



Bio-Efficacy of Newer Insecticides and Biopesticides against Thrips, *Thrips tabaci* in Garlic

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Abstract: The present study was conducted to find out the effective and alternate management of thrips in garlic crop during rabi, 2011-12. All the treatments were significantly effective against garlic thrips, *Thrips tabaci* as compared to control. On the mean basis, the maximum reduction in thrips population was recorded in imidacloprid 17.8 SL followed by acetamiprid 20 SP and fipronil 5 SP and these were statistically at par with each other in their efficacy. The treatments of malathion and spinosad were found moderately effective with 70.58 and 67.03% reduction, respectively in thrips population. The treatments of azadirachtin 0.03 EC, *B. bassiana* (1 kg ha⁻¹) and neem seed kernel extract (NSKE) (5 ml lit.⁻¹) were found least effective, which exhibited 55.86, 51.69 and 41.00% reduction, respectively in thrips population, however, NSKE was significantly superior over azadirachtin. The maximum clove yield of 260 q ha⁻¹ was obtained in the plots treated with imidacloprid followed by acetamiprid (257 q ha⁻¹) and fipronil (254 q ha⁻¹).

Key Words: Garlic, *Thrips tabaci*, IPM, Neonicotinoids, Azadirachtin
