

## SUSTAINABLE PEST MANAGEMENT: A SURVEY OF BIO-PESTICIDES IN CAMBODIA

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### Article Info

**Keywords:** Bio-pesticides, Chemical Pesticides, Vegetable Farming, Pest Management, Environmental Health Risks.

### Abstract

Chemical pesticides have played a pivotal role in safeguarding modern agriculture, shielding crops from potential losses and upholding product quality by mitigating pest and disease infestations (Damalas, 2009). Their affordability and efficacy have established them as a crucial input in agricultural practices (Haynes, 1988). This dependency on pesticides is particularly pronounced in the vegetable production sector of South East Asian countries (Schreinemachers et al., 2017). However, the pervasive use of these chemicals exacts a toll on both human health and the environment, contributing to various diseases, instances of poisoning, and pollution of air, water, and soil. Moreover, it impacts non-target organisms within the ecosystem (Damalas et al., 2001; Aktar et al., 2009). In Cambodia, the importation of pesticides has surged nearly tenfold in quantity over the past decade (FAO, 2022). Notably, there is also clandestine pesticide importation transpiring along the unregulated borders between Cambodia, Thailand, and Vietnam (MOE, 2004). This rapid escalation raises apprehensions regarding the management of associated environmental health risks, particularly in a developing nation like Cambodia, where a significant proportion of the populace is engaged in agriculture (WHO, 1990; ADB, 2021). Consequently, mounting public pressure is advocating for the substitution of chemical pesticides, wherever feasible, with safer alternatives for crop protection. Bio-pesticides emerge as a potential alternative, as they selectively target pests, leaving no residues on food or in the environment (Ahmed et al., 2021). In Cambodia, bio-pesticides have demonstrated effectiveness in curtailing damages inflicted by target pests in vegetable production, leading to substantial gains in yield (Ramasamy et al., 2020). Nonetheless, a minority of Cambodian vegetable farmers have adopted bio-pesticides in pest management. This reluctance predominantly stems from farmers' reservations

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regarding the efficacy and availability of bio-pesticides in Cambodia (Schreinemachers *et al.*, 2017; Sokcheng and Molideth, 2021). Thus, a comprehensive understanding of the current status of bio-pesticide utilization among vegetable farmers in Cambodia is imperative to enhance bio-pesticide management practices and augment the displacement of chemical pesticides with bio-pesticides. This study endeavors to delineate the materials and formulation mixtures employed in bio-pesticide preparation, their application, and assess their effectiveness in Cambodian vegetable production.

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## 1. Introduction

Chemical pesticides play an important role in modern agriculture, protecting crops from potential yield loss and reduction of product quality by minimizing or avoiding pest and disease infestations (Damalas, 2009). Due to effectiveness and low cost, the chemicals are becoming a vital input in the agricultural productions (Haynes, 1988). The pesticide dependence is heavily on vegetable productions in South East Asia countries (Schreinemachers *et al.*, 2017). However, the chemicals pose several adverse effects on human health and environment, causing several diseases and poisoning; polluting water, air and soil; and affecting non-target organisms in the ecosystem (Damalas *et al.*, 2001; Aktar *et al.*, 2009). In Cambodia, growth in pesticide imports has been estimated about 10 times in quantity over the last ten years (FAO, 2022). In addition, pesticide importation also occurs by active illegal importers along the uncontrolled borders of Cambodia with Thailand and Vietnam (MOE, 2004). The fast rate of this increase causes concerns about how to challenge management of the environmental health risks. Cambodia is a developing country in which the related risks are much greater where a majority of the population is involved in the agriculture (WHO, 1990; ADB, 2021). Consequently, there is an increasing public pressure to replace the chemical pesticides, if possible, with safer alternatives for crop protection. Bio-pesticides may represent an alternative path in crop protection because they destroy especially the target pests, leaving no residue on food or in the environment (Ahmed *et al.*, 2021). In Cambodia, the biopesticides prove to be effective in reducing damages by target pests in vegetable production, leading to significant yield gains (Ramasamy *et al.*, 2020). However, a minority of the Cambodian vegetable farmers have used biopesticide in pest control. This is mainly due to negative thinking of the farmers regarding bio-pesticide effectiveness and availability in Cambodia (Schreinemachers *et al.*, 2017; Sokcheng and Molideth, 2021). So there is a need for detail information about current status of bio-pesticide use among vegetable farmers in Cambodia in order to improve bio-pesticide management practices and increase substitution of chemical pesticides by the biopesticides. The study therefore aims to describe materials and mixture formulation used in bio-pesticide preparation, application and effectiveness in Cambodian vegetable production.

## 2. Materials and Methods

The study was conducted in Cambodia's central provinces including Battambang, Siem Reap, Kampong Thom, Kandal, Svay Reang and Takeo. Among the rice farmers, there has been no report about bio-pesticide use (Matsukawa *et al.*, 2016). The vegetable farmers also depend on chemical pesticides in pest control, while only 2% of them have experience in bio-pesticide use (Schreinemachers *et al.*, 2017; Sokcheng and Molideth, 2021). The study design focused on active farmer's families who have culture of farming and long experience with vegetable production in the entire year. Our research team went firstly to ask village chief for the farmer information to reach such targeting farmers. Data was collected through a farm survey by face to face interviews with farmers and older family members across the provinces over a five-month period from July to November,

2022. The interviews, using a list of questions, covered the following topics: experience of botanical pesticide use, material selection, botanical pesticide preparation and use, effectiveness, and current status. A proportion of biomaterial quantity used was simplified into a volume of the mixture solution.

### 3. Results and Discussion

The results showed that 183 farmer families with multiple vegetable farming and reliance of agricultural production as the main source of income were selected for interview, but 112 farmers were returned valid meaning that these farmers had experience in bio-pesticide preparation and use. Most farmers 83(74%) were trained by agriculture extension officers or NGO staff in support of sustainable agriculture program which promotes safety and quality of food and life, use of renewable resources, and reduction of hazardous chemical pesticides and environmental health risks. While other farmers 29 (26%) received training from the neighbors or relatives. 17 plants shown in table 1, cow urine, wood ash and white sake were used in pesticide preparation. These materials are local natural resource products in the farmer ecosystems. Chili pepper, lemongrass, turmeric, ginger and galangal are known by the Cambodians as condimental crops for Cambodian food plates. Papaya and sugar apple are fruit crops and widely cultivated in Cambodia. Yam bean is also important tuber crop in Cambodian market. Bitter vine is medicinal plant for traditional medicine in Cambodia, while tropical yam and strychnine trees are wild plants in Cambodia and known as poisonous plants to the humans. Tobacco is an industrial crop in Cambodia as well as other countries in the world. *Chromolaena odorata*, *Datura metel*, Neem, and Eucalyptus are wild plants and weeds in Cambodia. These plant tissues were used in bio-pesticide preparation due to insecticidal effects (Baidoo and Mochiah, 2016; Kimutai *et al.*, 2017; Tavares *et al.*, 2016; Madreseh-Ghahfarokhi *et al.*, 2018; Abdullah *et al.*, 2015; Nagata *et al.*, 2017; Selvaraj *et al.*, 2017; Kesetyaningsih, 2012; Rahayu *et al.*, 2020; Ahmad *et al.*, 2016; Jiraungkoorskul, 2019; Basukriadi and Wilkins, 2014; Udebuani *et al.*, 2015; Kuganathan and Ganeshalingam, 2010; Benelli *et al.*, 2016; Batish *et al.*, 2008; Wuryantini *et al.*, 2020). White sake, wood ash and cow urine were considered as toxicant components in combination with plant materials. 29 botanical pesticides were found and prepared with 2 to 6 materials (Table 2). Most pesticides were made with 2 and 3 materials, of which chilli pepper, tobacco and neem were predominantly used by the farmers 50% (56), 43% (48) and 36.6% (41), respectively. Farmers used different mixture formulation as seen in the table 2. Ingredient weight in the mixture varied with formulation, number of the ingredients and the farmers. Sun cured tobaccos were used, while other plant parts were fresh. The bio-pesticide preparation consisted of trituration of botanical materials, materials soaking in water for 2-4 days and pesticide solution extraction. On an average, 1liter of the prepared pesticides was mixed with 15L of water for farm spraying. The pesticide use aimed to kill insects in the vegetable productions, of which the effectiveness ranged from 50 % to 100 % varying with insect types and densities according to the farmers. The farmers reported that the pesticides were less effective against insect miners, borers and leaf rollers. Furthermore, most farmers paid high cost and faced availability limit of the materials. These findings suggest that the plant materials for bio-pesticide production should be secured by increase in the agricultural production to fulfill the demand and decrease in the cost. On the same way, the bio-pesticide effectiveness should be increased by optimization of material selection, mixture, formulation, and preparation.

Table 1: Used materials

English names	Scientific names	Family name	Khmer names	Parts used in 10L (kg)
Chinese yam	<i>Dioscorea hispida</i>	Dioscoreaceae	ក្រូច	Tubers (3-4)
Neem	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Meliaceae	ស្រូវ	Leaves (3-4)
Bitter vine	<i>Tinospora crispa</i> <i>Miers</i>	Menispermaceae	ស្រូវស្រាវ	Aerial parts (3-4)
Lemongrass	<i>Cymbopogon citratus</i>	Panicoideae	ស្រូវស្រាវ	Aerial parts (3-4)
Strychnine tree	<i>Strychnos nux-vomica</i>	Loganiaceae	ស្រូវ	Leaves + fruits (2-3)
Datura metel	<i>Datura metel</i>	Solanaceae	ស្រូវ	Fruits + leaves (3-4)
Tobacco	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>	Solanaceae	ត្រីកែវ	Leaves (0.5-1)
Chili pepper	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Solanaceae	ស្រូវ	Fruits (1-2)
Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Myrtaceae	ស្រូវស្រាវ	Leaves (3-4)
Papaya	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Caricaceae	ស្រូវ	Leaves (3-4)
Sugar-apple	<i>Annona squamosa</i>	Annonaceae	ស្រូវ	Leaves (3-4)
Galangal	<i>Alpinia galangal</i>	Zingiberaceae	ស្រូវ	Tubers (2-3)
Turmeric	<i>Curcuma longa</i>	Zingiberaceae	ស្រូវ	Tubers (2-3)
Ginger	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>	Zingiberaceae	ស្រូវ	Tubers (2-3)
Chromolaena odorata	<i>Eupatorium odoratum</i>	Asteraceae	ស្រូវស្រាវ	Leaves (3-4)
Yam bean	<i>Pachyrhizus erosus</i>	Fabaceae	ស្រូវ	Seeds (2-2.5)
White sake	-	-	-	(1-2)
Wood ash	-	-	-	(1-2)
Cow urine	-	-	-	(1-2)

Table 2: Bio-pesticide formulation

Material mixture	N	%	Trainers
Tobacco + galangal	2	1.78	NGO / government officers
Tobacco + neem + galangal + Chinese yam	1	0.89	NGO / government officers
Tobacco + neem + Chinese yam	8	7.15	NGO / government officers
Tobacco + neem	5	4.46	Neighbors / relatives
Tobacco + turmeric + white sake	2	1.78	NGO / government officers
Tobacco + sugar-apple + oil			NGO / government officers
Tobacco + chili pepper + neem + Datura metel + 1 Chinese yam + galangal	1	0.89	NGO / government officers
Tobacco + chili pepper + eucalyptus + strychnine tree	5	4.46	NGO / government officers
Tobacco + chili pepper + white sake	11	9.82	Neighbors / relatives
Tobacco + chili pepper + ginger	3	2.68	NGO / government officers
Tobacco + chili pepper + lemongrass	5	4.46	NGO / government officers
Tobacco + chili pepper + cow urine	3	2.68	Neighbors / relatives
Tobacco + chili pepper + wood ash	2	1.78	Neighbors / relatives
Chinese yam + chili pepper + strychnine tree	6	5.38	NGO / government officers

Chinese yam + chili pepper + turmeric	2	1.78	NGO / government officers
Chinese yam + chili pepper + wood ash	5	4.46	NGO / government officers
Wood ash + chili pepper + white sake	3	2.68	Neighbors / relatives
Sugar-apple + chili pepper + yam bean	3	2.68	NGO / government officers
Datura metel + chili pepper + galangal	1	0.89	NGO / government officers
Neem + chili pepper + ginger	3	2.68	NGO / government officers
Neem + chili pepper + strychnine tree	3	2.68	NGO / government officers
Neem + wood ash	5	4.46	Neighbors / relatives
Neem + bitter vine	3	2.68	NGO / government officers
Neem + bitter vine + galangal	6	5.38	NGO / government officers
Neem + chromolaena odorata + galangal	4	3.57	NGO / government officers
Neem + papaya + strychnine tree	10	8.93	NGO / government officers
Chinese yam + papaya	5	4.46	NGO / government officers
Sugar-apple + eucalyptus	2	1.78	NGO / government officers
Datura metel + eucalyptus	3	2.68	NGO / government officers

(NGO = non-government organization)

#### 4. Conclusion

From the study it was event that the use of the bio-pesticides was limited due to cost and availability of the materials, and effectiveness. Hence, the suggestion is that the bio-pesticide use should be significantly improved through effectiveness optimization and increase in agricultural production of the preparatory materials.

#### Acknowledgement

This work was funded by Cambodia Higher Education Improvement Project (Credit No. 6221-KH). We are grateful to the enumerator teams for collecting the data used in the study.

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