

### 3. Cracking

Cracking is a non-pathogenic disease of Lanzones that is observed during maturity and ripening of fruits. It occurs when trees are stressed due to water shortage during dry period and suddenly followed by rain.

#### Management:

- Spray the tree and fruits with water to moisten the skin of the fruits. Water the base of the trunk also when the fruits are about to mature and ripen during a dry spell.
- It is important to mulch the base of the trunk before the occurrence of dry spell in order to conserve moisture that prevents the trees from water stress.
- Spray the trees with maturing fruits with fresh water in the foliage and fruits during dry periods in a weekly basis.



Photo credit: [www.science.ph](http://www.science.ph)

### References:

**PROVIDO, N. T.** (2017). Fighting lanzones' scale insect with *Chilocorus nigrita*. The Philippine star.

**LOQUIAS, V.L.** (n.d.). Production guide for Lanzones. Retrieved from [http://bpi.da.gov.ph/bpi/images/Production\\_guide/pdf/LANZONES.pdf](http://bpi.da.gov.ph/bpi/images/Production_guide/pdf/LANZONES.pdf).

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For more information, you may contact:

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# LANZONES

*(Lansium domesticum)*

## Management and Control Measures of Pests and Diseases



## Introduction

Lanzones (*Lansium domesticum* Correa) is one of the fruits commonly sold in the local markets of Southeast Asian countries including the Philippines. Aside from being a popular dessert fruit, it is also believed to have medicinal values.

Amidst the potentials of the fruit, Lanzones production has not escaped the threats posed by various pests and diseases as indicated below.

## Pests of Lanzones:

### 1. Bark Borer

*Kankanaey term: Begis*



*Chilocorus nigrita* (Fabricius, 1798)

*Chilocorus circumdatus* (Gyllenhal in Schönherr)

Bark borers are larvae that stay in the bark and feed on the spongy tissue and cause scabbing formation.

The larvae make a tunnel or excavation on the lower part of the bark and feed on it. This destroys and damages the bark surface where flower buds emerge. The damaged surface, if not controlled, cannot produce fruits within 2-3 years.

### 2. Scale Insect (Mussel scale)

*Tagalog term: Cocolisap*

Mussel scale insect is an important and new emerging pest of Lanzones. They feed on the lower surface of the leaf, suck the leaf tissues which cause death and foliage abscised which lead to the death of the tree.

Sometime in 2007 and 2008, it was reported that Lanzones production was hit by widespread infestation of this insect that resulted in a significant decline in yield. This is due to death of trees and one of the greatly affected areas in the country was Davao Region.



Photo shows adult females (circled red) and pupae of males (circled blue). (Photo credit: MT Caasi-Lit)

### Management:

- Burning of fallen leaves is highly recommended to suppress the cycle of the scale insect.
- Use of biological control agent can also be effective such as the coccinellid beetle like *Chilocorus nigrita* and *Chilocorus circumdatus*. The predators can be released in the Lanzones trees when there is an incidence of scale insect infestation.
- Spraying cold water solutions using Potassium Nitrate or urea at the rate of 2 kilos per drum is also effective.

## Diseases of Lanzones:

### 1. Root rot

*Iloko term: Lungtot*

This fungal disease attacks the bearing and non-bearing trees in waterlogged areas. The fungus enters the root through injuries and infection starting at lateral roots and moves towards the main root up to the base of the trunk. Externally, the leaves turn yellow and then gradually fall-off.

### Management:

- Provide good drainage.
- Digging and burning of dead trees.
- Infected roots and trunk can be treated with fungicide with metalaxyl-M and S-isomer active ingredients.

### 2. Scab/Scabbing

This is exhibited by the bulging of bark wherein the caterpillar moth can lay its egg on the bark. The larvae then feed on the bark's surface that affects the flowering of Lanzones.

### Management:

- Scabbing can be managed by spraying copper fungicide together with insecticide.