

Antibiosis mechanism of resistance to *Helicoverpa armigera* (Hub.) in chickpea (*Cicer arietinum* Linn.)

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ABSTRACT

To study the antibiosis component of resistance, neonate *H. armigera* were fed on 18 test genotypes of chickpea. Chickpea leaves, pods, artificial diet of *H. armigera* impregnated with freeze dried powder of leaves and pods of chickpea was used to conduct the study. Differences in duration of larval and pupal development of insects reared on leaves, pods and lyophilized leaf and pod powder of different genotypes were significant. Reduced larval and pupal weights and prolonged larval and pupal periods (ICC 12475, ICC 12476, ICC 12477, ICC 12478, ICC 12479, ICC 14876, ICC 12490, ICC 12491 and ICC 12495) compared to susceptible genotypes (ICC 12426, ICC 3137, ICC 4973 and ICC 4962) indicated that antibiosis is one of the component of resistance to *H. armigera* in chickpea. These results suggested that a growth inhibitor or antifeedent substance or both existed in the resistant genotypes.

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