

INVESTIGATIONS ON THE EFFECT OF CULTURAL
MEASURES AND SOWING OF *Trifolium alexandrinum* IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE RICE HARVEST ON THE POPULATION DENSITY OF HIBERNATING LARVAE OF *Chilo suppressalis* Walker IN MAZANDARAN PROVINCE OF IRAN¹

P.MOSTOFIPOOR² & M. HEYDARI³

SUMMARY

The experiments carried out during four consecutive years in Mazandaran province of Iran proved that the cultural measures practised during winter such as ploughing and flooding the fields would considerably diminish the density of the hibernating larvae of *Chilo suppressalis* and consequently the infestation of newly grown rice fields in the coming year so that in many cases there would be no need to do chemical treatments against the pest.

The project of the Ministry of Agriculture to provide the livestock of the northern provinces of Iran with enough feed supplies by sowing the very productive clover (*T. alexandrinum*) immediately after the rice harvest had theoretically an obstacle in front of it. In other words there was the danger that

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2 - Eng. Parviz Mostofipoor, Plant Pests and Diseases Research Laboratory, P. O. Box 24, Nashtarood, Iran.

3 - Eng. Mohammad Heydari, Plant Pests and Diseases Research Institute, P. O. Box 19395 - 1454, Tehran, Iran .

the infestation caused by the Rice Stem Borer would be very severe in these kind of fields in comparison with those not sowed. The results of our experiments convinced us that there would be not any augmentation of the infestation in the coming year and in some cases we surprisingly found a diminution in the severity of the insect attack (for the details see the Tables in Farsi text presented in both Farsi and English languages).

INVESTIGATIONS ON THE EFFECT OF CULTURAL MEASURES AND SOWING OF *V. alsathiana* IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE RICE HARVEST ON THE POPULATION DENSITY OF HIBERNATING LARVAE OF *Chilo suppressalis* Walker IN MASANDARAN PROVINCE OF IRAN

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2 - Eng. Parviz Mostofipoor, Plant Pests and Diseases Research Laboratory, P. O. Box 24, Mashhad, Iran.

3 - Eng. Mohammad Heydari, Plant Pests and Diseases Research Institute, P. O. Box 19395 - 1454, Tehran, Iran.