**Climate Change Factors Affecting the Population Dynamics of Certain Natural Enemies in Sorghum Growing Field**

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**ABSTRACT**

Sorghum is one of the most import fodder crops in the world. It contributes a vital role in forage supply for domestic livestock. There are different varieties of sorghum crops grown for forage purposes such as sweet sorghum, sorghum sudangrass and vice versa. This crop is attacked by different species of insect pests in its every growing season. Sorghum shoot fly, green bugs, green aphids, leaf eater insects and a couple of stem borers are included into the most important insect pests of this crop. Besides of these, there are certain natural enemies are also found in the growing field of sorghum crop namely, green lacewing, brown lacewing, mantises, ladybird beetles and some parasitic wasps. Such natural enemies are capable to keep the pest population under threshold level but, in the present time, due to the increase of climatic change factors, the population of natural enemies are decreasing day by day. That is why, their natural population is not sufficient in the biological control of the insect pests of sorghum crop. So, the main objective of this study to introduce some new techniques and theories to develop and increase the number of natural enemies having resistance against the abrupt changes of climatic factors such as temperature, rainfall, relative humidity, greenhouse gas emission, hailstorm, forest fire, etc. In this way, we would be able to protect and conserve the population of natural enemies, and also increase the quality and yield of sorghum crop under eco-friendly environment.

**Keywords:** Predators, parasitoids, climate change, biotic factors, abiotic factors, biocontrol