

## Abstract

Two experiments were conducted in the fall of 1982 and spring of 1983 at the University Farm located in the central Jordan Valley to study the effect of intercropping corn, pepper and eggplant in squash fields on the incidence of mosaic disease. Results of the fall growing season indicated that the seasonal average of disease incidence in plots intercropped with corn, pepper or eggplants was significantly lower than that in the control. Pepper and eggplant, tended to reduce the incidence of mosaic disease, and the reduction was significant at 34 to 48 days after transplanting. Opposite to pepper, the effect of eggplant was maintained at 62 days. However, corn reduced consistently the incidence during the fall growing season. During the 1983 growing season, corn reduced significantly the incidence of mosaic disease in some treatments at 34, 48 and/or 62 days after transplanting. Intercropping with corn reduced significantly the number of flying aphids caught in water traps as compared to that in the control plots