



RESEARCH NOTE

Impact of front line demonstration for management of thrips in garlic at KVK adopted village of district Mandsaur (M.P.)

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ABSTRACT

Thrips (*Thrips tabaci*) are perhaps the most important insect pests attacking garlic. They are most common during warm weather. They feed on leaf surfaces, causing them to whiten or silver. Thrips are most damaging when they feed during the early bulbing stage of plant development. Farmers were using different insecticides for control of thrips. However, Fipronil 5% SC constitutes the recommendation for managing garlic thrips. Spraying of Fipronil 5% SC @ 1 ml/litre of water gives good control if sprayed at frequent intervals. Three sprays of Fipronil 5% SC at fortnightly interval has been recommended for management of thrips in garlic. This study was conducted at KVK adopted village Surkhera Mandsaur District. Fipronil 5% SC gave best performance in controlling thrips in garlic.

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Garlic (*Allium sativum*) is an annual herb, cultivated mainly for bulbs. India is the second largest producer of garlic in world India. Over the years, productivity has remained almost static. Great crop losses occur due to high incidence of diseases and pests. India forms a net importer to a major exporter in the global trade of garlic. Other major importing countries include Bangladesh, Malaysia and Nepal. Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra are the main States where garlic is grown commercially. Madhya Pradesh is the leading garlic-producing state in the country. In Madhya Pradesh state, main garlic producing districts are Mandsaur, Ratlam, Neemuch, Indore, Chhindwara and Bhopal. It is used mainly as a condiment for its medicinal properties. Garlic has been used as both food and medicine since many centuries. The diseases and disorders in which it is claimed to have positive effects are:

Heart disease, Atherosclerosis, High cholesterol, High blood pressure, Improves immunity and Helps in fighting common cold.

Garlic thrips are probably the most common insect pest that attacks garlic. When damage is severe, the entire plant

may wilt and die. Garlic thrips begin to migrate when weeds in surrounding fields begin to dry up.

Front line demonstration on thrips management of garlic was carried out at village Surkheda of Mandsour district during *Rabi* 2010-11 by Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Mandsaur. Five innovative and receptive farmers from the village were selected for conducting the trial to ensure their active participation. Conduct of the above trials included farmer's perspective, farmer's participation, farmer's management status and suitability of site as suggested by Singh (1999). Fipronil 5 per cent SC 800 ml/ha, three spray at 15 day interval starting from 30 days after sowing was used as a test insecticide to manage the garlic thrips while the existing farmers practice *i.e.* spray of any insecticide along with ash were treated as control for comparison. The yield data were collected from both the recommended and control plots (farmers practice) and their feasibility and economic viability were assessed. The trial was also envisaged with four fundamental assumptions. (i) when the technology is not acceptable for the farmers in it recommended form and need minor modification, refinement or change, (ii) it needs the integration of related indigenous