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EVALUATION OF CHEMICAL AND BOTANICAL CONTROL

AGENTS AGAINST ANTHURIUM THIRIPS

Chaetanaphothrips orchidii Moulton

THESIS

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CAVITE STATE UNIVERSITY

Indang, Cavite

March 2000

**EVALUATION OF CHEMICAL AND BOTANICAL CONTROL
AGENTS AGAINST ANTHURIUM THRIPS,
Chaetanaphothrips orchidii Moulton**

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, ENVIRONMENT
AND NATURAL RESOURCES

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Title : EVALUATION OF CHEMICAL AND BOTANICAL CONTROL
AGENTS AGAINST ANTHURIUM THRIPS

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Submitted to the Faculty of the
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NOTE:

Original copy to be distributed to the following: Advisor, Department Chair, Director for Research, CAFENR and Thesis Student.

ABSTRACT

DE ZOSA, LORENA T. Cavite State University, Indang, Cavite. March, 2000. Evaluation of Chemical and Botanical Control Agents Against Anthurium Thrips, *Chaetanaphothrips orchidii* Moulton. Adviser: Dr. Evelyn Oquias Singson.

The experiment was conducted at the Research Laboratory of the Department of Crop Protection from November to February, 2000 to determine the effect of different control measures.

Three sets of experiments were conducted. The first was performed to determine the effect of non-traditional chemical formulations and insecticide against anthurium thrips while the second experiment was mixed with sugar. The third experiment was done to determine the effect of different pesticidal plant extract. Experiments were laid-out in a Completely Randomized Design (CRD) and were replicated three times.

Confidor was the most effective pesticide against anthurium thrips. LOC was the least effective among treatments, psychic nut soaked in petroleum ether was the most effective among the pesticidal plants evaluated.

Psychic nut and Confidor were equally effective in controlling anthurium thrips and both exhibited a strong pesticidal action.

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INTRODUCTION

Anthurium (*Anthurium andraeanum* Andre) is a tropical and perennial herb of family Araceae. It is a native of Colombia, Mexico and Costa Rica. It was introduced to Hawaii in 1889 and to the Philippines in the early 50's. This ornamental plant is grown chiefly for their showy spathes and spadices or for their handsome leaves. Anthuriums are herbaceous plants with creeping, climbing, assurgent or arborescent stems and prominently veined leaves especially the mid and lateral portions. These plants come in various colors such as red, pink, orange, coral, white and the combinations of green with other colors. Being waxy and glossy, the flower has a very long life that lasts up to three weeks or more at room temperature.

Anthurium is one of the important cutflowers in the country which gained popularity because of its durability and attractiveness. Many growers raise anthurium

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(*Chaetanaphothrips orchidii* Moulton)

Lorena T. de Zosa¹

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