

Positioning cluster bean, *Cyamopsis tetragonoloba* L. in an effective way to reduce the major insect pest load of okra, *Abelmoschus esculentus* L.

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Received November 5, 2017 and Accepted January 15, 2018

ABSTRACT : Field experiment was carried out to evaluate the role of cluster bean in suppressing the major insect pest load in okra crop by sowing in various fashions. Strip sowing of cluster bean adjacent to okra plots (T₁) proved most superior to fulfill the prime objective as compared to border sowing (T₂) and skip row sowing (T₃), respectively. Sucking pests like okra leaf hopper and whitefly population found least (1.40-12.82 and 0.00-8.72 per 3 leaves, respectively) in T₁ as compared to T₂ (1.75-16.94 and 0.25-11.25/3 leaves respectively) and T₃ (1.50-20.54 and 1.54-14.55/3 leaves, respectively). Similar trends were also encountered in case of highest shoot borer (18.72, 15.44, 13.30 and 12.32% mean shoot infestation) and leaf roller (0.35, 0.25, 0.20 and 0.10 mean larval population per plant) infestation in T₄ followed by T₃, T₂ and T₁, respectively. But, population of coccinellid predators and spider complex found significantly highest in T₁ (1.46 and 0.85 number of motile stages per plant), followed by T₂ (1.10 and 0.71 number of motile stages per plant) and T₃ (1.05 and 0.70 number of motile stages per plant) respectively. Mean per cent tender fruit infestation of okra by *E. vitella* was also found significantly lower in T₁ (5.17-13.95%) along with highest yield potentiality of 10.55 t/ha as compared to other treatments. T₄ registered lowest yield of tender marketable okra (6.39 t/ha) and proved the effective role of cluster bean in the reduction of major insect pest load under okra agro-ecosystem in a sustainable way.

Key Words : Cluster bean (*Cyamopsis tetragonoloba* L.), okra (*Abelmoschus esculentus* L.), several predator insect pests (*Earias vitella*, *Earias insulana*, *Helicoverpa armigera*, *Sylepta derogata*), yield loss.