

## MANAGEMENT OF INSECT PEST IN CHICKPEA

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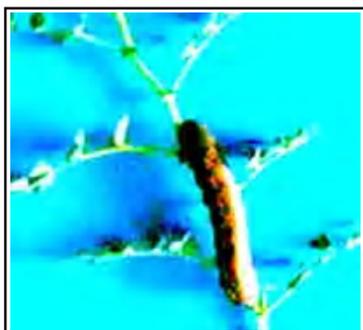
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Chickpea is the third most important food legume grown globally Chickpea is called : Chana (Hindi), Gram or Bengal gram (English), Chickpea is used as : Whole seed or split seed (dhal), Flour in preparing variety of snack, raw or roasted fresh green chickpeas and Straw as a livestock feed. Chickpea is free from various anti-nutritional factors and has high protein (23%), total carbohydrates (64%) and dietary fiber content (19%). Chickpeas are rich in minerals and vitamins. but recent time insect-pest emerge a major yield reducing factor in Chickpea. The list of major insect pest their identification, damaging symptom and control

### Cut worms:

Identification:

– Moths have brown forewings and pearly hindwings with a brown margin



– Cream-colored eggs are laid singly on the plants or soil surface.

– The large larvae 45 mm long and are grey-black hide beneath the soil surface during day and feed on foliage during nights.

### Damage symptoms:

– Seedlings are cut through at or below

ground level.

– A search around such seedlings will reveal the larvae.

### Control:

– Usually heavily parasitized and so control is seldom required.

– When damage is noticed it is too late to use insecticides economically.

– In endemic areas, spraying of endosulfan, heptachlor, or aldrin.

### Pod borers

#### Identification:

– Adult is a large brown moth active at night.

– Eggs are laid singly on the underside of leaflets.

– The fully grown larva may be of several shades of yellow, pink, red, green, or black. But on chickpea, the larvae are green.

– All larvae have characteristic and distinct light and dark bands along their sides.

– Pupation occurs in the soil. The life cycle is completed in about 4 weeks under optimum conditions

### Damage symptoms:

– Feed on all green parts and defoliate young crops.  
– Large larvae cut round holes in the pod wall and devour the seed inside.

### Control :

– Endosulfan and synthetic pyrethroids give good control if applied when larvae are small.

– Insecticide dusts can be conveniently used because the dust adheres to the exudates-covered plants.

Considerable resistances to several insecticides have been reported. Insecticide should be used only when populations are above the economic threshold.



R.N.I. : UPENG/2010/32275 ISSN : 0976-1276

ONLINE ISSN : 2230-9403

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