Rice Pests Control as a Implementation of IPM Practices for Vehicle for Transformation Environmental Friendly Systems in Iran

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The main purpose of this study was to investigate the implementation of IPM practice for pests control by paddy farmers and correlation analysis for independent variables and the implementation of IPM practices for rice pests' control. The population consisted of paddy farmers in Sari County of Iran. A sample of 260 farmers was selected by using proportional random sampling method. Data were collected by means of a questionnaire. Validity of questionnaire was determined through Agricultural Jihad exports of Sari County and some faculty members at University of Tehran. Cronbach's alpha was used to estimate the reliability. The reliability was found to be acceptable. The findings of correlation revealed that age, agricultural experience, number of family work force, costs pesticides, level of use chemical pesticides have been negatively and significantly correlated with level application of IPM technologies among paddy farmers. In addition, level of education. the number of refer to agricultural service centers, level of social participation in local associations, and influence of opinion leaders, average of paddy farming income, level production of crop, IPM cost, amount of farming lands, amount of paddy farming lands, level of knowledge on IPM, attitude toward IPM, perception toward IPM , number of extension contacts, level of participation in extension programming, level of participation in FFS programming, level of using communication channels and information resources have been positively and significantly correlated with level application of IPM technologies among paddy farmers. According finding reducing pesticide usage and application of IPM practices, requires changing farmers perception and behaviors, improving farmers' attitude, strengthening communication with farmers to extension experts, it is recommended that extension agents state clear advantages of IPM practices accompany with the empowerment of farmers and their participation in decision-making process by using delivery methods such as field demonstration and farmer field schools (FFS) are proper methods to achieve this purpose. Pesticides can pose serious threats to human health and the environment, so IPM is as a vehicle for transformation environmental friendly systems with combination of practices including biological, chemical, and cultural that it enables farmers to reduce their reliance on pesticides while increasing crop production, food quality and safety and profitability.

Key Words: Integrated pest management (IPM), Paddy Farmers, Application, Environmental Friendly Technologies