
ECOLOGICAL INFLUENCES AND TRADITIONAL COTTON CROPS: A REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Cotton cultivation is well known for utilizing many plant protection chemicals. Biological treatment by emergence and acclimatisation of advantageous invertebrates has not been especially productive in agricultural output given the difficulty in creating a package of favourable microorganisms competent of reacting efficaciously to the game's diversification of insects, the crop's yearly basis essence, and the interrupting consequences of synthetic control legislation aimed directly against the residual insects. Only inundate biological control has shown significant benefits, and only when chemical pesticide pressure has been reduced. This study looks at how and why crop protection concepts have changed dramatically since the invention of synthetic pesticides. With the advent of synthetic pesticides, crop protection ideas have altered significantly, according to this study. Because of the effectiveness of genetically modified cotton, chemical control treatments have been reduced, showing the beneficial role that natural enemies may play. This necessitates a shift from a field-by-field strategy to a farm-by-farm and agroecosystem approach to a landscape-by-landscape approach to a holistic approach to sustainable pest management. This research will assist in the advancement of cotton farming to offer higher earnings and environmental methods to pest control.

KEYWORDS: Cotton, Farm, Management, Pest control, Pesticides.

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