

EVALUATION OF CERTAIN NATURAL AND INSECTICIDES COMPOUNDS AGAINST THE RED PALM WEEVIL, *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus* (Oliv.) UNDER LABORATORY AND FIELD CONDITIONS

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ABSTRACT: Particular knowledge based on control studies was contributed to the red palm weevil, *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus* (Oliv.). In laboratory experiments data revealed that chlorfenapyr, Diazinon and Chlorpyrifos proved to be the most potent compounds, followed by garlic juice and neem on different stages (eggs, different instars larvae and adults of *R. ferrugineus*). The advancement of embryogenesis with the susceptibility of eggs with chlorfenapyr, Diazinon and Chlorpyrifos. Considering the larval stage, chlorfenapyr, Diazinon and Chlorpyrifos proved to be the most effective compound among the compound against all tested instars. The susceptibility of tested insecticides was negatively correlated with the progression of both larval development and adult tested insecticides. The obtained results revealed that there were significant differences between the tested compounds on the reproduction of females. Under field conditions chlorfenapyr, Diazinon and Chlorpyrifos proved to be more effective than other compounds recording the highest values of % recovery that ranged between 80-100% compound.

Keywords: *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus*, red palm weevil, insecticides and susceptibility effective
