

EFFICACY OF SOME INSECTICIDES AGAINST WHITEFLY (*BEMISIA TABACI*) INFESTING COTTON UNDER FIELD CONDITIONS

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ABSTRACT

Fifteen insecticides, viz. Bifenthrin 10 EC @800g/ha, Clothianidin 50WDG@ 40g/ha, Diafenthiuron 50WP@ 500g/ha, Fipronil 5SC@1500ml/ha, Imidacloprid 17.8SL@100ml/ha, Phorate 10CG@10kg/ha, Pyriproxyfen 10EC@1250ml/ha, Spiromesifen 22.9SC@ 500ml/ha, Triazophos 40EC@1500ml/ha, Verticillium lecanii 1.15 WP@2.5kg/ha, Nimbecidine@2.5lt/ha, Achook@2.5lt/ha, Acetaphate 50%+Imidacloprid 1.8 % SP@1000ml/ha, Chlorpyrifos 50%+Cypermethrin 5% EC@1000ml/ha, Deltamethrin 1%+Triazophos 35%EC@1250ml/ha against untreated control were evaluated at their field recommended doses for their efficacy against whitefly (*Bemisia tabaci* Genn.) on cotton during 2016. The insecticides were applied at ETL of whitefly. All the test insecticides caused significant population reduction of whitefly up to 7 days after treatment. However, the most effective insecticides for whitefly, up to seven days was found to be imidacloprid followed by deltamethrin+triazaphos, achook, verticillium, chlorpyrifos+cypermethrin while rest of the insecticides were found to be equally effective. Fipronil remained least effective.

KEYWORDS: Insecticides, Untreated, Whitefly