

»Engeri y'okumanya n'okuzula akasannyi ka kasooli«

Akasanyika kasooli kakoosa ekirime ela nekaleta okufirizibwa wabula, nga weyambisa enkola eyokutabika engeri y'okwetangira mu ebiwuka ne ndwadde kikendezza ku kulumbibwa kwakasanyika kano. (Fall armyworm damage maize plants and cause total crop loss however integrated management practices reduces infestation.)

Okwekebejja kasooli, okujanjaba okwamangu n'okweyambisa edagala elitakosa butonde zezimu ku ngeri eziyinda okutumbula amakungula n'okwogela enyingiza. Sitegi ya kasanyika (larvae stage) yesingila ddala okwonoona wabula tononyeleza kasaanyika nga omaliriza okufuyira nanti kyandikosa obulamu bwo. Wewale nnyo enyiriri engazi. (Always avoid border rows)

Okuzuula akasaanyika kakasooli

Nonnya ebikoola ebikoseddwa akasaanyika. Buno buba butuuli butininnya ku bikoola, ku muddo. Obusaanyika obuneene bwesonseka mu minwe jakasooli. (Look for leaf damage caused by larvae these are pin sized holes on leaves, frass, bigger larvae, bores in side maize ears.)

Nonnya ngaweyasa enkoola eya „W pattern“, mita 5 okuva ku lusalosalola ela ngakebela yimirira mu bifi bitano. Kino kirina okolebwa mangu nga kasooli ya kamela. (from edge and stop at every 5 locations this should be done early when maize emerges.)

Kebela wakati webikolo 10-20 mubifo bwoba oyimiridemu ela owandike ebimela bimeka by'okebedde wamu n'ebikoseddwa bimeka. (Look between 10 – 20 plants and at each of 5 locations and record plants looked at and damaged plants.)

Nga kassoli akyali muto wandika endokwa ezikoseddwa ate nga

kasooli akuze, kebela ebikoola 2-4 okuva ku kikolo (whorl)

Wandiika omuwendo gwe bikolo ebikoseddwa ebitundu 10-20 mu buli kifo ela bwekibanti ebitundu 4 ku 10 kubikola kikoseddwa webuzze ku mulimisa oba kigwana okufuyira.