

China strengthen measures to monitor autumn grain pests and diseases

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In China's Jixi City, Heilongjiang Province, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs held an on-site meeting to discuss the prevention and control of major autumn grain pests and diseases. Minister proposed several measures to improve monitoring and early warning, strengthen classified guidance, make good use of the farming season, and ensure "worms grabbing food" to ensure a bumper harvest.

In Northeast China, autumn grain diseases and insect pests are now in a critical period for prevention and control. Agricultural and rural departments in the Northeast attach great importance to the prevention and control of crop diseases and insect pests. By strengthening organization and mobilization, increasing financial support, and strengthening guidance services, they vigorously promote unified prevention and control as well as green prevention and control. There have been relatively few outbreaks of disease and insect pests, and autumn grain production has not been adversely affected. However, because of the heavy rains brought about by typhoons "Dusuri" and "Kanun", corn spot disease, ear rot and rice blast, as well as soybean sclerotinia and downy mildew, may be aggravated.

To reduce damage losses, agricultural and rural departments across the country aim to implement a variety of prevention and control measures: like

Strengthen monitoring and early warning: systematic monitoring, and strictly submitting information. Organizing grassroots plant protection technicians, large planters, and professional cooperatives to carry out dragnet surveys to clarify the prevention and control targets and key areas. Decision-making, guidance and prevention and control.

To optimize technical measures: As autumn grain crops grow and diseases and insect pests appear, improve the prevention and control technical plan according to local conditions, implement policies in different regions, provide classified guidance, enhance demonstrations and displays, assist producers in selecting and using drugs scientifically, and improve prevention and control effectiveness and pertinence.

Increasing financial support: Utilize special subsidy funds from the central government for pest control, actively seek local financial support, guide producers to increase investment, and promote the implementation of prevention and control measures.

To prevent diseases and increase production on paddy fields, spray broad-spectrum fungicides, potassium dihydrogen phosphate, brassinolide, and other plant growth regulators or foliar fertilizers. However, it may also cause armyworms, cotton bollworms, corn borers, soybean borers, and other reemergence hazards in some areas. For example, armyworm has been found to have occurred in 136,000 mu in Keyouzhong Banner, Xing'an League, Inner Mongolia, and the re-infestation area is 20,000 mu. It has become necessary to strengthen monitoring, organize prevention and control in time, and strictly prevent Disaster hazard.