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Assessment of Certain Strategies to Manage Fruit Fly Bactrocera cucurbitae (Coquillett) in Bitter Gourd of Tripura

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ABSTRACT

Keywords

Fruit fly. Bactrocera, management

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Field experiment on the performance of different management strategies against fruit fly, Bactrocera cucurbitae (Coquillett) infesting bitter gourd was carried out during kharif 2017 and 2018 at farmers' field. The results revealed that significantly lowest mean number of ovipositional punctures (1.72 and 1.98/fruit), lowest mean number of maggots (10.00 and 10.93/fruit), lowest mean percent of fruit infestation (13.92 and 16.90 %) and higher fruit yield (15.73 and 16.59 t/ha.) as well as the highest costbenefit ratio (1: 2.31 and 1: 2.44) as compared to the other treatments was recorded in the treatment with the pheromone traps @ 25/ha + gur based poison bait trap (50ml Malathion 50 EC + 200g gur + 2 litre water) during both the year.

Introduction

Cucurbits, a common name given to a number of vegetable crops belonging to botanical family cucurbitaceae which mostly possess trailing habit, are extensively grown all over the tropical and sub-tropical countries and include the largest number of summer and rainy season vegetables (Bharadiya and Bhut, 2017). Tephritid fruit flies, Bactrocera spp. are the most serious and destructive insect pests infesting all cucurbit vegetables worldwide except in Arctic and Antarctic regions (Kapoor et al., 1980). The extent of

loss inflicted by these dipteran flies is varying from 30 to 100% depending upon cucurbit species and environmental conditions (Shooker et al., 2006).

Their attack not only reduce yield but also affect fruit quality hence farming enterprises rendered unprofitable. In Himachal Pradesh, Bactrocera tau (Walker), B. cucurbitae (Coquillett), B. scutellaris (Bezzi) have been reported as the predominant fruit fly species which cause heavy losses in cucurbit and tomato crops in low and mid hill areas (Prabhakar et al., 2007; Singh et al., 2013).

The melon fruit fly, Bactrocera cucurbitae