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The Impact of Three Different Insecticides Against Fall Armyworms on Maize Productivity, in Somalia

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Abstract : The fall armyworm (FAW) was first identified in 2016 in Africa. FAW is widely distributed in Somalia and severely damages the maize crop. The effect of three different pesticides used to control the autumn armyworm, Spodoptera frugiperda (Noctuidae: Lepidoptera), on maize productivity was investigated in this study. During the 2020–2021 growing season, three insecticides (Malathion 57 EC, Ampligo150 ZC, and Carbryle 85 WP) were evaluated at field demonstration plots. Our result showed that significant mortality of S. frugiperda was observed on the treatment plot treated with Amplico. After spraying, Ampligo resulted in (92.200%) larval death. Compared to Carbaryl, which was less active and only caused 36.367% mortality after application, Malathion had a moderate mortality rate of 53.733%. Consequently, our current finding shows that the three selected insecticides reduced the damage and infestation level of S. frugiperda in the maize field conditions, and the most effective treatment was Amplico.

Keywords : maize, fall armyworm, insecticides, mortality
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