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CONTROL OF CABBAGE DIAMONDBACK MOTH BY USING STERILE INSECT TECHNIQUE IN MYANMAR (1992-1998)

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Steriled males, treated by irradiation and DBU larvae parasitoids were released in Cabbage fields and field cages of Nyaung - Le - Bin Township, Bago Division. Pheromone traps were used in fields. Mass-rearing on Artificial Diet, cabbage and Cauliflower, pupae and cocoon of DBM Larvae parasitoid on Aluminum foil and white waste, paper, storage of larvae, pupae and adults irradiation rates were tested in laboratory. Effective, percentage after releasing Sterile males in the fields was (85-95) percentage. Effective percentage after releasing DBM larvae parasitoids were (50-70) percentage. Effective percentage of mass-rearing were (51-57) % on cauliflower, (35-39)% on Cabbage, (25-28)% on Mustard and (33-36)% on artificial diet. Effective collection percentage were (70-80) % of pupae and (50-60) % cocoon on DBM larvae parasitoids on aluminum foil and white waste paper. Successful storage was (60-70)% with larvae, (80-90)% with pupae and (70-80)% with adults at 16°C incubator and 5°C refrigerator. Tests on aluminum foil, white waste paper and successful storage of larvae, pupae, adults were new findings of DBM-SIT Research during 1992-1998. Larval Parasitoids (*Cotesia Plutelse*) pupae parasitoids (*Diadronius collaris* and *Macromalon orientale*) of DBM were found in Myanmar. Eggs, Larvae, pupae and adults of DBM were irradiated. Irradiated pupae and adults were resistant more than irradiated eggs and larvae. Radiation rate of 10 Kr, 10.5 Kr, 15 Kr and 20 Kr were tested. 10 Kr of radiation rates was best.