

## MINOR INSECT PEST ON BANANA IN ANJAGAON SURJI REGION, DIST-AMARAVATI - MAHARASTRA

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### ABSTRACT

Banana is a globally important fruit crop with 97.5 million tons of production. In India, it supports livelihood of millions of people. Banana occupies 20% area among the total area under crop in India and contributes 37% of the total fruit production and ranks second in importance next to mango with a total annual production of 16.91 million tons from 490.70 thousand hectares with national average of 33.5 T/ha. Bananas were originally found in South East Asia, mainly in India.

**Keywords:** Aphid, Cut worm, Banana scab moth, Thrips

### Introduction

Banana, the fruit of a plant of the genus -Musa (family- Musaceae) is basically cultivated for food, and secondary for the production of fibers, and also for producing tissue-thin tea bags. Besides this, bananas are also cultivated for some ornamental purposes in various regions of the world. They are also known as Bananier Nain, Canbur, Curro and Plantain. These creamy, rich, and sweet fruits are favourite among the people of all ages right from infants to elders. Bananas consist mainly of sugars (glucose, fructose and sucrose) and fiber. They provide instant energy as they are the rich sources of Vitamin B6.

### Origin of Banana

Musa species grow in a wide range of environments and plantains of the tropics to cold-hardy fiber and ornamental plants. These large, perennial herbs, 2-9 m in height, is evolved in Southeast Asia, New Guinea, and the Indian subcontinent, developing in modern time secondary loci of genetic diversity in Africa, Latin America, and the Pacific.

Musa species attained a position of central importance within pacific societies, the plant is a source of food, beverages, fermentable sugars, medicines, flavourings, cooked foods, silage, fragrance, rope, cordage, garlands, shelter, clothing, smoking material and numerous ceremonial and religious use.

Banana (Musa) is the one of the major fruits in Thailand. It is a fast-growing. plant with a 3-5

m high herbaceous stem and almost every part of it is usable. It is the main plant for fruit production in Phitsanulok province where many people have their own family industry for banana products. Therefore, every year this province has a problem of banana waste, especially banana peel. The proportion of the banana which is wasted as peel is 18-20 % (Dividich et al., 1976).

### Objective

Viral diseases-Banana bunchy top virus is also known Banana virus, cucumber mosaic virus. Fungal diseases-Panama disease, Singatoka diseases caused by fungus: Mycospheacerebellamusicola, Black Sigatok.

Insect pest-Banana stem weevil, banana pseudo stem borer, Oedeiporus longicollis, Oliver, banana rust thrips, Fruit rust thrips, Hard scale-Aspidiotus destructor, Cut worm. Nematodes have been growth and yield through its damage to the roots and corn. The parasitic nematodes feed, multiply and migrate to roots.

### Material and Method

There are different types of methods are available for collecting banana pest like pitfall trap method, handpick methods, light trap method, net swapping method, above methods are used for the collection of the banana pest.

In this survey used the hand-pick methods for the collection of banana pest, firstly selected a specific agricultural land for the collection of banana pest, this agricultural land is in Amravati district in Pandhari village. This

agricultural land visited monitoring regularly for the collection, near about 20 to 30 different types of pest collected and preserved in 70% alcohol. Later took photographs of each and every pest for their identification.

The specific field which were selected for the collection of pest is of 4 hectares. On these agricultural there are 4000 banana trees and each row contains 100 banana trees, having distance between two trees of 2.5 feet and distance between two rows is of 5 feet respectively.

### Result & Discussion

Total 40 to 50 individuals of various groups of insects were collected from the selected banana field and stored in 70% alcohol later brought to laboratory. After sorting the minor pests are identified through available literature. Five minor banana pests are selected for the study and observed and their biology were studied. (S. Mandal and H.S. Singh)

- 1) Cut worm - Spondopteralitura
- 2) Banana Scale Moth - Nacoleia octasema
- 3) Hard scale - Aspidiotus destructor
- 4) Thrips - chaetanaphothripssignipennis
- 5) Bag Worm - Apterona helicoidella

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