

TO STUDY THE SEASONAL INCIDENCE OF JASSID (*AMRASCA BIGUTTULA BIGUTTULA*) AND WHITE FLY (*BEMISIA TABECI*) OF OKRA WITH RESPONSE TO VARIOUS ABIOTIC FACTORS

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Abstract: The detailed studies for the present investigation was carried out on jassid, *Amrasca biguttula biguttula* and white fly, *Bemisia tabeci*. of okra. For these studies, the experiment was conducted in randomized block design with three replications. There were seven treatments i.e. seven different sample sizes viz., 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 & 16 plants which were randomly allocated in different plots. The observations were taken from two weeks old plants to last harvesting of fruits. First, incidence of the insect population during different growth stages of okra was recorded from the treatment represented maximum proportion of plant population (16 plants/plot). Experimental findings revealed that the above mentioned pests observed to infest the crop at different growth stages and ecological factors played an important role in their fluctuation during the crop growing season as many weather parameters showed their significant effects on population abundances. The peak populations of jassid (2.41/leaf/plant) and white fly (4.4/leaf/plant) were recorded on 2nd week & 1st week of May. Multiple regression analyses depicted that contribution of all the abiotic factors to the variations of jassid population was 91.0 % and 87.0% for white fly.

Keywords: Okra, Jassid, White fly, Pest incidence, Abiotic factor

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