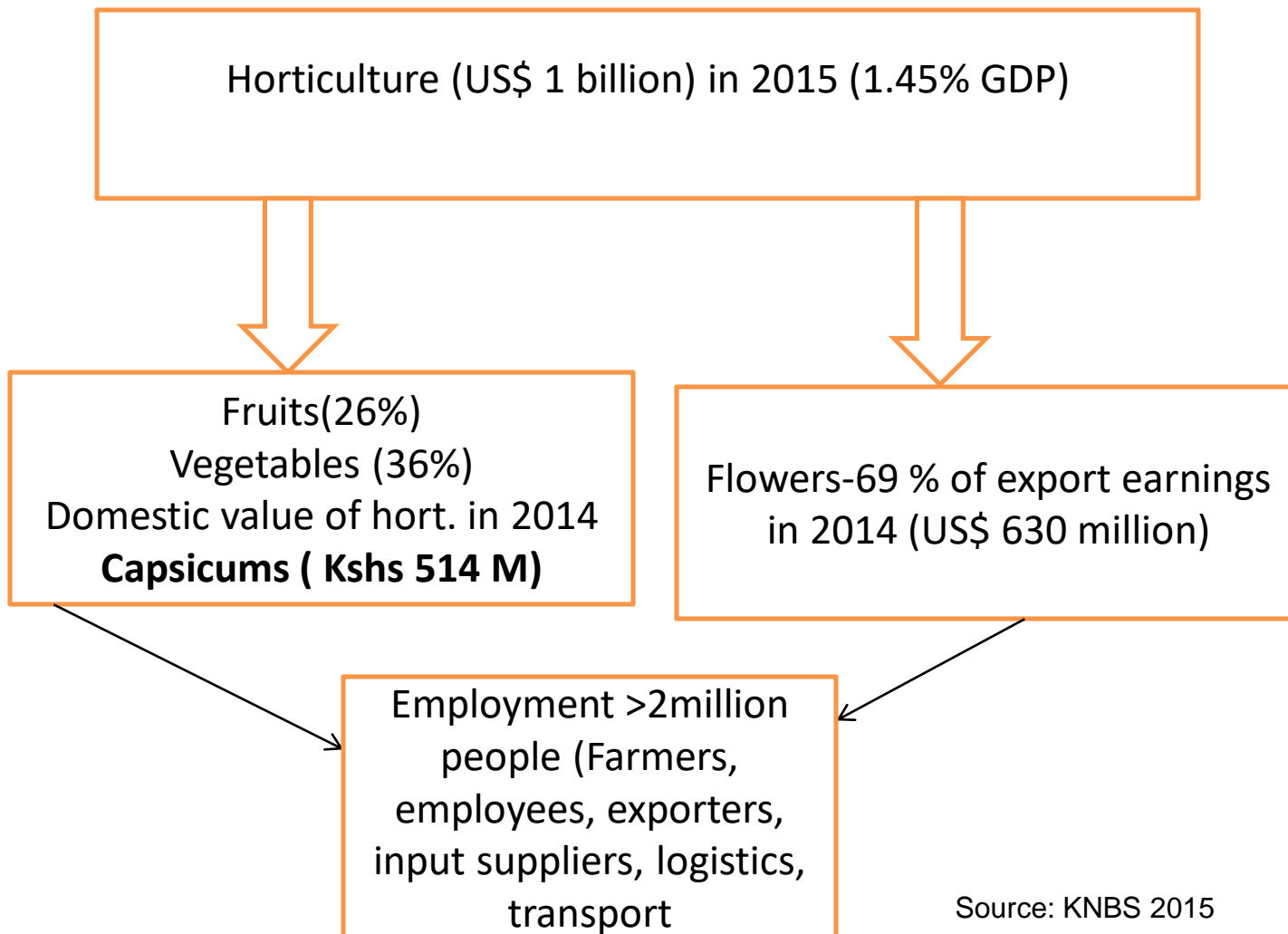


Impact of False Codling Moth (FCM) in horticulture in Kenya

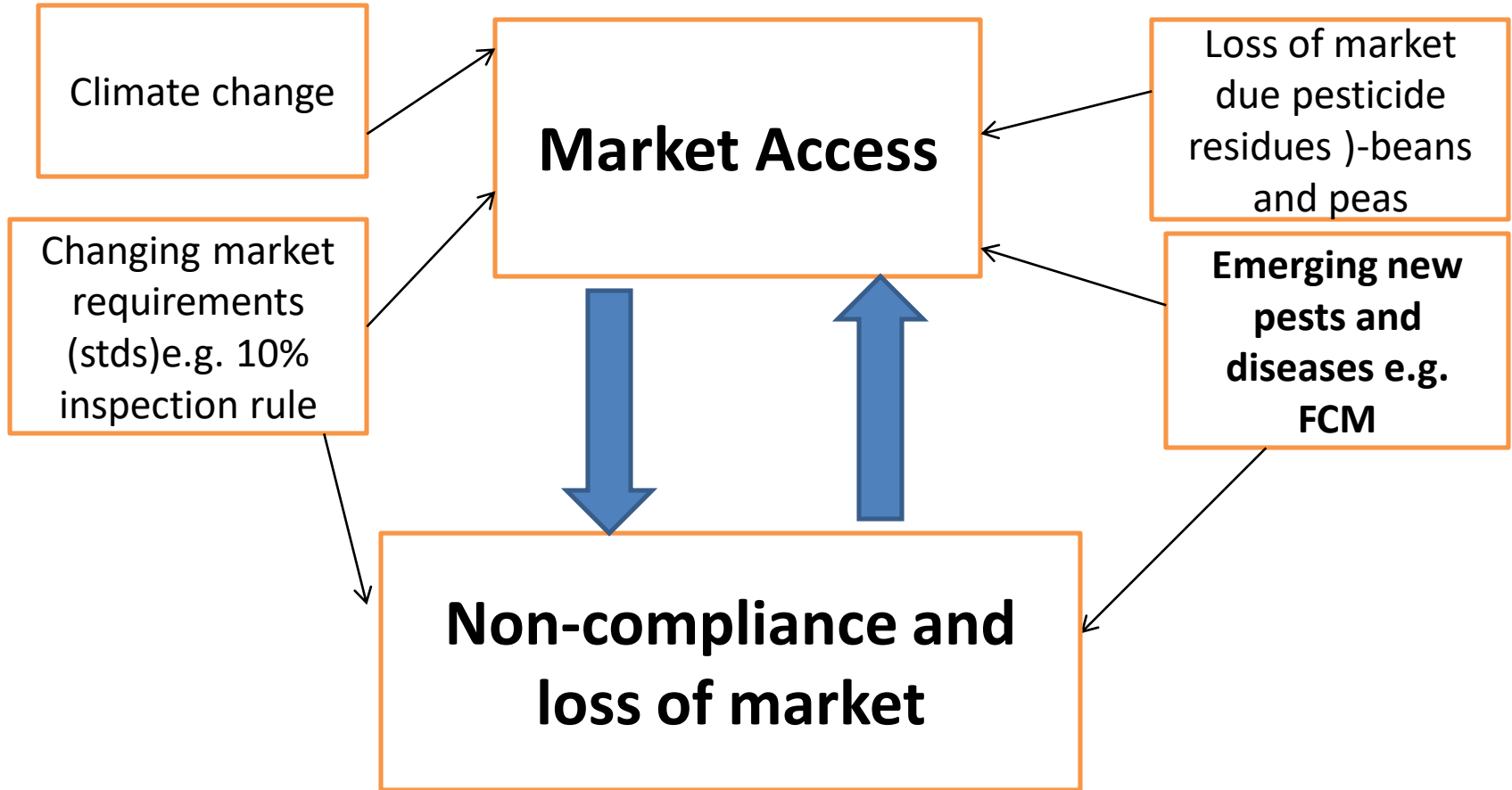
John Nderitu
University of Nairobi

Introduction



Source: KNBS 2015

Challenges



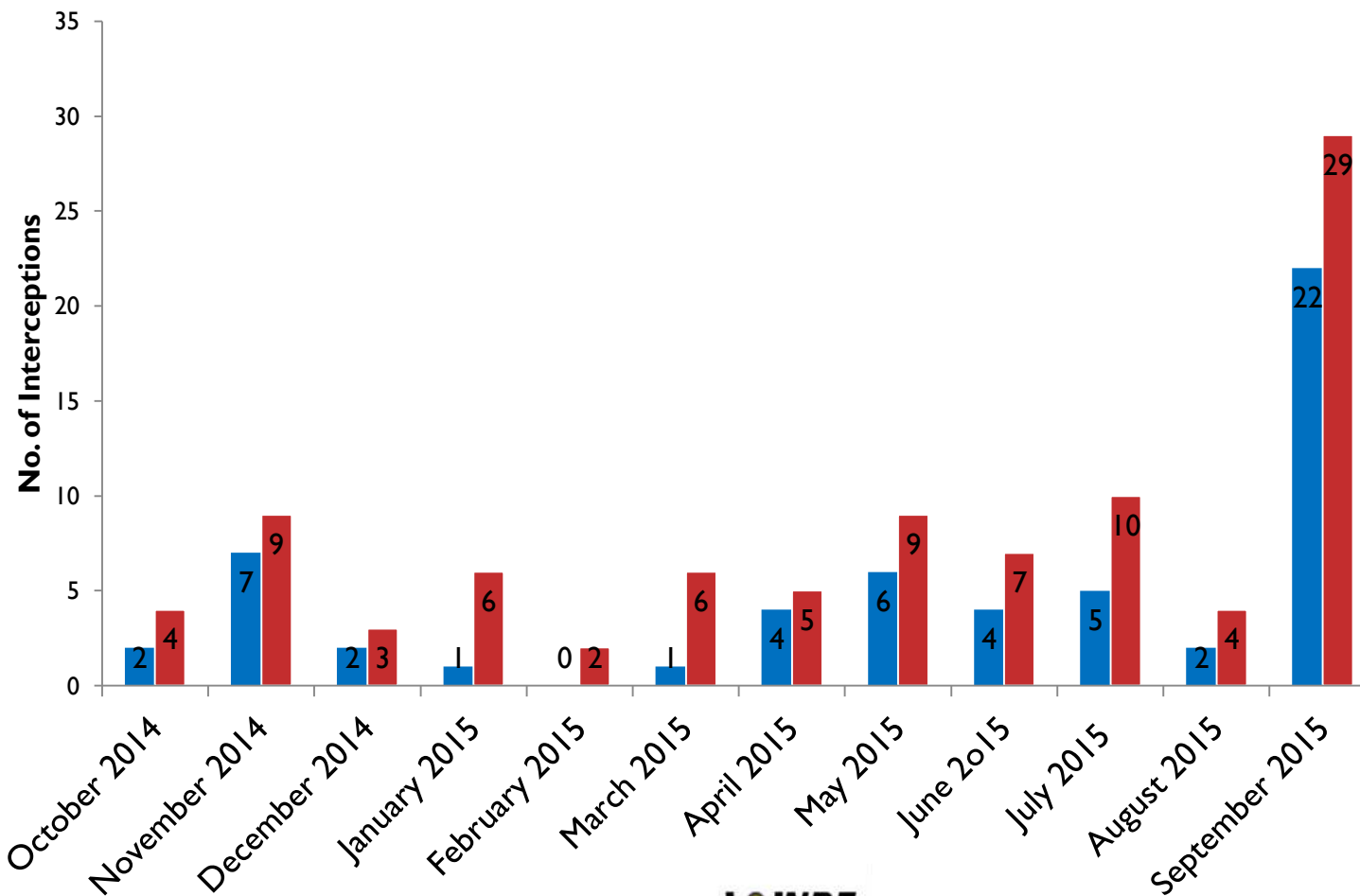
False codling Moth

- Are small, inconspicuous moths (noctuidae)
- Highly polyphagous (wide host range-**capsicum, avocado, roses, citrus, maize, sorghum**) and short life cycle
- FCM -quarantine pest by the European Commission and EPPO and named a 'harmful organism' since 2014.
- Leading cause of non-compliance in capsicums in export market
- Increased scrutiny of Kenyan capsicum and increased cost of business= low profit margins or losses



Economic and Phytosanitary significance of FCM

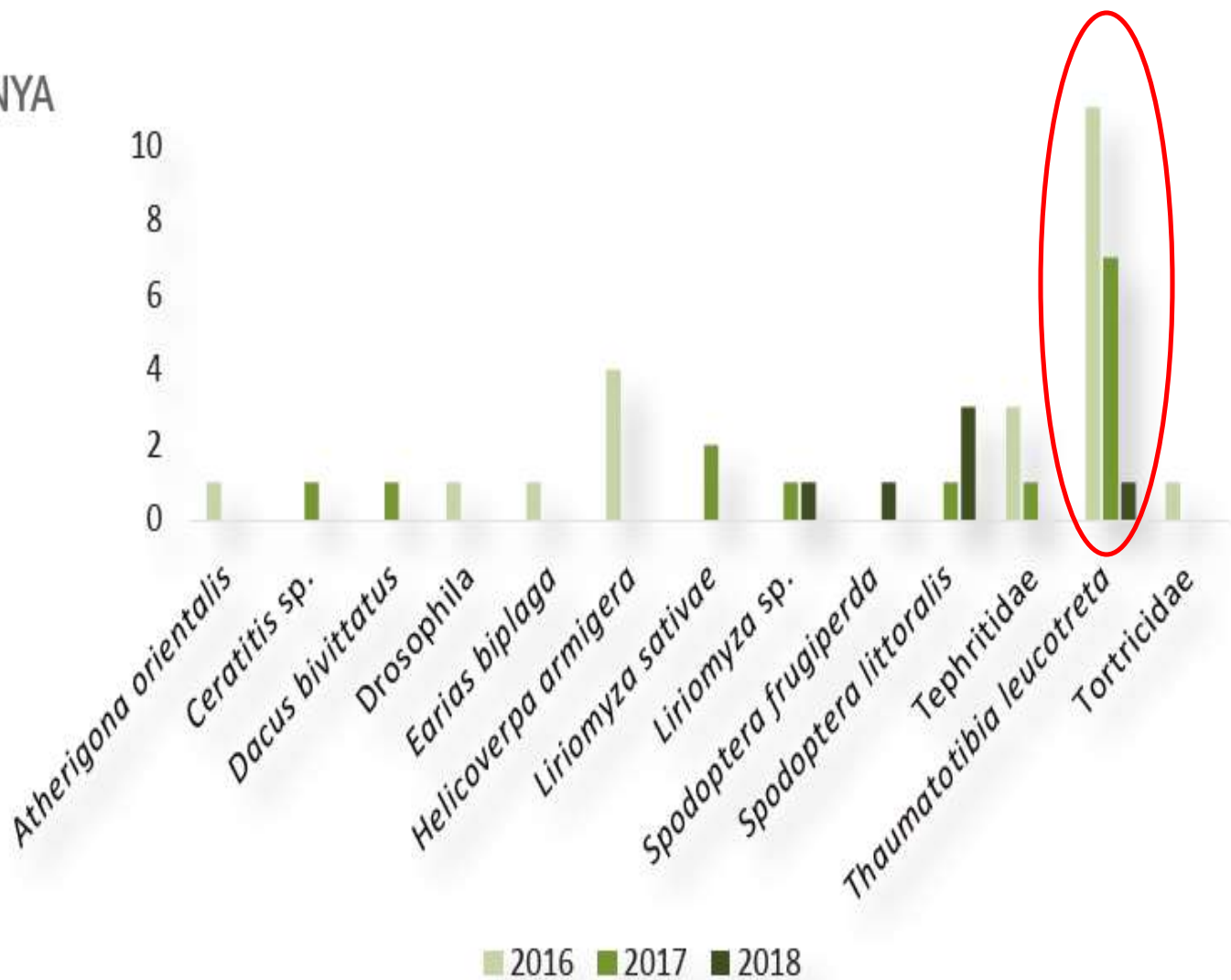
■ FCM interceptions ■ Total interceptions



INTERCEPTION TREND DUE TO HARMFUL ORGANISMS



KENYA



Jan – March 2018

Source. EUROPHYT 2018

INTERCEPTION TREND DUE TO HARMFUL ORGANISMS



KENYA



April- June 2018

Source. EUROPHYT 2018

Management options and their shortcomings:

- Use of chemicals e.g. (collagen, cypermethrin, IGRS)
- ❖ **Overlapping generations, larvae in fruits and resistance**
- Use of pheromones to disrupt mating
- ❖ **Not all males can be trapped hence not 100% effective**
- Orchard sanitation and cultural control e.g. growing under protected environment
- ❖ **Labour intensive and less effective because FCM pupates in soil**
- Sterile male techniques
- ❖ **Expensive and not available locally**
- Phytosanitary control e.g. cold treatments
- ❖ **Expensive and not available to small-holder farmers**

Way forward-development of a comprehensive IPM strategy

THANK YOU