

Plants to add to your garden for pest-repellent action



Marigold
(Genda)



Garlic

CONTROL OF

aphids, thrips, cabbage worm, knot-root nematodes

CONTROL OF

aphids, whiteflies, cutworms, mites, knot-root nematodes

- Plant a row of marigold plants as a solid border around your crop beds.
- Marigold sprays deter a wide range of insect pests and nematodes. Crush 150 gm of leaves, flowers and roots. Pour 1 litre of hot water and soak for 24 hrs. Add 1 litre of water to mixture and spray onto plants or mix into the soil.

- Interplant between rows of crop plants.
- Use a garlic spray solution. Crush 1 bulb of garlic in 1 litre of water. Add 1 tbsp of soap solution and use immediately. [Do not use on legumes as the scent lasts for a long time].
- Garlic is also effectively used with red peppers, onion and marigolds.

REFERENCES

- Gardeners Path website:
<https://gardenerspath.com/category/how-to/disease-and-pests>
 - How to use trap crops as decoys to control insect pests
 - 23 beneficial insects and other creepy crawlies that your garden will love
- Ministry of Food Production (2012) *Management of pests & diseases – A home gardener's manual*. Extension Training and Information Services Division. Trinidad, W.I.

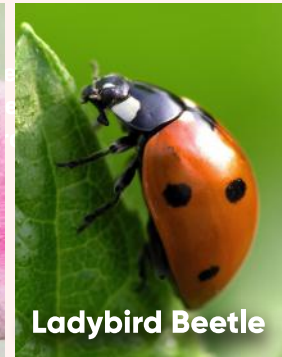
Beneficial insects and plants that attract them to your garden



Soldier Beetle



Syrphid Fly



Ladybird Beetle

CONTROL

Aphids, Caterpillars, Mealybugs, Scale Insects, Thrips



ATTRACTED TO

(L-R) Cosmos, Mint, Parsley, Zinnias

Add these plants to your backyard to encourage these beneficial insects which will assist in pest control and pollination!



MINISTRY OF
**PLANNING AND
DEVELOPMENT**

BES-Net TT Tips for Pollinator-Friendly Backyard Gardening



These tips were put together to encourage backyard gardeners to be mindful of the need to protect the animal species that assist in food production by performing the important role of pollination. Using these tips will assist in carrying out necessary pest control in a pollinator-friendly manner. Aim to eliminate the use of harmful, broad-spectrum pesticides; instead use natural controls to keep a community of helpful pollinators in food production.

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Avocado



HOW TO CONTROL PESTS

Thrips:

- Control weeds since they provide food and shelter for pests.
- Use overhead irrigation; this will wash away the pests.
- Spray plants with neem solution.
- Stir 2 tablespoons of liquid soap into 5 litres of water and spray plants.

Mites:

- Mix 1 tbsp dish washing liquid, 1 cup oil and 1 cup water. Use 1 tbsp of mixture in 3 litres of water and spray plants every 10 days.

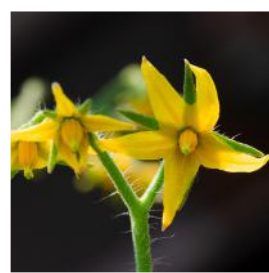
POLLINATORS:

stingless bees, wasps

PESTS:

mites, thrips

Tomato



HOW TO CONTROL PESTS

Earworm:

- Control weeds as these create a shelter for the pest. Remove pests by hand. Mix a heaped teaspoon of wood ash with 1 litre of water, stand overnight and strain. Add a cup of milk to the liquid; then add one cup of mixture to 3 cups of water. Put in spray bottle and spray the pest.

Stinkbugs:

- In addition to the above, plant seasoning plants (garlic, onion) nearby; the scent will keep away the stinkbugs.

Whiteflies:

- Stir 2 tablespoons of liquid soap into 5 litres of water and spray the plants.

POLLINATORS:

self-pollination, native bees

PESTS:

earworm, stink bugs, whiteflies

Cucumber



HOW TO CONTROL PESTS

Use biological pesticides:

neem spray = 50g crushed neem seed in 1 litre of water left for 12-24 hours;

pepper spray = 5g crushed, chopped or dried peppers in 6 litres of water, boiled or soaked overnight and filtered

garlic spray = 1 bulb garlic crushed in 1 litre of water with 1 tbsp soap solution

- Use cultural practices like mixed cropping and crop rotation.
- Dust ash on leaves and around base of plants.

POLLINATORS:

honeybees, sweat bees, stingless bees, flies, ants

PESTS:

striped cucumber worm (beetle larva)

Lettuce



HOW TO CONTROL PESTS

Aphids:

- Remove and destroy infected plant parts.
- Do not remove ladybird beetles, as these feed on aphids.

Slugs:

- Remove and destroy slugs.
- Do not kill frogs; they feed on slugs.
- Sprinkle ash around the plants.
- Pour beer into containers and place at soil level. Slugs will be attracted to the beer, fall in and drown.

POLLINATORS:

self-pollination

PESTS:

aphids, slugs, caterpillars

Pimento Peppers



HOW TO CONTROL PESTS

- Control weeds since they provide food and shelter for pests.
- Use overhead irrigation; this will wash away the pests.
- Practice crop rotation.
- Spray plants with neem solution.
- Mulch plants.
- Stir 2 tablespoons of liquid soap into 5 litres of water and spray plants.

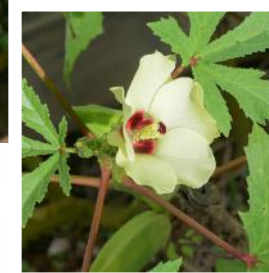
POLLINATORS:

self-pollination, bees

PESTS:

thrips

Ochro



HOW TO CONTROL PESTS

- Remove and destroy infected plant parts.
- Do not remove ladybird beetles, as these feed on all mealybug life stages.

POLLINATORS:

self-pollination, honeybees, ants

PESTS:

mealy bugs