## STRATEGIES FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF CONTROL MEASURES AGAINST COCKCHAFER GRUB (Melolontha spp.) INFESTATION IN RUBBER PLANTATION



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#### ABSTRACT

Cockchafer grub attack on the root system of young rubber clearings was reported occasionally since the establishment of the rubber plantation industry in Sri Lanka. However, grub infestation reached epidemic proportions during the year 2002 in Awissawella region and destroying young rubber clearings. Presently, this problem has spreaded to Rathnapura, Kegalle and Kalutara districts threatening the establishment of new clearings in certain locations. With the spread of the attacks, various pesticides were tested as soil drenching chemicals and Chlophyrifos was identified as an effective insecticide. As this chemical was banned in Sri Lanka the Rubber Research Institute introduced Imidacloprid as a substitute. Once Imidacloprid will be banned there is a need to Rubber Research Institute to identify an alternative to control the pest attacks. With this background the present investigation was carried out to develop control methods against cockchafer grub.

Screening of new insecticides against cockchafer grubs were carried out at Raigam estate Ingiriya under field conditions. This experiment was laid out in the Randomized Complete Block Design, with 11 treatments and 30 replicates. Five different insecticides were applied in two concentrations as a soil drench. Among the treatments tested Imidacloprid 2.5 ml in 1.5 L of water/plant was the most effective treatment followed by Imidacloprid 2 ml in 1.5 L of water/plant and Diazinon 2.5 ml in 1.5 L of water/plant in controlling the cockchafer grubs.

As the chemical insecticides have many disadvantages there is an urgent need to develop alternative eco-friendly treatments with the help of natural pesticides and

biological control agents. Because of that efficacy of entomopathogenic fungus  $Beauveria\ bassiana$  was investigated in in-vitro conditions as second experiment at Plant Pathology and Microbiology Department of Rubber Research Institute, Sri Lanka.  $B.\ bassiana$  fungus solutions were prepared with four concentrations and cockchafer grubs were treated with these different concentrations. The experiment was laid out in the Completely Randomized Design with 10 replications. The results revealed that the fungus solutions with  $15 \times 10^9$  spores/ml and  $20 \times 10^9$  spores/ml had the most efficacy with 100% mortality in cockchafer grubs in 14 days.

Compatibility study of *B. bassiana* with different insecticides was investigated as third experiment in in-vitro conditions. The experiment was laid out in Completely Randomized Design with 11 treatments and 3 replicates. The findings evidenced that the lower concentration of Chlorantraniliprole + Thiamethoxam mixture was safer to *B. bassiana* and allowed the development of fungus on PDA media followed by Imidocloprid and Carbosulfan. As the Imidacloprid had less detrimental effect on environment and low inhibition *to B. bassiana* it is possible to develop a control measure with Imidacloprid and *B. bassiana* against cockchafer grubs.

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