

**The most common diseases and pests in vegetables and
recommendations for integrated control**

Set up: Agricultural Engineer Maher Quraybi



Introduction:

Due to the current circumstances, the unstable and volatile conditions in the region, and the importance of vegetable production and cultivation, we, as agricultural experts, agricultural engineers and academics, must share our voices and development programs with farmers using all available means.

Question one: The importance of vegetable cultivation

Northwestern Syria and some parts of rural Aleppo depend on local production of most vegetables for local consumption, such as tomatoes, cucumbers, zucchini, eggplant, beans and peppers. These are among the most consumed crops. We will discuss the most common pests that affect these crops and the ways to combat or limit their spread.

Question two: What are the most common pests that affect tomato production?

Some of the most common pests that affect tomato crops are:

- 1- Tota Paslotta
- 2- Green worm
- 3- Leather worm
- 4- Tunnel excavators
- 5- Tomato worm
- 6- Manna
- 7- Settling
- 8- Whitefly
- 9- Spiders

Third question : One of the most harmful insects is the Sphota?

Specifically, the Sphota larvae do the most damage. They dig tunnels through the leaves of the plant, eating on the tissue between the two layers of the leaf. This leaves large holes in

the leaves, causing the plant to become dehydrated. They also damage the produce of plants by digging tunnels inside the fruit and feeding on the contents. This pest can be combatted with a pesticide such as tacomi, which is known to produce very good results.

Question four: Diseases

✚ The most typical diseases in Tomatoes:

1. Wildebeest
2. Wilt disease (fusarium)
3. Wilt disease
4. Premature blast
5. Overdue blast
6. Microwhiteness
7. Interracuse
8. Grey rot

The most common ailment is micro whiteness. The infection appears as yellow patches covered with white dust on the top and bottom surface of the leaf. It can be controlled with Broder or Piedan.

Question five: Defoliation

It is a physiological phenomenon that appears on tomato leaves. It has several causes, including:

- 1- Heat stress: Resultant of high temperatures, the transpiration becomes greater than absorption, and the plant wraps its leaves to decrease the paper area exposed to the sun's rays, which helps reduce erosion.
- 2- Moisture augmentation.

- 3- Calcium deficiency.
- 4- Exposure of plants to extreme thirst

You can combat defoliation with regular irrigation, non-thirsting of the field, provision of calcium and copper, non-excessive use of nitrous fertilizers, treatment of plants with amino acids and marine algae, which reduce stress.

Question six: The most common pests which affect cucumbers

- 1- Settling
- 2- Whitefly
- 3- Tunnel excavators
- 4- Leatherworm
- 5- Spiders

One of the most common pests is the whitefly. The insect sucks the sap out of the plant. This causes yellow spots to appear on the surface of the leaves and stunt the plant's growth. In addition, the insect secretes a honey symposium on which black mould grows, limiting the plants' ability to photosynthesize. However, it can be combatted through the use of specialist pesticides.

Question seven: Most common diseases in cucumber

- 1- wildebeest
- 2- Fiosarcoma
- 3- Al-Bayad Al-Zoghbi
- 4- scabies
- 5- viral diseases

Al-Bayyad al-Zoghbi:

You can spot this disease by the yellow spots of different sizes that appear on the top of the leaves, general poor growth and excess moisture, which increases the spread of the disease. You can combat this by removing all infected plants from the field, ensuring that the remaining plants are well ventilated and spraying fungicides, such as ridumel.

Question eight: Some tips for farmers to prevent diseases and insects

- 1- The cultivation of sterile seeds from a reliable source of hybrid seeds
- 2- Making sure any organic fertilizer
- 3- you use is properly fermented
- 4- Collect and dispose of the remains of the former crop.
- 5- When using compost, it should be free of pathogens.
- 6- If you notice any injury or damage to plants, immediately investigate the cause to stop any further harm.
- 7- The precautionary evaporation of some fungal diseases with fluctuations in the atmosphere
- 8- Only use of pesticides under the supervision of specialists.
- 9- If using insecticides repeatedly to combat insects, change the insecticide you are using. If you repeatedly use the same kind of insecticide, this can cause the insect to become resistant to this type.

Question nine : Mixing pesticides

When mixing pesticides, you must do so with great accuracy and follow several mixing rules. Pesticides are substances with particular concentrations and substances that have been designed to eradicate a specific pest.

What happens when you mix pesticides incorrectly?

- 1- You can burn the plant or cause deformation that can kill them. This error most often occurs when people mix copper pesticides with others or mix herbicides with other pesticides.
- 2- Alternatively, people mix two pesticides together that shouldn't be mixed and kick start a chemical reaction that causes them or their plants harm.

 **Some basis for mixing pesticides:**

Mixing is vital in reducing the cost and effort burden of farms and reducing agricultural machinery use.

When mixing, the following should be considered:

- 1– Do not mix sulfur with any other pesticide.
- 2– Do not mix copper pesticides with any other pesticides.
- 3– Fungicides are not recommended for mixing with amino acids.
- 4– Fungicides should not be mixed with mineral oils.
- 5– Do not mix fungicides.
- 6– No use of copper pesticides during the flowering because they affect pollen

production and spread.

- 7– Do not use sprays during high and low temperatures.
- 8– Use of pesticides only at the recommended rate.
- 9– Aluminium phosphate should not be mixed with any other substance.
- 10– Follow the instructions included in the Deployment Brochure when mixing. This can be found on the packaging of the pesticide.