

# **Center for Smart Agriculture**

## **Course: Organic Farming**



Azolla

Cyanobacteria





**Topic:** Types of biopesticides



### INTRODUCTION

- Biopesticide is a formulation made from naturally occurring substances that controls pests by non toxic mechanisms and in ecofriendly manner.
- Biopesticides may be derived from animals (e.g. nematodes), plants (Chrysanthemum, Azadirachta) and micro-organisms (e.g. Bacillus thuringiensis, Trichoderma, nucleopolyhedrosis virus), and include living organisms (natural enemies) etc.



Advantages of biopesticides

Inherently less harmful and less environmental load, Designed to affect only one specific pest or, in some cases, a few target organisms,

- Often effective in very small quantities and often decompose quickly, thereby resulting in lower exposures and largely avoiding the pollution problems.
- When used as a component of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programs, biopesticides can contribute greatly



Types of biopesticides

Microbial pesticides

Plant-incorporated-protectants(PIPs)

- Biochemical pesticides
  Botanical pesticides
- Biotic agents (parasitoids and predators)



#### **Microbial Pesticides**

- Microbial pesticides are composed of microscopic living organisms (viruses, bacteria, fungi, protozoa, or nematodes) or toxin produced by these organisms.
- Applied as conventional insecticidal sprays, dusts, or granules.



- Their greatest strength is their specificity as most are essentially nontoxic and non pathogenic to animals and humans.
- Microbial pesticides includes insecticides, fungicides, herbicides and growth regulators of microbial origin.



Some of the important microbial pesticides a. Bacillus thuringiensis

- Discovered in Japan in early 20th century and first become a commercial product in France in 1938.
- Control lepidopterous pests like American bollworm in cotton and stem borers in rice.





Fig 1: Bacillus thuringiensis



#### THANK YOU