

IPM IN POTATO

P.K. Singh

Birsa Agricultural university

Zonal research Station

Dumka, 814 101

Jharkhand

OBJECTIVES

- To control the Bacterial wilt/Brown rot/Black scurf/late blight through IPM
- Increase the production
- Minimize the cost of cultivation
- Optimize the use of Pesticide
- IPM implementation with proper motivation and involvement of Farmers

Constraints identified for low yield

- Wilting and drying of plants just after germination and continued for a month
- Use of local varieties
- Lack of Seed treatment
- Not applying balanced dose of fertilizers
- 2 Spray of Dithane M 45
- Suspected diseases: bacterial wilt/Brown rot/black scurf/late blight

Management Strategy Adopted

- Local seed used as experiment
- Seed treatment with Carbendazim @0.01%
- Seed treatment with Streptocycline @0.02%
- Application of Balanced dose of fertilizers
N:P:K 115:96:90
- One need based spray of Dithane M 45 @ 2.5
Kg/ha
- Weeding and Monitoring

Results

- IPM field yielded 160.50q/ha(Rs.48150)
- Farmers field yielded 100.45q/ha(Rs. 30315)
- 60.05q/ha more yield in IPM field(Rs. 18015)
- C:B ratio in IPM field 1: 19.47
- C:B ratio in Farmers field 1: 13.96

Constraints

- Lack of Knowledge and skill to identify disease
- Late blight disease.
- Not availability of good quality seed
- Un availability Antibiotic in local market
- Lack of knowledge about seed treatment
- Lack of knowledge about need based application of pesticide
- Absence of collective action by farmers association.

Conclusion

- To get more yield and profit seeds must be treated with antibiotic and fungicides followed by one need based application of Fungicide to manage late blight.

Thank You