wes then irrigated immediately.

on April 24, 1885 at the Agric, Research Station Mingers EVALUATION OF SOIL APPLIED GRANULAR SYSTEMIC INSECTICIDES AGAINST THE COTTON APHID ON OKRA IN SWAT

Duty a spart, respectively. The granular insactiondes were applied Agriculture Research Station Mingora (Swat). middle level of the ridges and incorporated in the seal The theld

portion of the plants in each plot/replication were plucked on

August 24, 25, and 26, 1986, respectively, and collected

rent that densities of the aphids were lower,

Received 14-04-88

ABSTRACT

Aldicarb G (2.0 Kg a.i./ha), disulfoton G (2.0), mephosfolan G (0.9) and thiofanox G (1.25) were applied as side-dressing just at the middle level of ridges after 73 days of sowing of okra (cv.T-13). All the insecticides significantly reduced the cotton aphid, and a negative Aphis gossypii Glover, population during the season. Aldicarb was found superior to the other insecticides in its effect against the THAT STANDER sphids. The results obtained have been given in Table 1, it

INTRODUCTION

The cotton aphid, Aphis gossypii Glov., was encountered to be a serious pest of cotton, okra, egg plant, melon and other cucurbitaceous plants. The aphids suck the sap from the leaves host plants and excrete honeydew. Honeydew excreted by the serve as a substrate for the sooty mold fungi and dusts. interfere with the photosynthetic function of the leaves. covered by black blemishes of the fungi are not preferred by the consumers. The present report is concerned with the evaluation of soil application of the granular systemic insecticides viz. carb, disulfoton, mephofolan and thiofanox in okra fields. Previous reports shows that aldicarb (3, 5, 10, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18), disulfoton (1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 14, 16), mephosfolan (7, 11), and thiofanox (2,5) were effective in controlling this aphid. treated and untreated plants and

Previous reports shows that rost-sowing or planting and/or

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