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Effects of some selected synthetic insecticides and Garlic extract against Diamondback moth on Cabbage

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A study was conducted to assess the efficacy of some selected insecticides such as Profenofos (Selecron) & Etofenprox (Trebon); insect growth regulators Chlorfluazuron (Atabron) & Tebufenozide (Mimic) and Garlic (*Allium sativum*) extract against the Diamondback moth (DBM), *Plutella xylostella* on cabbage along with untreated as control. The experiment in CRD with 4 replicates was carried out at the Agricultural Biology laboratory of EUSL.

Early instar larvae collected from the fields and reared in our farm field were used in this study. Insecticides were painted on each leaf at rates as per the Department of Agriculture recommendation and they were kept in transparent boxes assigned for respective treatments.

Significant ($p<0.01$) reduction in survival, weight and leaf consumption of DBM larvae has been observed in comparison with control. Atabron was most effective to kill larvae on 7th day after treatment; followed by Mimic, Garlic extract, Selecron and Trebon. Mimic significantly reduced leaf consumption by larvae than the other treatments, including Garlic, which was the least effective. Prepupation and malformed adults were observed in Mimic and Atabron treatments.

Based on this study Atabron, Mimic, Selecron and Garlic extract were apparently effective in controlling the DBM under laboratory condition, but Atabron was the most effective among all treatments.

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