IAPPS WEBSITE GETS A NEW FACELIFT, AND MORE…

After more than 10 years, the IAPPS web site www.plantprotection.org has been upgraded, updated, and refreshed. It provides members, subscribers, and other visitors to the site with a more efficient and appropriate platform for the increasing range of devices being used to access the IAPPS site.

Here are just a few of the upgraded features:

- The web page automatically reformats to suit the device being used – desktop, tablet, smartphone.
- New, easy to use, shopping cart membership process with different annual membership fees, according to developing country, developed country, students, and institutional applicants
- Anyone can subscribe to receive the online IAPPS Newsletter by email, which continues to be available online and in the printed version of Crop Protection

For paid-up Members of IAPPS and for those who are members through Institutional
Membership, the link to the online version of Crop Protection has been reset. Once logged in, Members can link to “Crop Protection – Online” on the Home screen (Recent Posts) and via Membership – “Crop Protection Journal”. If you are a paid-up Member and have difficulty in accessing the online journal - email - support@plantprotection.org

The IAPPS Board welcomes feedback from members - please let us know of any ideas you have that will provide further support for plant protection research and practice.

If you are not a member of IAPPS, we encourage you to join, using the new shopping cart process. Details can be found at https://www.plantprotection.org/join/

On behalf of the IAPPS Board:

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MUSTARD APHID AND WHITE RUST DEVASTATING MUSTARD CROPS

Mustard, the most important oilseed crop of rainfed areas of Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir, India was found to be seriously inflicted by mustard aphid (Lipaphis erysimi Kalt.) and white rust (Albugo candida (Pers.) Kuntze.), see below picture. Roving surveys were conducted in the mustard growing areas of Samba and Jammu districts at different crop growth stages of mustard. The aphid remains active from December till April. Both nymphs and adults suck the cell sap and severe infestations results in complete loss in yield. They also secrete honey dew, which is responsible for the growth of black sooty mould fungus that hinders the photosynthetic process. During earlier years, 2017 and 2018, the white rust disease incidence was low (10 – 15%). The disease develops on all aerial parts as water soaked light brown lesions covered with white mycelial growth. Prominent white pustules appear on the lower surface of leaves during February – March. Small sized pustules also appear on the upper surface of the leaves. The disease also appears on the pods, thus hampering the seed formation. During 2019 – 2020, the incidence was more severe (>30 – 35%) at all the locations due to the humid weather conditions prevailing during the season.

To check further spread of this insect pest and disease following management strategies were recommended:
- Timely sowing of the crop before 15th October, so as to escape the peak aphid infestation.
- Balanced use of fertilizers, especially nitrogenous fertilizers.
- Application of *Lecanicillium lecanii* @ 10⁸ cfu/ml of water in combination with NSKE @ 5 – 10% or Neem oil @ 5 – 10 ml / L of water at 15 days interval to control the aphid.
- Foliar application of Dimethoate 30 EC @ 1 ml/ L of water at 15 days interval, when the pest population crosses ET.
- Collection and destruction of heavily infested leaves.
- Application of foliar fungicide Dithane M 45 @ 0.25% at 10 days interval to control the rust.

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NEW BOOK ON THE ECONOMICS OF IPM

Edited by David W. Onstad and Philip R. Crain, both with Corteva Agriscience, USA, the new CABI book on ‘The Economics of Integrated Pest Management of Insects’ is a must read for any IPM practitioner, student and faculty, but also policy makers and donor agencies who are serious to learn about the impact of insect pest on crop production, and how IPM can positively redress the economic balance for the farmer.

Citing the book description from the CABI web page: “Many biological studies on insect management do not consider economics or fundamental economic principles. This book brings together economists and entomologists to explain the principles, successes, and challenges of effective insect management. It highlights the importance of economic analyses for decision making and the feasibility of such approaches, and examines integrated pest management (IPM) practices from around the world with an emphasis on agriculture and public health. The book begins by establishing an economic framework upon which to apply the principles of IPM. It continues to examine the entomological applications of
economics, specifically, economic analyses concerning chemical, biological, and genetic control tactics as well as host plant resistance and the cost of sampling and is illustrated with case studies of economic-based IPM programs from around the world.”

The book can be ordered online [https://www.cabi.org/bookshop/book/9781786393678/](https://www.cabi.org/bookshop/book/9781786393678/)

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