



RESEARCH ARTICLE

# Preference of mustard aphid, *Lipaphiserysimi* (Kalt.) to different *Brassica* species

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## ABSTRACT

Preference to *Lipaphiserysimi* Kalt, on different *Brassica* species were carried out at Student's Instructional Farm of Narendra Deva University of Agriculture and Technology, Narendra Nagar (Kumarganj), Faizabad (U.P.) during Rabi 2009-2010 and 2010-2011 crop seasons. The seeds of six *Brassica* species, viz., BSH-1 (*B. campestris* var. *brown sarson*), YST-151 (*B. campestris* var. *yellow sarson*), Varuna (*B. juncea*), HYOLA-401 (*B. napus*), Kiran (*B. carinata*) and T<sub>-27</sub> (*Eruca sativa*) were sown to record the aphid population. *Lipaphiserysimi* Kalt. appeared on plants during the second week of January and continued upto harvesting in both the years. First observation was taken on second week in both the years. The minimum population of 1.63 /10 cm terminal shoot/plant and 1.47/10cm terminal shoot/plant were observed on species Kiran (*B. carinata*) during 2009-2010 and 2010-11, respectively and the maximum population of 2.62/10cm terminal shoot/plant and 2.82/10 cm terminal shoot/plant on species BSH-1 (*B. campestris* var. *brown sarson*) during 2009-2010 and 2010-2011. The peak population of *Lipaphiserysimi* Kalt., was observed on eighth standard week. Minimum pest population was 33.00cm terminal shoot/plant on species T<sub>-27</sub> (*Eruca sativa*) and 29.72/10cm terminal shoot/plant on species Kiran (*B. carinata*) the maximum populations were 219.07/10 cm terminal shoot/plant and 199.10/10cm terminal shoot/plant on species BSH-1 (*B. campestris* var. *brown sarson*) during 2009-2010 and 2010-2011, respectively. The result showed that among all the species under observation *Lipaphiserysimi* preferred the species-BSH-1 (*B. campestris* var. *brown sarson*) than the others species.

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## INTRODUCTION

Rapeseed-mustard is most important source of edible oil for human consumption. India is the second largest producer of rapeseed-mustard after China. To increase the productivity of this commodity, various modern techniques of agricultural practices such as use of high yielding varieties and heavy manuring were used (Srivastava and Guleria, 2003). Rapeseed-mustard is highly vulnerable to attack of various insect pests. In this regard, Bhaketia and Sekhon (1989) reported more than three dozens insect-pests associated with this crop. Among them, mustard aphid, *Lipaphiserysimi* Kalt.

has been thoroughly studied as serious insect- pest of this crop. Most of the farmers are not aware with the effect of chemical pesticides and still using most of the systemic and organic insecticides to control this insect pest. Injudicious and continuous use of insecticides may be deleterious to agro-ecosystem, public health and create residual problems. Therefore, the losses caused by insect pests particularly aphids have compelled the entomologists to develop control strategies for these insect pests. Feeling the gravity of the situation, the study was carried out to assess the species preference of *Lipaphiserysimi* Kalt to different *Brassica* species under agro-ecological conditions of Faizabad, district in Uttar Pradesh.