

# **Information Of Maize Growers On Fall Armyworm and Methods Of Controlling It In Some Villages In Qena Governorate**

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## **Abstract**

The research aimed to identify the level of information of maize crop growers respondents for Fall Armyworm in the search area, to determine the relationship between the degrees of their information as a dependent variable and to each of their independent variables studied, to identify the level of their information about the methods of controlling it, and to determine the relationship between the degrees of their information about the methods of controlling it as a dependent variable and between Each of their independent variables studied, and knowing the sources of their information about Fall Armyworm and methods of combating it, as well as identifying the problems facing maize growers in the field of combating them from the viewpoint of the respondents

The research was conducted in Qena governorate, and the three largest centers were selected in terms of the area cultivated from the corn crop in the governorate, and a village was selected from each center of the selected centers with the same criteria, and the research sample was determined by applying the Krejcie & Morgan equation and amounted to 275 respondents, with a rate of 4.9% Of the total respondenty total of 5,620 maize growers, and with the same percentage, the research sample was selected from the selected villages. 78 respondents were from Samhoud village in Abu Tasht center, 92 respondents from Dandara village in Qena center, and 105 respondents from the Brahma village in Qaft center. Mean, simple Pearson correlation coefficient (t), frequencies, and percentage in the results display.

### **The most important results of the research were as follows:**

1. Nearly three quarters of the respondents maize growers have low levels of knowledge about Fall Armyworm, and their level of knowledge about their control methods is low by (75.6%).
2. There is a positive significant relationship at the level of 0.01 between the data scores of the maize growers respondents on the Fall Armyworm and each of their following independent variables studied: the degree of the respondent's education, the number of years of cultivation of the maize crop, the average productivity per feddan.
3. There is a significant direct correlation at 0.01 level between the data scores of the maize growers respondents on their methods of combating Fall Armyworm and each of their following independent variables studied: age, number of years of experience in cultivating sorghum crop, average yield per acre of sorghum crop, and leadership degree The opinion.
4. The most important sources of information from which the respondents maize growers derive their information about Fall Armyworm and their methods of combating it, as follows: Director of the Agricultural Association, Agricultural Guide, FAO programs, and agricultural articles in newspapers
5. The most important problems related to Fall Armyworm control are: lack of knowledge about the pests that affect agricultural crops, the problem of severe infestation of agricultural crops, lack of available control capabilities, high prices of pesticides for control, and the lack of specialized types of pesticides for chemical control methods