

Section III
Biological and Cultural Control

**INTEGRATED CONTROL OF BROCCOLI AND AVOCADO PESTS IN NORTHERN
ECUADOR AND THE IMPACT OF ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL FACTORS ON
MANAGEMENT DECISIONS**

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The concept of Integrated Pest Management is well understood by agronomists in Central and South America, however many small scale producers lack the education and motivation to implement the scouting necessary for IPM. . Those producers that have the skills to use IPM are often unwilling to take the risks involved with acting on economic thresholds. After experiencing numerous crop losses and economic shortfalls, most field agronomists working with small scale producers recommend a calendar spray program. Visits to the field on a weekly basis by technical staff are used to reinforce the need for crop protection and fertilization practices in sensitive, export quality row crops. See the following table for an example of a typical program for broccoli producers.

IPM is more practical in tree fruits such as avocados, due in part to the higher education levels of landowners and the relative lack of potential insect and disease pests that threaten the crop. Most of the technical efforts in USAID sponsored ProNorte project, were directed at obtaining proper irrigation techniques to prevent development of avocado root rot in virgin soils. Proper fertilization and handling of fruit during and after harvest are the second and third important factors in successful avocado production. The presence of a year round high-value market in nearby Columbia for the Hass avocado will ultimately lead to a substantial increase in the income level of many Ecuadorian avocado growers. The primary limitation on planting of new ground to Hass avocados is the lack of investment capital available to landowners and the reluctance of many producers to sell in international markets.

Aplicaciones en Brócoli - IMANTAG

Para: **10000** metros de Terreno **Sr(a):** _____

Días	Fecha	Actividad	Insumo	Cantidad	Unidades	Objetivo
15 días Antes		Preparar el suelo:	Rastra Cruzada Poner Gallinaza Poner Cal Agrícola	2 120 10	Rastras Sacos Sacos	Suelo flojo y fértil sin yerbas.
2 días antes		Abonar para siembra:	Guachar / Surcar 18 - 46 - 0 Nitrato de Amonio Borax Sulpomag	1 100 100 10 100	Surcada Kilos Kilos Kilos Kilos	Para Riego Abonar Abonar Abonar Abonar
0 días		Transplantar	Plantas de Brócoli	60	Gavetas	
		Transporte	Transporte Planta			
0 días		Aplicar a chorro en la raíz:	Captan 80 Raizal Eco Hum (Ac.Húmicos) Cipermetrina	50 gr 40 gr 40 cc 20 cc	por Bomba por Bomba por Bomba por Bomba	Putridión de Tallo Enraizador Materia Orgánica Trozador
7 días		Fumigar:	Captan 80 Diazol Merit Azul Agrotín	50 gr 20 cc 50 cc 10 cc	por Bomba por Bomba por Bomba por Bomba	Putridión Tallo Mariposa-Pulgón Foliar Fijador
21 días		Abonar:	Nitrato de Amonio Borax Sulpomag 0 - 0 - 60 (Potasa)	200 10 100	Kilos Kilos Kilos Kilos	Abonar Abonar Abonar Abonar
21 días		Fumigar:	Nitrofoska 30 10 10 Kelatex Boro Agrotín	50 gr 20 gr 10 cc	por Bomba por Bomba por Bomba	Foliar Foliar Fijador
35 días		Fumigar:	Nitrofoska 20-19-19 Diazol Kelatex Boro Agrotín	50 gr 20 cc 20 gr 10 cc	por Bomba por Bomba por Bomba por Bomba	Foliar Mariposa-Pulgón Foliar Fijador
45 días		Abonar:	Nitrato de Amonio Borax Sulpomag 0 - 0 - 60 (Potasa)	300 10 150	Kilos Kilos Kilos Kilos	Abonar Abonar Abonar Abonar
45 días		Fumigación:	Diabolo Endosulfán Nitrofoska 20-19-19 Agrotín	20 cc 20 cc 50 gr 10 cc	por Bomba por Bomba por Bomba por Bomba	Pulgón Plutella Foliar Fijador
55 días		Fumigación:	Cipermetrina Nitrofoska 8-12-24 Bioenergía Agrotín	10 cc 50 gr 50 cc 10 cc	por Bomba por Bomba por Bomba por Bomba	Pulgón-Plutella Foliar Foliar Fijador
57 días		Abono de corrección:	Nitrato de Amonio	100	Kilos	Fertilizar
70 días		Transportar Cosecha:	Gavetas necesarias:	1150	Gavetas	

1 Cuchara sopera =	10 gr.	gramos
1 Cuchara sopera =	5 cc.	centímetros