Bionomics, Population Dynamics and Integrated Management of Mealybug, *Coccidohystrix insolita* (Green) on Pigeonpea

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Coccidohystrix insolita (Green) was found to feed
pigeonpea, brinjal and night queen plants. Details of
e bionomics on pigeonpea host are discussed in the
sertation.

Activity of *C. insolita* on pigeonpea during the crop
ason showed two peaks, at 35th to 38th (September)
d 47th to 49th (December) standard weeks. Pigeonpea genotypes viz. ICPL 2, Sehore 197, GAUT 86-10, ICPL 87, GAUT 87-3, T 21 and ICPH 8 were found to be less susceptible against this pest. Three predators, eight parasitoids and three entomogenous fungi were found to check the pest population in nature.

Field application of entomogenous fungi, *Cladosporium clados porioides* gave above 67 per cent mortality of *C. insolita*.

Quinalphos 0.05%, triazophos 0.04% and monocrotophos 0.04% were found most effective against this pest and gave higher net income of Rs. 12759/- to 13875/- per hectare.

The maximum RPT value was recorded in triazophos followed by quinalphos and monocrotophos. Considering the relative toxicity value, the quinalphos was more toxic.

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