

EFFECT OF CHEMICAL INSECTICIDES, BIO-PESTICIDES AND BOTANICALS ON PARASITIZATION AND EMERGENCE OF *TRICHOGRAMMA CHILONIS* (ISHII) - AN EGG PARASITOID OF LEPIDOPTERAN PESTS

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ABSTRACT : Effect of botanical, microbial and synthetic insecticides on parasitization and emergence of *Trichogramma chilonis* (Ishii), reared on *Corcyra cephalonica* egg revealed that bio-pesticide, viz *Bacillus thuringiensis* 5% WP 0.2%, most safer and botanical pesticides viz NSKE (Neem seed kernel extract) 5%, Neem gold (commercial product) 5% were also safer to the parasitoid. Among the synthetic insecticides tested, imidacloprid 17.8 SL 0.01 % relatively less persistent over the other conventional insecticides and gave good results of parasitization and adult emergence 46.67 per cent and 53.59 per cent. whereas acetamiprid 20 SP 0.02% and monocrotophos 36 SL 0.05 % was more toxic to parasitoids for parasitization and adult emergence.

Key words : Botanical, microbial and synthetic insecticides, parasitization, emergence, *Trichogramma chilonis*, residual toxicity.