

RIL 18 (125ml/ha)	71.93 <sup>b</sup>	71.03 <sup>b</sup>	41.60 <sup>a</sup>	100.00 <sup>a</sup>	71.77 <sup>a</sup>
RIL 18 (200ml/ha)	80.05 <sup>a</sup>	81.66 <sup>a</sup>	77.66 <sup>a</sup>	91.77 <sup>a</sup>	76.85 <sup>a</sup>
RIL 18 (400ml/ha)	85.68 <sup>a</sup>	80.43 <sup>a</sup>	77.66 <sup>a</sup>	66.89 <sup>a</sup>	81.85 <sup>a</sup>
Monocrotophos (1400ml/ha)	76.43 <sup>a</sup>	74.01 <sup>b</sup>	83.33 <sup>a</sup>	100.00 <sup>a</sup>	69.42 <sup>b</sup>
Water spray	-26.24 <sup>d</sup>	-22.02 <sup>c</sup>	-50.00 <sup>c</sup>	-27.70 <sup>c</sup>	59.29 <sup>c</sup>

1. Treatments with same superscripts are on par with each other

2. \* = Mean of two spray. BPH = Brown plant hopper, GLH = Green leaf hopper

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#### Survey of Yellow Mite and Thrips on Chilli in North Karnataka

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Roving surveys in 59 places and fixed plot survey in four selected places for the incidence of yellow mite *Polyphagotarsonemus latus* Banks and thrips *Scirtothrips dorsalis* Hood was conducted during 1997-98 and 1998-99 in chilli growing area North Karnataka, South India.

Surveys revealed the presence of thrips, *S. dorsalis* and mite, *P. latus* and their natural enemies in all the areas. Thrips count ranged from zero (at Kalimal of Raichur) to 7.80 per leaf (at Humnabad of Bidar) with upto 92 per cent upward leaf curling. Other places recorded zero to 5.6 thrips per leaf with up to 68 per cent upward leaf curling. Yellow mite counts ranged from zero (at Mugalkod of Bijapur) to 20.40 per leaf (at Eklaspur of Raichur) with upto 72 per cent downward leaf curling.

Higher thrips populations were noticed in areas with higher temperature (>30°C) coupled with or without the application of high doses of pesticides. Conversely, yellow mite populations were high in plots with onion or cotton as intercrops, which might be due to increased relative humidity and moderate temperature levels favouring mite multiplication. Further, leaves with deposits of carbon emissions from sugar factories (at Sankeswar (8.80 mites/leaf), Hukkeri (12 mites/leaf), Mahalingapur (6.60 mites/leaf) and Mudhol (7.40 mites/leaf) seemed to favour mites.

#### Locust Invasion in Madhya Pradesh during 1993

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There was no specific forecast regarding large scale eastward movement of locust swarms during June, 1993. As a result, there was a massive