Dr. Rajesh Verma, Assistant professor and Head, U.G. Department of zoology D.K. College Dumraon (Buxar). Notes for B.Sc part 3rd, paper VI, Unit-2 (3).

Question :- Write Notes on COMMON PEST OF PADDY and their CONTROL?

Answer :-

Pest Control :- Pest control is the regulation or management of a species defined as a pest, a member of the animal kingdom that impacts adversely on human activities. The human response depends on the importance of the damage done, and will range from tolerance, through deterrence and management, to attempts to completely eradicate the pest. pest control measures may be performed as part of an defined as a part, a member of the animal kingdom that impact adversely on human activities. The human response depends on the importance of the deterrence and management, to attempts to completly eradicate the pest. Pest control measures may be performed as part of an Integted pest

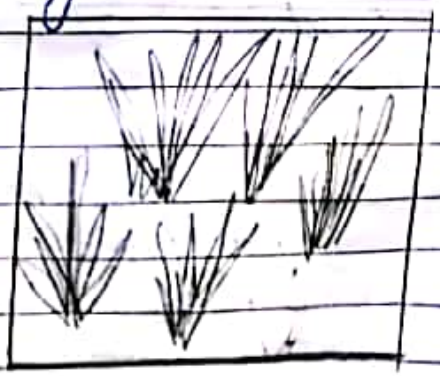
management strategy.

Pest of Paddy

symptoms of damage

- Damaged tillers turns into tubular galls which dry off without bearing panicles

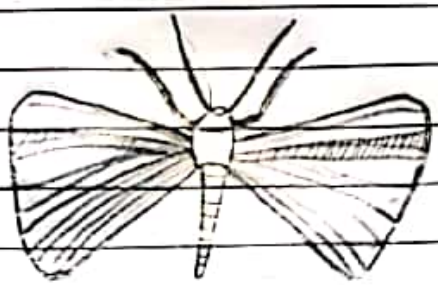
- Main external symptom is SILVER SHOOT or GALL which resembles onion leaf.
- Fully developed gall is a silvery white hollow tube 1 cm wide and 10-20 cm long



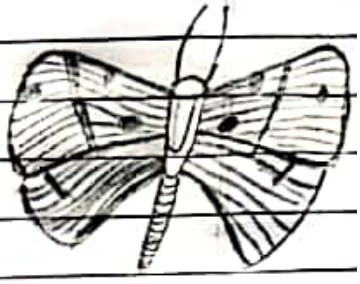
- Attack to rice seedlings leads to

produce tillering and these new tillers often become infested.

Pests - Pests of crops :

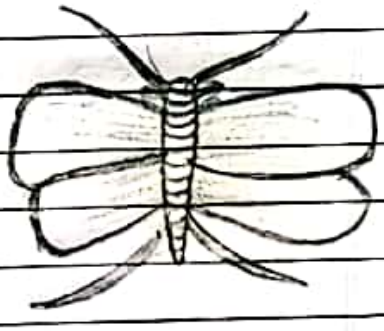


Spotted bollworm



Pulse shoo and fruit bor

Rice bug



Sugar cane top shoot borer

In agriculture, horticulture and forestry :-

Biological pest control is a method of controlling pests such as insects and mites by using other organis It relies on predation, parasitism herbivory or other natural mechanisms but typically also involves an active human management role.

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classical biological control involves the introduction of natural enemies of the pest that are bred in laboratory and released into the environment. An alternative approach is to augment the natural enemies that occur in a particular area by releasing more, either in small, repeated batches, or in a single large-scale release.

Forestry :-

Forest pests present a significant problem because it is not easy to access the canopy and monitor pest populations. In addition, forestry pests such as bark beetles, kept under control by natural enemies in their native range, may be transported large distances in cut timber to places where they have no natural predators, enabling them to cause extensive economic damage. Pheromone traps have been used to monitor pest populations in the canopy. These release volatile chemicals that attract males. pheromone traps can detect the arrival of pests or alert foresters to outbreaks.

Pantry pests :-

Insects pests including the Mediterranean flour moth, the Indian mealmoth, the cigarette beetle, the drugstore beetle, the confused flour beetle the red flour beetle, the merchant grain beetle, the sawtoothed grain beetle, the wheat weevil the maize weevil and the rice weevil infest stored dry foods such as flour, cereals and paste.

In the home, foodstuffs found to be infested are usually discarded, and storing such products in sealed containers should prevent the problem from reoccurring.

See also :-

- Bee removal
- Electronic pest control
- Garden guns
- IPM csp
- Nuisance wildlife management
- Rabbit in Australia