

Abstract

Study how to manage pests in chickpea Upland. The experiments were conducted in the laboratory of the Centre for Plant Protection and Pang Da Royal Agricultural Station, Samoeng Tai, Samoeng. The objective was to study the effectiveness of pest and pesticide pest of chickpea with chemical, biological microorganisms. The results showed that the first trial to study the effectiveness of chemical insecticide to control cutworm rid of chickpea. In the laboratory By testing with leaf dipping two kinds of biomass materials and chemicals, eight kinds of chemicals were found. chemical pesticides Prewathon. (Chlorantraniliprole) is a percentage of the death of cutworm fastest and longest. And biological pest control products, bio pesticides Xentari (Xentari) showed the death of cutworm quickly and most of the biomass material.

The trial of two chickpea varieties suitable and how to manage pests in chickpea. The experiment is a Factorial in Randomized Complete Block Design (RCBD) with 4 replications are the main factor is the strain chickpea No. 2 seed and the second factor is the use of chemical insecticide 4 treatment results showed that the chickpea. Species RP-01 (T1) is physically well and have good growth. Upland species in the environment over RP-02 (T2) the control of pests is the cutworm. Find chickpea Both varieties are resistant cutworm not different, and the planting of chickpea both species, using bio pesticides Xentari (P2), with an average volume of worm count minimum. The average weighted yield the most.

The results of such studies can lead to results that were utilized in the development, promotion, research, plant breeding and other aspects of education. To be able to grow chickpea crops on higher ground as possible in the future.