

# Know 10 Common Pests of Edible Plants

## About Community in Bloom

Community in Bloom (CIB) is a programme that was launched by the National Parks Board (NParks) in 2005. It aims to nurture a gardening culture among Singaporeans by encouraging and facilitating community gardening efforts. It is also an opportunity to build community bonds and strengthen social resilience in our City in Nature.



Share your love for nature and animals at  
#NParksBuzz #AnimalBuzzSG

For more information, visit our website at [www.nparks.gov.sg/cib](http://www.nparks.gov.sg/cib) or email us at [CommunityInBloom@nparks.gov.sg](mailto:CommunityInBloom@nparks.gov.sg)

For more information on plants in Singapore, visit NParks Flora & Fauna Web at [florafauanaweb.nparks.gov.sg](http://florafauanaweb.nparks.gov.sg)

For more gardening resources and tips, visit [go.gov.sg/gardening-resources](http://go.gov.sg/gardening-resources)

To learn more about our City in Nature, scan the QR code or visit [www.nparks.gov.sg/about-us/city-in-nature](http://www.nparks.gov.sg/about-us/city-in-nature)



## Integrated Pest Management

is a strategy that focuses on the long-term prevention of pests through a combination of techniques such as biological control, change of cultural practices and/or mechanical control. Whenever possible, these techniques should be used on pests when they are at their most susceptible, to maximise effectiveness.

- Benefits of an Integrated Pest Management programme:
- Less harmful to the ecosystem
  - Does not affect non-targeted animals, unlike most pesticides and affordable
  - Environmentally friendly

and affordable

## Methods that can be incorporated into an Integrated Pest Management programme:

### Cultural Control

- This includes:
- Altering the environment, the condition of the host plant, or the behavior of the pest to prevent or suppress an infestation or infection

- This includes:
- Checking for and removing pests regularly
  - Growing plants in clean soil
  - Providing optimal amounts of water and sunlight for plants
  - Applying fertilisers appropriately
  - Ensuring good air circulation around plants (frequent pruning to thin out dense shrubs)
  - Removing infected plant parts promptly and properly by placing them in bags and disposing of them away from the garden

### Biological Control

- This includes:
- The use of natural chemicals and existing predators in the garden to control pest populations

- This includes:
- DIY non-chemical pesticides such as chilli, garlic and onion spray
  - Attracting natural predators such as ladybugs and lacewings

### Mechanical Control

- This includes:
- The use of traps, screens, barriers, fences and nets to prevent pest activity or to remove pests from an area
  - Setting up sticky traps to trap flying insect pests
  - Setting up pheromone traps
  - Wrapping fruits with paper or plastic to prevent insects from laying eggs
  - Use of nets or netted structures over planting beds or plants to physically prevent the pests from coming into contact with the plants
  - Removal of larger pests such as beetles, caterpillars and snails by hand

# Aphids

Aphids are sap-sucking bugs that are small and pear-shaped. They may be green, yellow, brown-red or black.

If left unattended for a certain period of time, aphids may weaken an entire plant, causing stunted growth or even death. They also spread many viral plant diseases.

## Vulnerable Plants

Leafy vegetables and fruiting vegetables such as beans, brinjal, chilli, lady's finger and tomato

## Symptoms

Infested leaves and stems curl downwards, and developing fruits may become distorted.

Leaves, stems and fruits appear sticky, and can become covered in sooty mould.

## Preventive and Control Measures

Regularly check your plants for aphids on the underside of leaves, which may be distorted or curled.

Avoid over-fertilising as this may encourage further aphid outbreak.



# Awl Snails

Commonly known as Awl Snails, *Allopeas* snails have a yellow body and an elongated shell.

Awl snails are usually found in large numbers. They are commonly found in wet, shaded areas of greenhouses, in leaf debris, under stones and in the soil beneath grasses.

## Vulnerable Plants

Most leafy vegetables and fruiting vegetables such as zucchini

## Symptoms

Awl snails eat leaves, shoots and flowers, creating holes.

## Preventive and Control Measures

Requires an integrated management approach, including the selection and planting of non-infested nursery stock, and manually removing the snails.



The caterpillars of the Diamondback Moth are common and widespread in hot and dry weather. They are light brown to green. When disturbed, they wriggle rapidly and drop from the leaves on silk threads which they use to climb back.

## Vulnerable Plants

Most leafy Brassicas, such as *bat cai*, *caixin*, *kailan*, *watercress* and *xiao bai cai*

## Symptoms

The affected leaves can become skeletonised by the caterpillars, which are voracious feeders in their last stage.

## Preventive and Control Measures

Neets can be used to cover susceptible plants.

Rotating crops with non-Brassica plants, such as bayam, kangkong or onions, may help to break the insect life cycle.

Infested leaves may harbour larvae or eggs. Discard the waste and do not use it for compost to prevent re-introduction to new plants.



Adult flea beetles are small, nocturnal insects that are voracious feeders of young leafy vegetables.

## Vulnerable Plants

Mostly leafy vegetables from the genus *Brassica*

## Symptoms

Round holes can be found on infected leaves, and plants may display reduced growth.

## Preventive and Control Measures

Remove infested plants from the garden. As the insects may have laid eggs in the soil, it is advisable to replace the top 10 to 15 cm of existing soil as well.

'Trap crops' such as mustard and radish can be planted as buffer plants to attract the flea beetles away from the main leafy vegetables.

Rotating crops with leafy vegetables such as bayam and kangkong may help break the life cycle of flea beetles.



# Diamondback Moths

# Flea Beetles

# Leaf Miners

Leaf miner larvae feed on leaves, creating tunnelling mine trails. The most common leaf miners present in Singapore are *Liriomyza sativae* and *L. trifolii*.

## Vulnerable Plants

Most leafy vegetables and fruiting vegetables, including beans, lady's finger and sweet pea

## Symptoms

Infested leaves have translucent leaf mining trails.

## Preventive and Control Measures

Infected leaves should be physically removed.

Rotate crops with non-susceptible leafy vegetables, such as bayam or kailan.

Yellow sticky traps can be used to trap the adult flies.



# Root-Knot Nematodes

Root-knot nematodes are the most widespread and serious parasitic nematode pest of plants in tropical and subtropical regions. They are infective in their larval stage

## Vulnerable Plants

Brinjal, chilli, cucumber, lady's finger, melons and tomato

## Symptoms

Severe infection can cause the roots to be badly galled, hindering water and nutrient uptake. Root decay and leaf wilting can be observed, and eventually the plant may die.

## Preventive and Control Measures

No single management practice is available to control or eradicate this nematode, but crop rotation with resistant varieties or non-host plants may help to prevent infection.



# Red spider Mites

Red spider mites are found primarily on the underside of affected leaves. They feed by penetrating the plant tissue with their mouthparts.

## Vulnerable Plants

Leafy vegetables such as bayam and kangkong, and fruiting vegetables such as brinjal, chilli, cucumber, lady's finger, melons, radish, sweet potato and tomato

## Symptoms

The leaves may appear bronze or yellow, and may curl. The fruits may show corky tissue.

## Preventive and Control Measures

Use of organic soap or mineral oil can reduce infestation of red spider mites.

Introducing predators such as ladybirds and lacewing larvae can help to regulate spider mite populations.



# Scale Insects

Scale insects attack the underside of young leaves and stems. They are covered with a protective waxy coating which makes them difficult to remove. They excrete honey dew, which attracts both ants and sooty mould fungi.

## Vulnerable Plants

A wide range of leafy vegetables, fruiting vegetables and other plants

## Symptoms

Shell-like humps will be present on plant stems and the underside of leaves.

## Preventive and Control Measures

Prune affected plant parts and dispose of them appropriately.

Horticultural oil such as white summer oil or Neem oil, or a 70% alcohol solution, can be applied to affected areas.



# Whiteflies

Whiteflies are often found on the undersides of the leaves. They excrete honey dew, which attracts both ants and sooty mould fungi.

## Vulnerable Plants

Leafy vegetables such as bayam, and fruiting vegetables such as brinjal, chilli, lady's finger, long bean and tomato

## Symptoms

Infested plants may show a variety of symptoms, including leaf or vein yellowing, yellow mosaic patterns on the leaves, and leaf curling. Sooty mould may also be present.

## Preventive and Control Measures

Removal of heavily infested plants will help to prevent migration of whiteflies onto nearby plants.

Remove weeds regularly to reduce the whitefly population.

Yellow sticky traps may be used to trap adult whiteflies.



# Mealy Bugs

Mealy bugs can be found on any part of a plant, including the stems, flowers and the underside of leaves. They prefer warm and moist conditions.

## Vulnerable Plants

Most leafy vegetables and fruiting vegetables

## Symptoms

A cottony covering may be observed on affected parts of the plant.

## Preventive and Control Measures

Affected plant parts can be removed, and then the plant should be closely monitored to ensure that it is free of mealy bugs.

Ants protect mealy bugs from natural enemies such as ladybirds, so controlling ant populations can help to control mealy bug infestations.

