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OF PEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IN THREE BARANGAYS
OF INDANG, CAVITE

SPECIAL PROJECT

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**SURVEY OF PEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IN THREE BARANGAYS
OF INDANG, CAVITE**

Special Problem
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ABSTRACT

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The study was conducted in three selected barangays of Indang, Cavite, namely: Banaba Lejos, Mahabang Kahoy Balagbag and Tambo Balagbag from January to March 2002.

The general objective of the study was to determine the pest management practices in three barangays. Specifically, it aimed to (1) determine the demographic characteristics of farmers in the three barangays; (2) identify the pest problems encountered by the farmers in three selected barangays and; (3) determine pest management practices employed by the farmers in the three barangays.

Farmers' age ranged from 41- to 50 years with a mean of 32 years. Most of them are married (83.56%) and have at least elementary level. A large portion of the respondents (78.10%) own the land they till and majority of them (57.53%) have attended at least one seminar conducted in their barangay.

In these three barangays, the crops grown are cassava, eggplant, coconut, banana, coffee, jackfruit, guyabano, corn, blackpepper, guava, pineapple, mango, papaya and sweet potato. Moreover, the pest problems encountered by the farmers in these barangays are white grub, mealybug, leaf roller, ants, whitefly, slug caterpillar, mango leaf hopper, aphids, coffee berry borer, stem borer, fruit fly, termites, mole cricket, flea

beetle, leaf whorl maggot, rice bug, twig borer, tussock moth caterpillar, bagworm, gray mealybug, banana weevil and lacewing bug.

Farmers practiced cultural control by ploughing or harrowing their land with the use of "araro, itak, asarol and kalaykay" to expose the pest that are hibernating under the soil.

For chemical control, farmers used insecticides such as: Sevin, 2,4-D, Thiodan Furadan and Diuron to manage the pest infestation.

Farmers practiced mechanical control by handpicking and placing traps and screens to protect their crops from insect pests.

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SURVEY OF PEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IN THREE BARANGAYS OF INDANG, CAVITE ^{1/}

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INTRODUCTION

Several serious problems that cause losses in crop production are insect pests, diseases and weeds. High cost of inputs in crop production is also considered a major problem of many farmers.

Integrated Pest Management is the best mix of pest control tactics for a given, profit, safety and stability. IPM combines pest controls such as resistant crop varieties, pest-suppressing cultural practices, conservation and enhancement of biological pest control, and selective, need-based use of pesticides.

Pest management is defined as intelligent selection and use of pest control actions that will ensure favorable economic, ecological and sociological consequences. IPM depends on multidisciplinary ecological strategies to weigh the effect of each tactic as a part of the agro-ecosystem in producing the least disturbance and yield loss in the long run.