

INCIDENCE AND DAMAGE STATUS OF MUNGBEAN THRIPS (*Megalurothrips distalis*) AND ITS MANAGEMENT

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Extended Summary

Two field experiments were conducted at Sher-e- Bangla Agriculture University (SAU) experimental field during July 2013 to June 2014 to study the incidence and damage status of thrips on mungbean and for the development its management practices. Experiments were laid out in Randomized Complete Block Design (RCBD) with three replications. Thrips incidence on mungbean started from 25 days after sowing when flowering occurred and it caused 18.00-43.00% flowering of mungbean and then declined with the age of crop. Rainfall during flowering period of mungbean reduced thrips population. Thrips infestation caused 24.55% - 45.45% flower shedding at various sowing dates. Positive relationship was found between thrips incidence and flower shedding of mungbean. Negative relationships were observed between the number of thrips plant⁻¹ and number pods, and between thrips plant⁻¹ and grain weight plant⁻¹. Insecticides and neem oil spray reduced thrips population as well as flower shedding and increased number of pods and grain weight per plant. Talstar 2WP (Bifenthrin) showed the best performance by reducing 85.04% flower shedding of nungbean. Confidor 70WG (Imidacloprid), Dursban 20EC (Chlorpyrifos) and Aktara 25WG (Thiamethoxam) gave the similar results by offering more than 80% reduction of mungbean flower shedding. The order of effectiveness of eight insecticides and neem oil against mungbean thrips is Talstar 2WP > Confidor 70WG > Dursban 20EC > Actara 25WG > Marshal 20EC > Decis 5EC > Sevin 85SP > Ripcord 10EC > Neem oil.

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