



Influence of Biotic and Abiotic Factors on Pest Incidence and Natural Enemies in Guava (*Psidium guajava* L)

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Authors' contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration among all authors. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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ABSTRACT

A study on seasonal incidence of insect pests and their natural enemies in different guava varieties was carried out at Horticultural College and Research Institute, Periyakulam during 2022-23. The

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results revealed that tea mosquito bug (8.75%), fruit borer (0.75%), mealybugs (12.25% and 2.80%) and aphids (2.40%) were less in L-46, followed by red flash (1.55- 21.35%), L-49 (0.86-13.50%) in guava ecosystem. The guava variety, Lalit was found to be more susceptible to tea mosquito bug (22.60%), fruit borer (2.65%), mealy bug (25.60%), spiraling whitefly (23.45%), scales (5.75%) and papaya Mealybug (12.70%). The coccinellids population was high in lalit (1.80/tree) followed by Allahabad safeda (1.70/tree) and L-49 (1.60/tree), whereas the spiders were found high in red flash guava (0.70/tree) but in lalit it was 0.15 per tree. The fruit fly damage, mealybugs, spiraling whitefly, aphids, scales, papaya mealybug and spiders was more during hot weather and was positively correlated with maximum and minimum temperature whereas they are negatively correlated with other weather parameters viz., rainfall, wind speed and relative humidity. The fruit borer incidence was recorded high during rainy days (0.103) with high wind speed (0.344) and minimum temperature (0.004). The coccinellids beetle were more during cloudy and rainy period (0.765), high wind speed (0.554) and relative humidity (0.338).

Keywords: Guava; pests; natural enemies; seasonal incidence; biotic and abiotic factors.

1. INTRODUCTION

Guava is cultivated commercially in India and is popular as all season fruit with rich nutritional and medicinal value. The area under tropical and subtropical regions are expanding due to its high demand for fresh fruits and processed products in global trade. Guava is the fourth widely cultivated fruit crop in India with 0.15 million hectare, producing 1.80 million tonnes of fruit [1] and presently its world's top guava-producing country, with a growing area of 3.14 lakh ha and 4.92 Million tons of production [2]. Insect pests infestation is the most significant limiting factor of guava production which deteriorate yield and market value of fruit. Various insect species cause damage to guava and their abundance differ with geographic locations, food sources and weather factors. The major pests include whiteflies, mealy bugs, tea mosquito bugs, fruit flies and castor capsule borer. Besides, mites and birds also cause a least amount of loss. Weather factors play role in multiplication, growth, development and distribution of insects and influence on their seasonal abundance. Temperature, humidity and rainfall are most influential parameters of meteorological factors affecting insect population dynamics. Seasonal population dynamics of any insect pest provide knowledge on relationship between weather factors and insect abundance. The research was framed to survey and documentation of pests and its natural enemies in different guava varieties and to study the influence of weather parameters on incidence of pests and natural enemies in guava.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Studies on the Seasonal incidence of pests and natural enemies in different guava varieties and management of tea mosquito bug using bio – pesticides were carried out at Horticultural College and Research Institute, Periyakulam during 2022. The survey was conducted in different guava varieties for the incidence of pests and natural enemies at Central farm, Horticultural College and Research institute, Periyakulam during May to July, 2022. The varieties surveyed were Allahabad Safeda, Red fleshed, Lalit, Lucknow 49 (Sardar) and Lucknow 46. Twenty plants were randomly selected from each Guava varieties were observed by visual counting the pests and natural enemy population and their infestation from 10 randomly selected fruits and twigs per at weekly intervals. The visual inspection of twigs, leaves and fruits was carried out and per cent damage on growing shoots, leaves and fruits were recorded. For fruit fly exit hole or deformation of fruit were taken as identification mark of infestation. The study area was kept free of insecticidal spray during the period of observation. The varietal screening studies data obtained was analyzed statistically using Randomized Block Design after suitable transformation. The weather parameters taken for the study were Maximum temperature, Minimum temperature, Rainfall, Wind velocity and Relative Humidity. These weather data were collected from the weather station of Horticultural College and Research Institute, Periyakulam and was correlated with the pests population.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Insect pests and natural enemies on guava varieties: The incidence of pests and natural enemies in different guava varieties revealed that the tea mosquito bug, fruit fly, castor capsule

borer, mealy bug, spiraling whitefly, aphids, scales, papaya Mealybug and predatory coccinellid beetles were found to be the major pests and predators in guava ecosystem of Horticultural College and Research Institute, Periyakulam (Table 1 and Fig. 1). Arifunnahar et al. [3] stated that insects like spiralling whitefly, tea mosquito bug, scale insects, mealy bugs, aphids, thrips, coreid bug, fruit fly, fruit borer, stem borer, hairy caterpillar and leaf weevil are affecting guava in south India. Among the different varieties, L-46 was found to be less susceptible for tea mosquito bug (8.75%), fruit borer (0.75%), mealybugs (12.25% and 2.80 %) and aphids (2.40%) followed by red flash (1.55-21.35%), L-49 (0.86- 13.50%) (Table 2), whereas, in allahabad safeda, the per cent damage by fruit fly (3.50%) and aphids (4.50%) was high compared to other guava varieties. The guava variety, Lalit was found be more susceptible for insect pests, which recorded tea mosquito bug (22.60%) , fruit borer (2.65%), mealy bug (25.60%), spiraling whitefly (23.45%),scales (5.75%) andpapaya Mealybug (12.70%), but, Lalit was found be more susceptible for insect pests, which is in accordance with Ganga visalakshy [4]. and Yasodha et al. [5] who reported that pests causes more than 60 per cent yield loss in guava. The coccinellids population was high in lalit (1.80/tree) followed by Allahabad safeda (1.70/tree) and L-49 (1.60/tree), whereas the spiders were foundhigh in red flash guava

(0.70/tree) but in lalit it was 0.15 per tree (Table 2).

Seasonal incidence of insect pests and their natural enemies in guava: The seasonal incidence of insect pests and their natural enemies in guava revealed that the tea mosquito bug, fruitfly damage, mealybugs, spiraling whitefly, aphids, scales, papaya mealybug and spiderswas more during hot weather and was positively correlated with maximum and minimum temperature (0.0249 and 0.0909, 0.269 and 0.390, 0.063 and 0.048, 0.329 and 0.421, 0.140 and 0.007, 0.266 and 0.420 and 0.644 and 0.624, respectively) whereas they are negatively correlated with other weather parameters viz.,rainfall, wind speed and relative humidity (Table 3). Shankar et al. [6] found that weather correlation and negative binomial hurdle model is a good fit for tea mosquito bug in neem. The fruit borer incidence was recorded high during rainy days (0.103) with high wind speed (0.344) and minimum temperature (0.004). The coccinellids beetles were more during cloudy and rainy period (0.765), high wind speed (0.554) and relative humidity (0.338). Baker et al. [7], Giddi et al. [8,9] and Yasodha et al. [5]reported that the abundance ofinsect pest of guava is related with weather factors and the lowest population density is during the winter season. Al-Fwaeer,et al. [10]and reported that the Guava fruit fly showed most abundance in months April to March and September to November, which coincide with the Guava fruiting season [11-15].

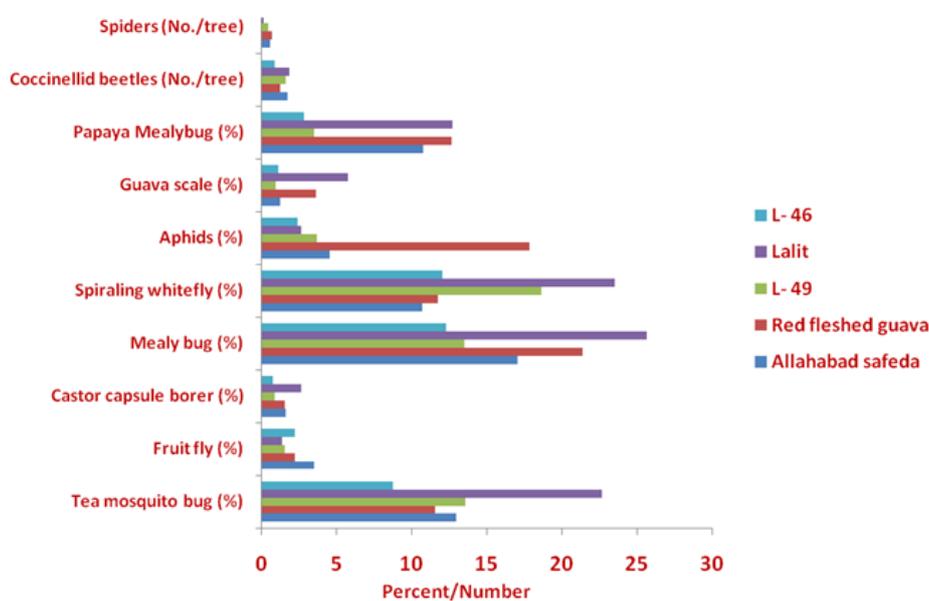


Fig. 1. Insect pests and natural enemies on guava varieties

Table 1. Insect pests and natural enemies on guava varieties

S.No.	Insect Pests on guava varieties		
	Common Name	Scientific Name	Family and Order
1.	Tea mosquito bug	<i>Helopeltis antonii</i> (Signoret)	Miridae: Hemiptera
2.	Fruit fly	<i>Bactrocera diversus</i>	Tephritidae: Diptera
3.	Fruit borer	<i>Conogethes punctiferalis</i> (Guenée)	Pyraustidae: Lepidoptera
4.	Mealy bug	<i>Ferrisiavirgata</i> (Cockerell), <i>Maconellicoccus hirsutus</i> (Green,	Pseudococcidae: Hemiptera
5.	Spiraling whitefly	<i>Aleurodicus dispersus</i> (Russell)	Aleyrodidae: Hemiptera
6.	Aphids	<i>Aphis gossypii</i> (Glover)	Aphididae: Hemiptera
7.	Guava scale	<i>Chloropulvinaria psidii</i> (Maskell)	Coccidae: Hemiptera
8.	Papaya Mealybug	<i>Paracoccus marginatus</i> (Williams)	Pseudococcidae: Hemiptera
9.	Coccinellid beetles	<i>Coccinella septumpunctata</i> C. <i>repanda</i>	Coccinellidae: Coleoptera

Table 2. Incidence of insect pests and natural enemies on guava varieties at Central farm, Horticultural College and Research Institute, Periyakulam during May- July, 2022

Variety	Tea mosquito bug (%)	Fruit fly (%)	Fruit borer (%)	Mealy bug (%)	Spiraling whitefly (%)	Aphids (%)	Guava scale (%)	Papaya Mealybug (%)	Coccinellid (No./tree)	Spiders (No./tree)
Allahabad safeda	12.90 (21.04) ^c	3.50 (10.78) ^d	1.60 (7.26) ^d	17.00 (24.34) ^c	10.65 (19.04) ^a	4.50 (12.25) ^d	1.20 (6.29) ^c	10.75 (19.13) ^c	1.70 (1.64) ^b	0.56 (1.25) ^b
Red fleshed guava	11.50 (19.82) ^b	2.20 (8.52) ^c	1.55 (7.15) ^c	21.35 (27.51) ^d	11.74 (19.94) ^b	17.80 (24.95) ^e	3.57 (10.89) ^d	12.65 (20.83) ^d	1.20 (1.48) ^d	0.70 (1.30) ^a
L- 49	13.55 (21.59) ^d	1.50 (7.03) ^b	0.86 (5.31) ^b	13.50 (21.55) ^b	18.65 (25.54) ^c	3.67 (11.04) ^c	0.90 (5.44) ^a	3.50 (10.78) ^b	1.60 (1.61) ^c	0.45 (1.21) ^c
Lalit	22.60 (28.37) ^e	1.35 (6.67) ^a	2.65 (9.36) ^e	25.60 (30.38) ^e	23.45 (28.95) ^d	2.65 (9.40) ^b	5.75 (13.87) ^e	12.70 (20.87) ^d	1.80 (1.67) ^a	0.15 (1.07) ^e
L- 46	8.75 (17.20) ^a	2.20 (8.53) ^{cb}	0.75 (4.96) ^a	12.25 (20.48) ^a	12.00 (20.26) ^b	2.40 (8.91) ^a	1.12 (6.07) ^b	2.80 (9.63) ^a	0.87 (1.37) ^e	0.20 (1.20) ^d
CD (P=0.05)	0.427	0.085	0.169	0.538	0.431	0.216	0.196	0.259	0.016	0.006

Figures in parentheses are square root transformed values * and arcsine transformed values **

Means followed by a common letter in a column are not significantly different

Values are mean of twenty replications

Table 3. Correlation co-efficient between incidence of insect pests and natural enemies on guava with weather parameters during May- July, 2022

Weather Parameter	Weather Parameter correlation Coefficient									
	Tea mosquito bug	Fruit fly	Fruit borer	Mealy bug	Spiraling whitefly	Aphids	Guava scale	Papaya Mealybug	Coccinellid beetles	Spiders
Max Temp (°C)	0.479	0.025	-0.009	0.269	0.063	0.329	0.140	0.266	-0.278	0.644
Min Temp (°C)	0.577	0.091	0.004	0.390	0.048	0.421	0.007	0.420	-0.298	0.624
Rainfall (mm)	-0.351	-0.392	0.103	-0.634	-0.687	-0.295	-0.169	-0.165	0.765	-0.651
Wind speed	-0.103	-0.163	0.344	-0.086	-0.475	-0.059	-0.057	-0.469	0.554	-0.237
Relative humidity (%)	-0.502	-0.163	-0.025	-0.456	-0.167	-0.382	0.003	-0.457	0.338	-0.653

4. CONCLUSION

The results obtained from this study, showed that major pests of guava viz. tea mosquito bug, fruit borer and mealybugs were maximum in Lalit flowed by L-46, red flesh, Allahabad safeda and L-49. But the coccinellids population was high in Lalit followed by Allahabad safeda and L-49, whereas the spiders were found high in red flash guava. The tea mosquito bug, fruit fly damage, mealybugs, spiraling whitefly, aphids, scales, papaya mealybug and spiders was more during hot weather whereas fruit borer incidence was recorded high during rainy days with high wind speed and minimum temperature. The present research will help to develop forecasting models which help the farmers to implement management strategies in appropriate time to prevent yield loss and to avoid pesticide residue issues in export commodities, which are need of the hour.

Disclaimer (Artificial intelligence)

Author(s) hereby declare that NO generative AI technologies such as Large Language Models (ChatGPT, COPILOT, etc) and text-to-image generators have been used during writing or editing of manuscripts.

COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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