2. Earwigs	3-5 weeks	2-3 times	10,000
		Egg, 1 st and 2 nd instar l	
		arvae	

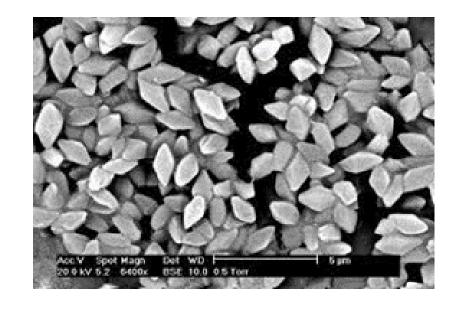






Biological control (Cont.)

- 1) Bacillus thruringiensis cv. aizawai at 80 g/ 20 litres of water
- 2) Bacillus thruringiensis cv. kurstaki at 80 ml/ 20 litres of water





Pesticide application technology

Recommendation

- Spraying at a volume of 8–16 litres/hectare with a single-rotor UAV (helicopter)
- Spraying at a volume of 18.75–31.25 litres/hectare with a multiple-rotor UAV (drone)
- Spraying at a volume of 250-375 litres/hectare with a motorised knapsack sprayer installed with a spray lance (with a hollow cone-type nozzle) or boom sprayer (with a fan-type nozzle)

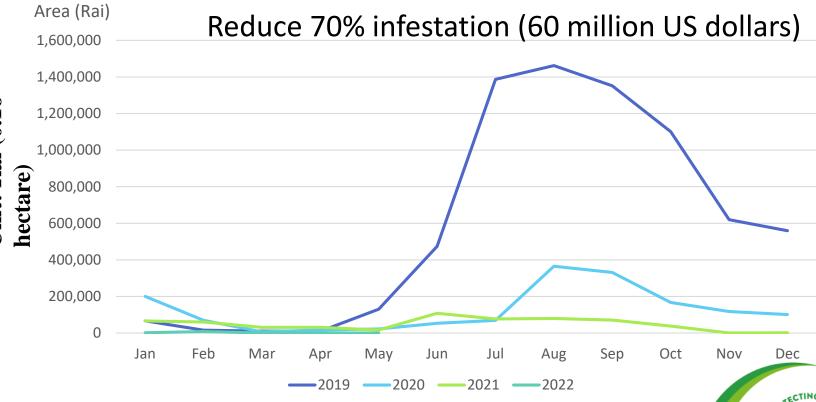






Unit: Rai (0.16

Summary of the infestation of FAW over the years



Source: Department of Agricultural Extension



Official recommendation for FAW management in Thailand



IPM for Coconut black headed caterpillar

- Removing infested leaves
- Bt
- Trunk injection
- Releasing parasitoid







Application of *Bt*.





Trunk injection by using emamectin benzoate 1.92% EC







Goniozus nephantidis









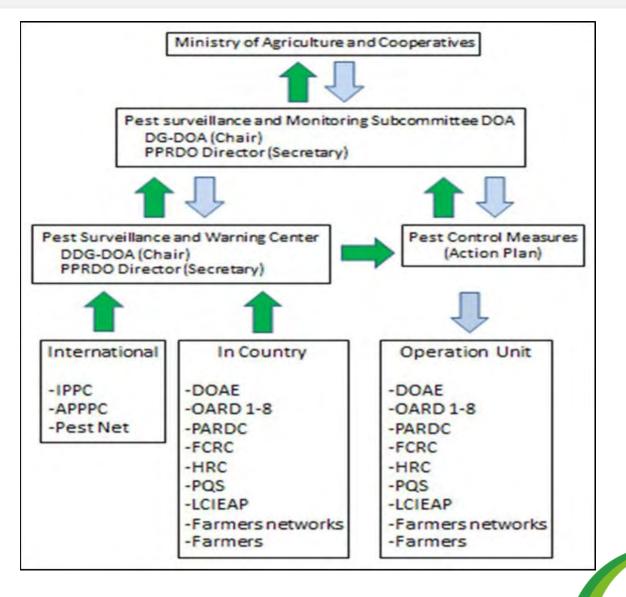


Official recommendation for Coconut black-headed caterpillar management in Thailand



Implementation

PEST SURVEILLANCE ACTION PLAN OF DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE





Implementation

Short term measures The information medias are including:

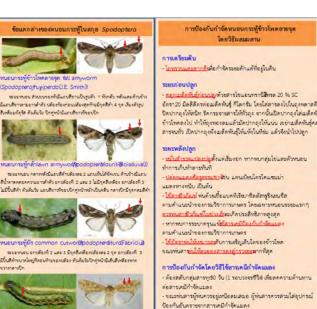
- Manuals for FAW survey and surveillance programs
- Brochures and posters to describe the information of FAW identification guide and its control measures
- Infographics
- Press releases





สีขาวตามยาวลำตัว





หนอนกระทัพยะ beet armywormgdodopterævigua(Hübner)) ระยะพนอน ล้านจ้างจะเป็นอนสิทาวจ้างสะแอนคาดยาวจากปลัดงอกถึงข้อง

ด้องสุดท้าย ด้วเดี๋มวัย ปีกคู่หน้ามีจุดสีขาวกลางปีก 2 จุด



Implementation

Various official meetings were organized to explicate the information of FAW to relevant agencies including

- Plant quarantine inspectors
- Local government officers of DOAE and DOA officers in the outbreak and endangered areas.
- Seed Industry
- Department of Rice
- Office of the Cane and Sugar Board







Summary

1. Locally and international cooperation and capacity building

- 1.1 Establish coordination mechanism and information exchange systems at national, regional, and international levels
- 1.2 Provide adequate financial and technical support from relevant national, regional, and international assistance agencies.
 - 1.3 Initiate assessments of problems and develop early warning and monitoring systems
 - 1.4 Encourage partnership between public and private sectors
- 1.5 Convening workshops and seminars, as well as conducting publicity events and media campaigns; and
 - 1.6 Ensure the sustainability in the region by developing long-term programs of action



Award

Cassava Pink Mealybug

This, along with releases of local biological control agents (predatory lacewings), and together with ecological pest management training efforts of field extension workers and farmers, provided effective control of the pest and stopped its spread.



In June 2015, Thailand was honoured with the FAO Edouard Saouma Award for its international recognition in containing the spread of Cassava Pink Mealybug in the Greater Mekong Subregion





Summary

- 2. Research required
- 2.1 Monitoring and early warning system
- 2.2 Insecticide susceptibility
- 2.3 Mating disruption
- 2.4 Effective natural enemies









Thank you for your attention

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International Plant Health Conference

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