

RESEARCH PAPER

Effect of newer insecticides to natural enemies in the coastal rice ecosystem of Karaikal district, Union Territory of Puducherry

K.S. KARTHICK, M. KANDIBANE AND K. KUMAR

Department of Agricultural Entomology and Nematology, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru College of Agriculture and Research Institute, KARAIKAL (PUDUCHERRY) INDIA
Email : kthick555@gmail.com

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To study the effect of newer insecticides viz., flubendiamide 39.35 M/M SC, chlorantraniliprole 18.5 SC, thiamethoxam 25 WG, bifenthrin 10 EC, cartap hydrochloride 50 SP, indoxacarb 14.5 SC, emamectin benzoate 5 SG and phosphamidon 40 SL to natural enemies of rice pests, a field experiment was conducted at the Eastern farm of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru College of Agriculture and Research Institute (PAJANCOA and RI), Karaikal during late *Rabi* 2013 (Nov.- Feb.). Two foliar applications were carried out at an interval of fifteen days after leaf folder larvae reached economic threshold level (10 %). The results showed that the overall mean population of coccinellids was found to be more in the untreated check (1.31 and 1.65 / hill) followed by indoxacarb 14.5 SC at 72.50 g a.i. / ha (0.92 and 1.16 / hill) in the first and second foliar application. The overall mean population of spiders was high in the untreated check (1.32 and 1.55 / hill), followed by indoxacarb 14.5 SC at 72.50 g a. i. / ha (1.07 and 1.15 / hill) over the other treatments.

Key words : Newer insecticides, Predatory coccinellids, Spiders, Coastal rice ecosystem

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