

Bean stem maggot / bean fly

Ophiomyia spp.; local name: Funza wa inzi wa maharage (Swahili)

	Prevention	Monitoring	Direct Control	Direct Control	Restrictions
(Photo: Willis Ochilo)	 Use resistant varieties Mwezi moja Early planting: plant at the onset of rains (bean fly numbers tend to 	 Assess after germination (2-3 weeks) Inspect the leaves and the stem base for symptoms Look for oviposition marks on the leaves; swelling and cracking; larvae and pupae in the stem base (root collar) Institute control measures when 5-10% of the plant population has been infested. 	Use botanical insecticides such as neem (100 g of dried leaves in 1 litre warm water (30°C) and kept for 12 hours. Filter and spray) Uproot infested plants from the field and destroy by burning.	◆ Diazinon	 Moderately hazardous (WHO II) Mode of action: Organophosphate
	be low during the early stages of growing season and increase with time) • Use of mulch (e.g. rice straw or cut grasses) and earthing up the soil around the stem base which enhances adventitious root formation and recovery tolerance to damage • Uproot volunteer crops to break the BSM cycle • Avoid overlapping bean crop especially when there is enough			◆ Acephate	◆ WHO II◆ Mode of action: Organophosphate
				◆ Imidacloprid	 WHO II Mode of action: Neonicotinoid Apply as seed dressing
	rain Seed dressing (see direct control column) Avoid planting beans near alternative host plants such as cowpea, soybean and other leguminous crops Field sanitation such as removing crop residues			◆ General	 Wear protective clothing when handling chemicals Follow instruction on the product label such as dosage, pre-harvest interval and appropriate time of application









Kenya

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