

Insect Pests Of Ailanthus Excelsa And Their Management 1st Edition

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ENH226/ST067: Ailanthus altissima: Tree-of-Heaven

The borer *Batocera rufomaculata* and the fungi (leaf spot) *Cercospora glandulosa* and *Alternaria* spp are the major pests in *Ailanthus excelsa* cause severe damage. Seedlings are susceptible to damping off disease therefore heavy watering should be avoided and only optimum level of moisture should be maintained.

Tree-of-Heaven - Penn State Extension

This topic provides information about tree pest management. Contents Insect pests are detrimental to the vigorous growth and health of planting stock which ultimately affect the survival of out planted seedlings in the field.

Effect of Extract of Ailanthus Excelsa on Red Cotton Bug ...

A total of thirty-one species of insect and non-insect pests have been recorded to cause minor to severe levels of damage to the root, shoot, bark, leaf, seed, flower and fruits of *Ailanthus excelsa* plantations.

Atteva fabriciella - Wikipedia

Ailanthus wightii Tiegh. *Ailanthus excelsa*, commonly known as tree of heaven, is a

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large deciduous tree found in India and Sri Lanka. In Tamil, it is also known as Pi-Nari Maram due to its disagreeable odor. The trees are grown along the edges of fields and rivers to mark boundaries and prevent soil erosion.

Ailanthus excelsa - Wikipedia

The webs these caterpillars make are unattractive and therefore this species can be an unsightly pest, especially in plant nurseries. Ailanthus Webworm Moths are migratory, spending winter in the southern part of their range. Adults are active in the daytime and can be seen from early spring in warmer regions through autumn in northern regions.

Insecticidal Property of Calotropis Gigantea against ...

Ailanthus excelsa, Santalum album, Quassia indica, Boswellia serrata, Acacia sp., and pigeonpea. Pest status Major pest of A. excelsa , causing severe defoliation in nurseries and plantations.

Ailanthus Webworm Moth - insectidentification.org

Pest resistance: resistant to pests/diseases Use and Management Tree-of-heaven performs best in full sun on well drained, moist soil, but this is a tree that will survive almost anywhere, under any cultural conditions—smoke, dust, hot, cold, wet, or dry.

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TYPES OF INSECTS : Ailanthus Webworm

Ailanthus webworm is considered a minor pest in nurseries, and landscape settings, where it causes minor defoliation on host plants. Distribution & Habitat Ailanthus webworm is found across the continental United States, ranging from New York to Florida, and west to Nebraska and Texas.

Tamil Nadu Treepedia

Ailanthus excelsa leaf Compound leaf ending with single leaflet, similar to neem leaves, but largerer in size, teeth are coarse, leaf base unequal. Fruit thin, papery pods.

Insect Pests Of Ailanthus Excelsa

Important insect pest and diseases. Defoliator viz, Atteva fabriciella, A. niveigutta and Eligma narcissus; the borer Batocera rufomaculata and the fungi (leaf spot) Cercospora glandulosa and Alternaria spp are the major pests in Ailanthus excelsa cause severe damage. Seedlings are susceptible to damping off disease therefore heavy watering should be avoided and only optimum level of moisture should be maintained.

Insect Pests - NBAIR

Ailanthus excelsa Simaroubaceae Roxb. maharukh TREE MANAGEMENT A. excelsa

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has a strong light requirements. The recommended spacing is 6x 6m for Agroforestry and 3 x 3 m in block plantations. The seedlings are susceptible to frost and are easily suppressed by weeds as a result of shading.

Welcome to Institute of Forest Genetics and Tree Breeding

Ailanthus, common-name Tree of Heaven, is considered an invasive species, although it is still sold by nurseries as yard plant, mainly because it is one of the species that will grow in polluted or otherwise difficult places. *Atteva aurea* can be a minor pest in nurseries, although it rarely does serious damage.

Invasive Species Spotlight: Tree-of-Heaven (Ailanthus ...

Spotted Lanternfly, an invasive pest, is particularly attracted to Tree-of-heaven. Tree-of-heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*) also known as ailanthus, is a rapidly growing deciduous tree native to both northeast and central China, as well as Taiwan.

Insecticidal activity of Ailanthus excelsa against ...

mealy bug *Paracoccus marginatus* which causes heavy damage in *A. excelsa* both in nursery and plantations as well [1]. Invasive alien insect, the papaya mealy bug *Paracoccus marginatus* is a native to Mexico and/or Central America [2]. It is reported to be introduced accidentally in India during 2008 and noticed in papaya, *Carica papaya* L. [3].

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Tree Pest Management — Vikaspedia

Ailanthus webworm is a major insect pest of Ailanthus excelsa causing large scale defoliation in nurseries and plantations. The growth of the tree is severely retarded due to repeated defoliation, and young plants are badly weakened and ultimately seed formation is drastically reduced owing to the damage caused to inflorescence.

Ailanthus excelsa Roxb. | Species | India Biodiversity Portal

Nursery and Plantation Insect pests of fast growing native tree species such as Ailanthus excelsa, Melia dubia, Gmelina arborea, Morus alba, Dalbergia sissoo, Thespesia populnea and Bombax spp. in the States of Tamil Nadu and Kerala are being studied and key pests identified.

Allelopathy and the Secret Life of Ailanthus altissima

A prolific seed producer and rapid grower, Ailanthus gains an advantage over other species by producing a toxin—distributed through its root systems—that inhibits the growth of other plants. In addition to its non-native invasive status, it may also serve to harbor an invasive insect species, the spotted lanternfly.

Ailanthus excelsa Roxb. - World Agroforestry Centre

noted visually in the treated insects and the observations recorded have been depicted. The results showed 95% repellency in the treated arms of petridish in

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fraction of *Ailanthus excelsa*. Key Words: Pesticides, repellent, odoriferous and *Ailanthus excelsa*. I. Introduction: Cotton has the greatest insect predation problem.

(PDF) POPULATION DYNAMICS OF MAJOR INSECT PESTS ON ...

Ailanthus, produce a class of bitter-tasting secondary metabolites called quassinoids, which exhibit a wide range of biological activity including negative effects on insects, fungi, protozoa, viruses, and cancer cells.' In China *A. altissima* has long been used as medicine and as insect repellent.~ The first publications on allel-

Ailanthus excelsa — Vikaspedia

Ailanthus excelsa, *Callosobruchus maculatus*, chromatography. INTRODUCTION Pulses are main source of protein in India; this crop has been heavily damaged by insect pests, when stored. The pest of stored grain damages the food grains not only in size but in the nutritive value of the crop is being lost heavily.

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