STUDIES ON THE EFFICACY OF INSECTICIDES AND BOTANICALS

AGAINST

LARVAE OF BRINJAL SHOOT AND FRUIT BORER

(Leucinodes orbanalis Gunee)



SOORIYARAJAH NADARAJAH

A REPORT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULLFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE ADVANCE COURSE

IN

AGRICULTURE BIOLOGY FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN AGRICULTURE EASTERN UNIVERSITY

SRI LANKA 2000





Library - EUSL

APPROVED BY

39432

SUPERVISOR DR.S.RAVEENDRANATH (SENIOR LECTURER) DEAN / FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE EASTERN UNIVERSITY CHENKALADY SRI LANKA

DATE: 5/1/ Las.

HEAD/ DEPARETMENT OF **AGRONOMY**

DR.(MRS).T.MAHENDRAN (SENIOR LECTURER) FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE EASTERN UNIVERSIRTY CHENKALADY

SRI LANKA Dept. of Agronomy Faculty of Agriculture Eastern University, Sri Lank.

DATE: ...OS

ABSTRACT

Efficacy of different insecticides, Esfenvalerate (Sumicidin Super), Deltamethrin (Decis), Carbaryl (Sevin 85 WP) and Cyfluthrin (Baythroid), and botanicals such as water extract of Neem seeds and water extract of *Eucalyptus* leaves were tested against *Leucinodes orbanalis* Gunee, on artificial diet under laboratory condition in the Agricultural biology laboratory of Eastern university Sri Lanka during the period between October to November 2000.

Artificial diet, composed of Beet armyworm (Spodoptera exigua) diet, dried brinjal powder, agar, distilled water and antibiotic (Streptomycin), prepared according to the Asian Vegetable Research Center (AVRDC) was used on this study. The larvae were reared on 50ml artificial diet contains in 100ml plastic container.

In the study insecticides were applied at the concentration Esfenvalerate (0.2µml/200 ml diet), Deltamethrin (0.0532µml/200 ml diet), Cyfluthrin (0.884µml/200 ml diet), Carbaryl (0.884 mg/200 ml diet), and water extract of Neem seeds (3ml/200 ml diet) and water extract of Eucalyptus leaves (5ml/200 ml diet)

All the treatments significantly (P<0.01) reduced the survival and weight of Leucinodes orbanalis larvae over control. The larvae introduced to Esfenvalerate (Sumicidin Super) and Deltamethrin (Decis) treated diet showed 0% survival in 4th day after treatment, Cyfluthrin treated diet showed 0% survival in 5th day after treatment. In the Carbaryl treated diet showed 45.83% survival on 7 th days after

treatment. Among the botanicals water extract of Neem seeds and water extract of Eucalyptus leaves showed 12.49% survival and 70.83% of survival respectively on 7th day after treatment. The water extract of Neem seeds showed 16.66% of abnormal pupation from immature larvae (larvae formed very thin light colour cocoon around it) on seventh day after treatment.

All the treatments significantly reduced the weight of the larvae over control. Even though Esfenvalarate, Deltamethrin, and Cyfluthrin significantly reduced weight of the larvae than other treatments.

Therefore based on this study Esfenvalerate (Sumicidin super), Deltamethrin (Decis), Cyfluthrin (Baythroid), and water extract of Neem seeds were effective in controlling Leucinodes orbanalis Gunee under laboratory condition. Water extract of Neem seeds showed the antifeedant and growth distruptant effect on Leucinodes orbanalis Gunee. Carbaryl was not very effective treatment compared to pyrethroid insecticides. Water extract of Eucalyptus leaves was not an effective treatment in controlling Leucinodes orbanalis Gunee.

CONTENTS

ABSTRACT	i
ACKNOWELEDGEMENT	ii
CONTENTS	iv
LIST OF TABLES	viii
LIST OF FIGURES	ix
LIST OF PLATES	X
CHAPTER -01	
1.INTRODUCTION	1
CHAPTER 02	717
2.0 REVIEW OF LITERATURE	6
2.1Origin of brinjal	6
2.2Area of cultivation	6
2.3Botanical description	6
2.4 Nutritional composition of brinjal and it's uses	7
2.5 Brinjal shoot and fruit borer	10
2.5.1Taxonomy of brinjal shoot and fruit borer	10
2.5.2 Distribution of Leucinodes orbanalis Mode of entry	10
2.5.3 Mode of entry	11
2.5.4 Typical damage symptom	11
2.5.5 Alternate host of Leucinodes orbanalis	11

2.6 Morphological feature of brinjal shoot and fruit borer	12
2.6.1Egg	12
2.6.2 Larva	13
2.6.3 Pupa	13
2.6.4 Adult	14
2.7Life history	14
2.7.1Egg	14
2.7.2 Larva	15
2.7.3 Pupa	16
2.7.4 Adult	16
2.8 Control measures of Leucinodes orbanalis Gunee.	17
2.8.1Cultural control	17
2.8.2 Biological control	18
2.8.3 Chemical control	19
2.8.4 Using resistant cultivars	22
2.8.4.1Morphological characters of susceptible cultivars	23
2.8.4.2 Morphological charactors of resistatant brinjal cultivars	23
2.8.5 Using transgenic plant	25
2.8.6 Using sex pheromones	26
2.8.7 Using microbial pesticide	26

CHAPTER -03

3.0 MATERIALS AND METHODS	27
3.1Location	27
3.2 Materials	27
3.2.1 Insect materials	27
3.2.1.1Collection of larvae	27
3.2.2 Botanicals	28
3.2.2.1Collection of botanicals	28
3.2.3 Chemical insecticide	28
3.2.3.1Sumicidin Super	28
3.2.3.2 Decis	29
3.2.3.3 Baythroid	29
3.2.3.4 Sevin 85 WP	29
3.3 Other materials	30
3.4 Methodology	30
3.4.1Sterilization of materials	30
3.4.2 Preparation of botanicals	31
3.4.2.1 Preparation of Neem (Azadirachata indica) seeds water extract	31
3.4.2.2 Preparation of <i>Eucalyptus cittriodara</i> leaves water extract	31
3.4.3 Preparation of insecticides solution	31
3.4.4 Preparation of Dry solid mixture	32
3.4.5 Preparation of Wesson's salt	32
3.4.6 Preparation of vitamin mixture	33
3.4.7 Preparation of Beet armyworm artificial diet	33

3.4.8 Preparation of Dry brinjal powder	34
3.4.9Preparation of Artificial diet for Leucinodes orbanalis Gunee	34
3.5 Experiment design	35
3.5.1Experiment lay out	36
3.5.2 Procedure	36
3.6 Measurement	37
of Course leaves Sandle Course	39. 4
CHAPTER -04	
4.0 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	39
4.1Survival of larvae of Leucinodes orbanalis Gunee	39
4.2 weights of larvae of Leucinodes orbanalis Gunee	46
4.3 Behavior of the larvae of Leucinodes orbanalis Gunee	47
CHAPTER -05	
5.0 CONCLUSION	51
6.0 BIBILIOGRAPHY	53
7.0 PLATES	67
8 0 APPENDIX	72