INSECTICIDES APPLICATION FOR THE CONTROL OF RICE PESTS

SPECIAL PROBLEM

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INSECTICIDES APPLICATION FOR THE CONTROL OF RICE PESTS

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for Graduation with the Degree of
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(Major in Agronomy)

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A B S T R A C T

The experiment entitled "Insecticides Application for the Control of Rice Pests," was conducted at the Research Experimental Rice Field of the Don Severino Agricultural College, Indang, Cavite from July to November 1978 to determine which method and kind of insecticides applied is best for the control of rice pest.

An area of 265 square meter puddy soil was divided into sixteen equal blocks constituting four treatments and four replications. Four seedlings of rice plant per hill were transplanted in straight rows at the distance of 25 x 25 cms. and fertilized with ammonium sulfate at the rate of 300 kilograms per hectare (150 kgs. for basal application and 150 kgs. for top dressing).

Different kinds of insecticides were applied in different treatments which are as follows: Treatment 1 - foliar spray using Azodrin 202, Treatment 2 - seedlings soaked using furadan 2F plus band application of furadan 3G, combined with foliar spray using Azodrin 202 at 70 days after transplanting, Treatment 3 - broadcasting of furadan 3G three times during its growth period and Treatment 4 - area that was not treated by chemicals or control.

Result of this study showed that treatment 3, the plant protected by the application of furadan 3G produced the least damage of whorl maggot, least percentage dead-

heart and white head and gave the highest computed yield per hectare of rice grains as compared to other treatments.

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by

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[1]Special Problem presented to the faculty of the Don Severino Agricultural College, Indang, Cavite in partial fulfillment of the requirements for graduation with the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture, (BSA), Major in Agronomy. Contribution No. P.S.79028-024. Prepared in the Department of Plant Science under the supervision of Ms. Marina A. Ramos.

INTRODUCTION

One of the limiting factors to our increase in production is the damage from the insect attack. Various insect pests have been identified in the ricefield which contribute to the great loss of the average yield of the crop.

It is generally recognized at present that the easiest and most practical way to control this insect pest is through the application of insecticides. Several insecticides have been served for its effectivity in controlling pest. However, insecticides proved to be very expensive especially for our farmers hence there is a need for further research toward effective control of insect pest through the most economical use of those chemicals.