**Farmer Pest Repellent Based on Frequency Technique in the Cron Field**

**Introduction:**

Our country is an agricultural country. Farmers in our country produce many types of grains. Among them rice, wheat, corn and other crops which are cultivated by the farmers. And on this grain’s different types of insects and animals attack and damage the crops.

**Motivation:**

Farmers use different types of pesticides to eliminate the effects of insects on our country’s grains. The main objective of our project is: To implement a Project so that farmers can Produce grains without using pesticides and using frequency to keep our grain clean from harmful pigs, animals. the more profit the cultivators get in the caste, the more we think of creating something new.

**Effect:**

Paddy, wheat, and corn are more affected by Mazra insects on these grains. In addition, rats, bats and rats attack these grains. In case of grain production 3 types of Mazra insects do more damage. These are:

হলুদ মাজরা (Scripophaga incertulus).

কালো মাথা মাজরা (Sesamia inferens)

গোলাপি মাজরা (Chilo polychrysus)

***Scirpophaga incertulas (মাজরা পোকা***

Majra insects lay their eggs on the top and bottom of the leaves and when the eggs hatch, the germs emerge and slowly enter the stems and eat the soft parts inside.

In this way the direction of the tree dies. As a result, the leaves of the tree die before it is full.

**Rattus (ইঁদুর)**

In the case of grains, various insects are as harmful as rats. Most of the time rats are about 10 cm from the ground. Mr. Cut the stem at the top. The rat always cuts the stem of the paddy plant diagonally at an angle of 30-45 degrees due to which the stem of the paddy bends. When the sheaf of paddy or wheat comes out, the rats sometimes bend the sheaf of paddy or wheat and cut only the sheaf. Sometimes rats cut rice into pieces just to keep their teeth sharp and normal, or to build a nest. In the middle of the stalk of the upper part of the stem from which the leaf grows from the stem of the rat rice plant. Mr. Eat the soft part with juice.

Hearing Range:

Bat: Approximate range: 2,000-110,000 Hz

Upper range: 110 kHz

Rat: Approximate range: 200-76,000 Hz

Upper range: 76 kHz

Sensors we may use: Ultrasonic Sensor, PIR Sensor

Conclusion :

In order to protect the crop from the above insects, animals or to protect them from attack, if we allow them to exceed the limit of audibility, then they can’t attack our crops. If we give them a frequency beyond their audible capacity, they will leave the place, unable to bear it.





