



TAAT e-catalog for government

Biological Control of Sorghum and Millet Insect Pests with **Natural Enemies**

7.7

Solution

Climate impact

pests' caterpillars.

and ensure food supply.

Armyworm outbreaks.

• Parasitoid wasp Habrobracon hebetor targets

• Biological control techniques reduce infestations

• Parasitoid wasp Telenomus remus prevents Fall

Protect crops using natural pest allies for sustainable pest control in Africa

Biological control uses indigenous predators and parasitoids to combat pests like the Millet Head Miner and Fall Armyworm. Released into fields, these natural enemies prevent pest outbreaks and crop damage. This eco-friendly method enhances ecosystems and food security, reducing the need for chemical pesticides.





International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) Dougbedji Fatondji

Technology from

ProPAS

Commodities

Sorahum/Millet

Sustainable Development Goals











Production, Inputs, Natural Enemies

Categories

Key points to design your project

• Pests cause significant crop losses, threatening

· Overuse of pesticides leads to environmental

• Many farmers lack access to effective pest

management solutions, increasing vulnerability to

food security in Sub-Saharan Africa.

This technology is **TAAT1** validated.

Gender assessment

harm and health risks.

infestations.

Problem

Biological control aligns with SDGs 2, 12, and 15 by mitigating climate change, reducing pesticide use, and supporting biodiversity.

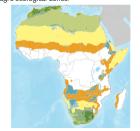
To integrate it into a project:

- 1. Risk Assessment: Identify pest levels and risks.
- 2. Monitoring: Establish protocols for parasitoid rearing and release.
- 3. Awareness: Run campaigns about biological control benefits.
- 4. Training: Educate agents and farmers on mass-rearing and release techniques.
- 5. Resources: Organize supply of materials for starter colonies.
- 6. Evaluation: Implement a system for project effectiveness and feedback.
- 7. Partnerships: Collaborate with local communities and organizations.
- 8. Funding: Estimate costs, secure funding, and consider long-term cost-effectiveness.



Where it can be used

This technology can be used in the colored agro-ecological zones.



Target groups

Farmers

Cost: \$\$\$ 5,000 USD

establishment of parasitoïd colonies for 10,000 farmers

6,000 USD

3-4 usp



per year for operation

per "ready-to-use" bag

Open source / open access



Biological Control of Sorghum and Millet Insect Pests with Natural Enemies

https://e-catalogs.taat-africa.org/gov/technologies/biological-control-of-sorghum-and-millet-insectpests-with-natural-enemies Last updated on 2 October 2024, printed on 2 October 2024

Enquiries e-catalogs@taat.africa