

RESEARCH ARTICLE

# Toxicological study of commonly used acaricides of tea (*Camellia sinensis* L. var. *assamica*) red spider mite (*Oligonychus coffeae* Nietner) of North East Assam under field conditions

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ABSTRACT

An experiment was conducted in the experimental garden for plantation crops, Assam Agricultural University (AAU), Jorhat during *Kharif* season, 2011 and 2012 to study the efficacy of different acaricides *viz.*, etoxazole, bionol, spiromesifen and propargite against the red spider mites of tea. Spiromesifen 240 SC (100g.a.i/ha) gave the best result reducing the mite population at 1, 3, 7 and 10 days, after 1<sup>st</sup> spraying. Propargite 57EC@ 570 g.a.i/ha was second best treatment in order of effectiveness after 1<sup>st</sup> spraying. A similar trend of results existed after the second spraying of acaricides against the red spider mite, *O. coffeae*. In case of eggs again spiromesifen 240 SC (100g. a.i/ha) was found most effective acaricides after 1<sup>st</sup> spraying. The next best treatment was etoxazole 10 SC (80 g.a.i./ha) after 1<sup>st</sup> spraying. Likewise, after the second spraying, similar results were observed.

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