



# Insecticide resistance management guidelines in the Philippines

## Cultural/Mechanical

- Sanitation
- Synchronized Planting
- Crop Rotation; Fallowing
- Use of Resistant Varieties
- Minimum Tillage
- Proper Fertilization (eg. Nitrogen)

## Biological / Bio-control

- Knowing the Natural Enemies of the pest
- Diadegma and Cotesia for Cabbage DBM control
- Spiders, Lady Beetles, Trichrogama,
- Bacillus sp.

## Chemical

- Need – based approach in the use of pesticides
- High risk pests include Diamond Back Moth, Hoppers (BPH, MLH), Eggplant Fruit and Shoot Borer, Thrips
- Continuous use of pesticides of same of mode of action leads to development of resistance
- Role of Insecticide Resistance Management

## Incorporate IPM practices

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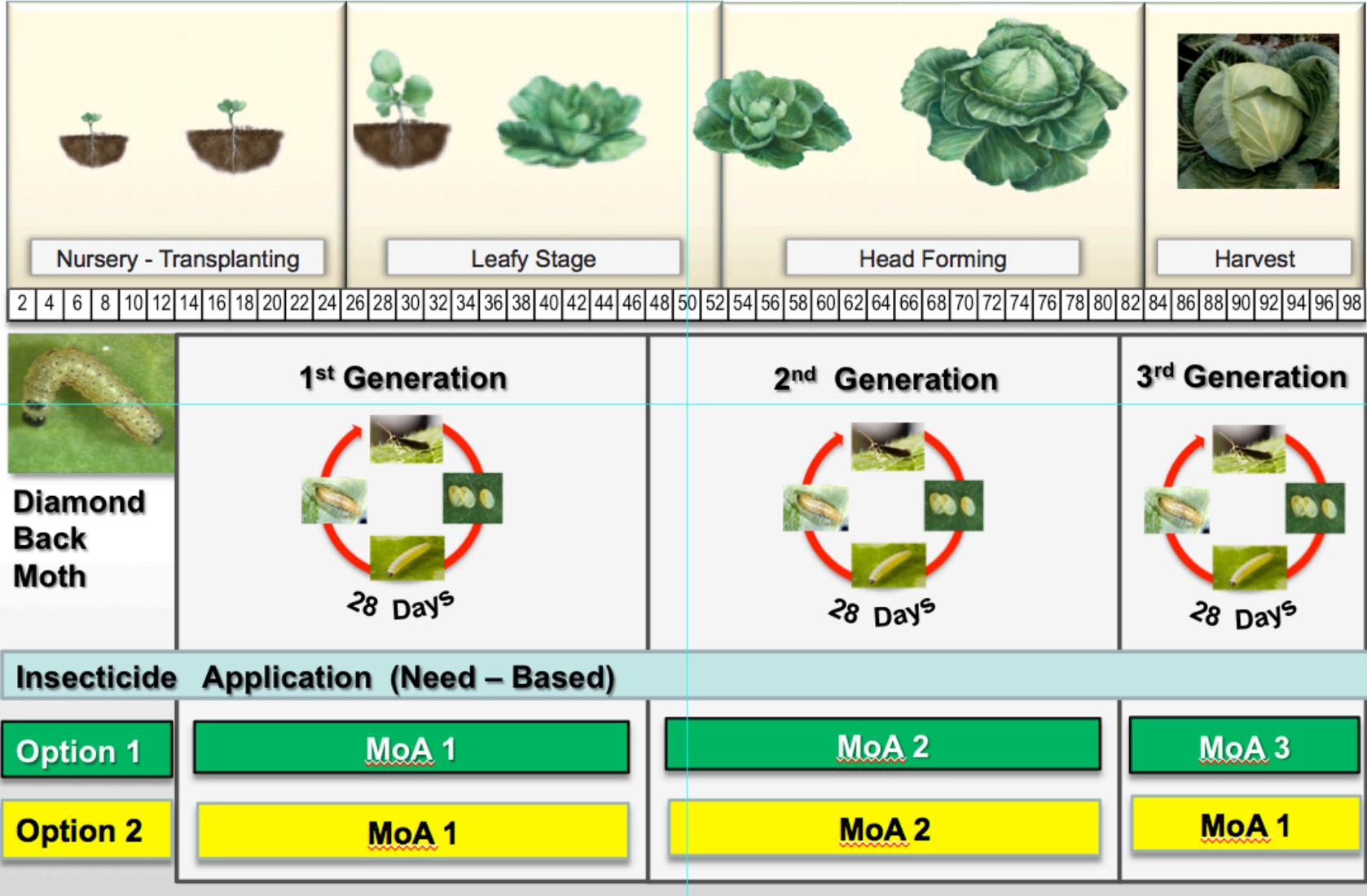
- **Identify the Pest**
- **Monitor Pest populations**
- **Use the right and registered insecticides as needed**
- **Seek expert advise (e.g. Extension workers, industry)**

## To Avoid Development of Insecticide Resistance

1. **Incorporate IPM practices**
2. **Follow GAP Principles**
3. **Know the mode of action (MoA) of insecticide products / brands**
4. **Rotate Insecticide MoA group / NOT brands**

# Insecticide Resistance Management (IRM) Strategy in Cabbage

## To ensure susceptible DBM population



# Insecticide Resistance Management (IRM) Strategy in Eggplant

## To ensure susceptible Fruit Borer population

