

## **Farmers participatory on validation of IPM module against major pests in blackgram, *Vigna mungo* (L.) Hepper**

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**ABSTRACT :** Integrated Pest Management farm trials were carried out on blackgram in adopted village, Dewas, Madhya Pradesh during 2011-12 and 2012-13 in a Farmers' Participatory mode. The nymphal population of whitefly, jassid and thrips were lower in IPM field than non IPM fields (Farmer Practices). The pod damage due to *Maruca vitrata* and *Helicoverpa armigera* were Less in IPM (11.73%) than non IPM (15.48 %) field. The similar trends were observed in grain damage. The average YVMV incidence was recorded lowest (8.06%) in IPM and highest (13.05%) in non IPM field both the years. The population of natural enemies i.e. coccinellids and predatory spiders was more in IPM plots as compared to non IPM plots. The adoption of IPM modules resulted in minimized the number of chemical spray 1.98 from 3.64 in non IPM field. The impact of the IPM field resulted increased average yield (1019 kg/ha in IPM than 830 kg/ha in non IPM) fields. The IPM module was ultimately the promising one with better net returns (Cost benefit ratio 1 : 2.06 & 1:2.12) effective conservation of natural enemies even through non IPM (Cost benefit ratio 1 : 1.82 & 1:1.84) fields, respectively during both the years.

**Key Words:** Integrated pest management, farmers participatory approach, pest complex, YMV disease, blackgram.