

FACT SHEET | USE OF WOOD ASH AS PESTICIDE AGAINST LARVAE, THRIPS AND LOCUSTS IN VEGETABLE FARMS



Control: Preparation Procedure



Vegetables are fresh parts of plants which are either eaten raw, cooked, canned or processed to provide suitable human nutrition. Due to their tenderness and succulence, they are prone to pest attack which affect their growth and development, yield performance and market values.



The danger of the misuse of pesticide especially to the ecosystem and human health has made farmers and researchers to find an alternative control measure that are safe, readily available and biodegradable. Wood ash from garden plant has insecticidal properties and can also serve as potassium fertilizer.



1. The wood ash could be collected from local bakery that are using firewood for their ovens or directly from farm

2. The ash collected should be sift with 1.5 – 2.0 mm sieve to remove the impurities like nails, charcoals, wood pecks, etc to have ash powder. The ash powder should be stored in an airtight bag.

Application period, rate and frequency

1. The ash powder should be sprinkled on the pests upon observation on any part of the vegetable especially in the morning.

2. A handful of the ash powder is enough for plant on the bed with dimension 1 m x 1 m

3. The application should be repeated for 2 to 3 days.

4. Upon observation of pests such as larvae, thrips, locusts, or any insect pests attacking the leaves of vegetables in the farm, the ash (about handful per bed) will be sprinkled on the leaves early in the morning for two or three days.

