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Class : TY.Bsc

Subject : Pest Management

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Q.1) What is Pest? Write types of Pest.

Ans: Organism which damage cultivated plant or plant product and unfit for human is known as Pest.

Types of Pest:

1) Agricultural crop pests:

Each agricultural crop are infected by many Pests that cause severe damage. Pest constitute a large number of insect attacking the various crop plants.

E.g - stem borer, shoot fly.

2) Household Pests:

All types of insects that are unwanted guests in the dwelling of man, which cause damage to human holding and his health are called household pests.

Ex - cockroaches, crickets, houseflies.

3) Storage Grain pests:

The storage of food grains has been a long practice with cultivators & traders. Considerable losses both in quality and quantity of food grain take place in storage due to many factor.

Ex - Mites, rodents, fungi.

a) Structural Pests:

Structural Pests are those harmful insects which cause damage to wooden frames, doors, furniture, fencing pests, library books, stored papers, cardboards and all other wooden articles and components of buildings are referred to as structural pest.

Ex - Termites [White ants], social insects,

s) Medical and Veterinary Entomology:

Medical and Veterinary Entomology involves the study of insects and other arthropods, especially arachnids and is a broad science that includes studies on biology, ecology, morphology, taxonomy & many pests related to disease.

Q.2) Write short note on crop rotation:

Crop rotation plays a significant role in reducing its population build-up of insect pests. If a field is occupied every year by same crop, it will certainly provide the most favorable condition for the multiplication of insect pests associated with that particular crop. The rotation for crops has proved to be the most effective control measure against the pests which are monophagous or restricted feeders, slow breeders, and having a longer duration of feeding phase. Some pests having high power of migration and omnivorous inhabit may become an established pest in the very first year of infestation on new crop. So, in this case, crop rotation will not help check the

multiplication of pests.

3] Crop Free Period:

Cultural methods of pests control consist of regular farm operation in such a way that either destroys the pests or prevents them from causing economic loss. Adjustment of time of sowing and harvesting to escape peak season of pest attack. Rotation of crops with non-host crop. It helps in the reduction of the incidence of soil-borne diseases.

Crop rotation is the practice of growing a series of different types of crops in same areas across a sequence of growing season.

4] What is Parasitoids and give the examples

A Parasitoid is an organism that lives on a host organism and ultimately kills the host. Most insect Parasitoids are found in the order Hymenoptera and roughly 10% of all described insects the species are Parasitoids. In many species, eggs are laid within the bodies of other organism the [most commonly other insects] the eggs hatch and feed on the internal organ of the host. Initially the parasitoid larvae feed on non-essential organ thus feeding without killing the host. Eventually the larvae either feed on the vital organ killing the host or pupates within the host and the emerges as an adult killing the host. Adult Parasitoids are free-living and may be predaceous Parasitoid.

are often called Parasites.
Ex- Albert Koebel imported a lady beetle
[*Rodolius cardinalis* muls] From Australia
in 1890.

5] Biological control of weeds:

Biological control research and implementation are even more relevant today. Foreign and native organisms that attack weeds are being evaluated for use as biological control. It offers an environmentally friendly approach that complements conventional methods. It helps meet the need for new weed management strategies since some weeds have become resistant to certain herbicides.

Biological control agents target specific weeds. Moreover, this technology is safe for applicators and consumers. Weeds can be defined as plants growing out of place. For example - Water hyacinth, is beautiful in floating garden but can rapidly clog waterways.

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