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**CENTRE D'EXCELLENCE AFRICAIN**

sur le Changement Climatique, la Biodiversité et l'Agriculture Durable

# **3ème CONFÉRENCE INTERNATIONALE SUR LES PLANTES PESTICIDES**

( Conférence Hybride )

**Livre des résumés**

## **THEME**

**Promouvoir les plantes pesticides pour  
une agriculture durable et un environnement sain**



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**Yamoussoukro (Fondation Félix Houphouët-Boigny pour la recherche de la paix)**



### 9237 | EVALUATION OF THE EFFICACY OF ANTI-INSECT NETS, NEEM OIL EXTRACT (*AZADIRACHTA INDICA* JUSS) AND CARAPA SOAP (CARAPA PROCERA) FOR THE PROTECTION OF TOMATO CROPS AGAINST INSECT PESTS IN AN INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT CONTEXT IN BOUAKÉ (CENTRAL IVORY COAST)

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The use of synthetic chemical pesticides for crop protection has harmful effects on health and the environment. It is therefore urgent to find alternatives to the use of synthetic chemical pesticides, especially integrated pest management strategies. It is in this perspective that this study aims to propose an integrated pest management method for the protection of tomato crops through the use of nets and biopesticides. The study was conducted at the food crop research station of the national agricultural research center (SRCV/CNRA) in Bouaké from November 4, 2020 to June 6, 2021. The experimental design was in randomized complete blocks comprising five objects that are T0: control without treatment; TC: chemical treatment; PB: biological pesticide; F: simple net and F+ PB: net associated with biological pesticide with four repetitions. The products used in this study consisted of a mixture of neem oil and black soap based on carapa oil treated every week on the plots (PB), and an insecticide whose active ingredient is lambda-cyhalothrin 15g/l + Acetamipride 20g/l treated every 15 days on the plots (TC) The results revealed that only the plots treated with organic pesticides, had the lowest number of insect pests which varied from 1.07 to 4.67 individuals. As for the damage, those observed on the plots protected with the combination of net and organic pesticides showed 0.075 to 1.475 against 0.45 to 4.15 attacked leaves in the control plots, 4.84% of fruit against 40.70% to 60.72% spoiled as well as a better net yield of  $16.39 \pm 3.58$  t/ha against  $7.63 \pm 2.96$  t/ha to  $3.99 \pm 2.58$  t/ha with a significant difference (ddl = 4; F= 7.225; p= 0.002).

tomatoes, insect netting, pesticides biologiques, insect pests, net yield

*poster*