

Method 1

Using Garlic and Pepper

1. To make garlic/pepper tea, liquefy 2 bulbs of garlic and 2 hot peppers in a blender 1/2 to 2/3 full of water.
2. Strain the solids and add enough water to the garlic/pepper juice to make 1 gallon of concentrate.
3. Use 5drops of concentrate per Lts of spray.
4. To make garlic tea, simply omit the pepper and add another bulb of garlic.
5. Add two tablespoons of blackstrap molasses for more control.

Method 2

Using Baking Soda:

1. Mix 1 teaspoons (about 1 rounded tablespoon) of baking soda and 1/2 tablespoon of horticultural oil into one lts of water.
2. Spray lightly on foliage of plants afflicted with black spot, powdery mildew, brown patch and other fungal diseases. Avoid over-using or pouring on the soil. (Potassium bicarbonate is a good substitute for baking soda. Citrus oil and molasses can be used instead of horticultural oil.)

Method 3

Using Vinegar

1. Mix 1 tablespoons of natural apple cider vinegar in 1lts of water.

2. Spray during the cool part of the day for black spot on roses and other fungal diseases.

3. Adding molasses at 20gram per lts will again help.

Method 4

Using Compost Tea

1. Manure compost tea is effective on many pests because of certain microorganisms that exist in it naturally. Here's how to make compost tea at home. Use any container but a plastic bucket is easy for the homeowner.

2. Fill the 10lts bucket with half full of compost and finish filling with water.

3. Add copper wire in to it.

4. Let the mix sit for 10-14 days and then dilute and spray on the foliage of any and all plants including fruit trees, perennials, annuals, vegetables and roses, and other plants, especially those that are regularly attacked by insects or fungal pests.

5. Be sure to strain the solids out with old pantyhose, cheese cloth, or row cover material.

6. Add 1 tablespoons of molasses to each lts of spray for more power. Add citrus oil for even greater pest killing power.

HOW TO MAKE ORGANIC PESTICIDE AND FUNGICIDE



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Organic Pesticide

Aphids, spider mites, and other pests can cause serious damage to flowers, fruits, and vegetables. These creatures attack your garden in swarms, literally draining the life from your crops and often inviting disease in the process. Many chemical pesticides can prove unsafe for the environment or may make fruits and vegetables unsafe for consumption, however. Thankfully, there are many homemade, organic options for you to turn to in your war against pests.

Method 1

Using Chilli Garlic and Ginger

Take 150 gram Chilli and 100 gram garlic and 50 gram ginger.

1. Combine 150 grams of Chilli, 100 grams of garlic cloves and 50 gram ginger. You can add 50 gram onion also. All the vegetables should be chopped prior to use.
2. Blend the vegetables together in a mixee blender. A thick, chunky paste should form.
3. Add the vegetable paste to 2 cups (500 milliliters) of warm water. Thoroughly mix the ingredients together.
4. Pour the solution into a plastic or glass container and allow it to sit for 72 hours. If possible, keep it in a

sunny location. If not, at least keep the mixture in a warm spot.

5. Strain the mixture. Pour the solution through a strainer, removing the vegetables and collecting the vegetable-infused water into another container. This water is your pesticide.

6. Pour your pesticide into a squirt bottle. Make sure that the spray bottle has first been cleaned with warm water and soap to rid it of any potential contaminants.

7. Spray your plants with the pesticide. Treat the infected plants every four to five days. After three or four treatments, the pests should scatter. If the area is thoroughly covered, this pesticide should keep bugs away for the rest of the season.

Method 2

Using Soap and vegetable oil

1. Select a mild liquid dish-washing soap. Avoid anti-bacterial, scented, and other specialized soaps, since these may damage your plants.
2. Mix 1 tablespoon (15 ML) of your selected soap with 1 cup (250 ML) cooking oil in a small bowl. Use either canola or vegetable oil.
3. Combine 2 and 1/2 teaspoons (12 ML) of this oil mixture into 1 cup (250 ML) of water. Mix thoroughly.
4. Pour this new mixture into a large squirt bottle. Give the mixture

another shake inside the bottle to combine it more thoroughly.

5. Test the mix by spraying it onto a small portion of your plant. This step allows you to make sure that the mix will not cause more harm than good. If the section of the plant you test the spray on wilts or changes color, try using a different soap for this pesticide or another type of pesticide.

6. Spray the mixture anywhere you have problems. If you tested your solution and it did not cause any harm to your plant, spray it around your entire plant, including the undersides of leaves. Focus on areas where pests lay their eggs, since an oil spray is designed to target eggs and immature bugs.

Organic Fungicide

Infectious plant diseases are caused by a pathogenic organism such as a fungus, bacterium, mycoplasma, virus, viroid, nematode, or parasitic flowering plant. An infectious agent is capable of reproducing within or on its host and spreading from one susceptible host to another. A symptom of plant disease is a visible effect of disease on the plant. Symptoms may include a detectable change in color, shape or function of the plant as it responds to the pathogen. Leaf wilting is a typical symptom of verticillium wilt, caused by the fungal plant pathogens *Verticillium albo-atrum* and *V. dahlia*. Below is some method to control the fungal disease.