

PHAGODETERRENT ACTIVITY OF *PROSOPIS SPICIGERA* FOLIAR EXTRACT AGAINST *CALLOSBRUCHUS CHINENSIS* (L.)

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ABSTRACT : Acetone extract of leaves of *Prosopis spicigera* was evaluated for its phagodeterrent properties against the pulse beetle, *Callosobruchus chinensis*. At 100% dose level, average oviposition, average emergence, percent seed protection and percent seed protection over control were found to be 145.66, 52, 47.32 and 14.977, respectively.

Key words : Phagodeterrent, *Callosobruchus chinensis*, *Prosopis spicigera*.

INTRODUCTION

One of the factors leading to the development of human settlements and the civilization has been the advances in the field of agriculture and methods of storage of food grains. Apart from the purpose of consumption in future the food grains are also stored as seeds for sowing purposes in the next season. Despite being the foundation of civilization and even the existence of mankind in present era, agriculture and warehouses face the age old threat posed by the pests. Insect pests alone have been claiming a considerable part of annual agricultural produce during both harvesting and post-harvesting phases.

Before advent of new synthetic chemical pesticides, farmers had tried the naturally occurring substances for the pest management. They applied their knowledge of natural pesticidal and repellent properties of certain plant species such as Neem and tried them to protect their agricultural produce. However, discovery of synthetic chemical pesticides such as DDT with promising results attracted the farmers across the globe. These pesticides were initially considered the savior for agriculture and helped get rid of the menace of pests to certain extent. But their side effects on the environment and biodiversity are so drastic that these are banned in many developed nations.

Keeping in mind the adverse effects of the synthetic chemical pesticides, scientists all over the world have been working on the eco-friendly alternatives for the pest management. Further, plant products are being explored for the safer approach to the pest management. Present work also deals with the assessment of the phagodeterrent activity of foliar extract of *P.spicigera* against pulse beetle, *C.chinensis*.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Rearing of experimental insect : In laboratory, culture of *Callosobruchus chinensis* was maintained in pre-sterilized jars containing disinfested cowpea seeds. The optimum condition of $27\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ temperature and 60 ± 10 percent relative humidity was maintained. Freshly emerged adults (0-24 hrs.) were taken for experimentation.

Collection and extraction of plant materials : Leaves of *Prosopis spicigera* were thoroughly washed with water to remove the dust and dirt particles. Further, they were dried in shade and powdered separately with the help of an electric grinder. The extracts were prepared separately by soxhlet extraction method (Deshmukh and Borle, 1975) using acetone as solvent. 30 gm of powder was extracted with 300 ml of acetone keeping the ratio 1:10. The duration of extraction process was kept eight hours. After filtration, the extract was kept in refrigerator as stock solution.

Experimental design : 5 gm of cowpea seeds were taken in plastic vials and treated with 1 ml of each desired dose level, i.e. 25, 50, 75 and 100 of the acetone extract of *Prosopis spicigera* leaves. The doses were prepared by mixing the extracts with respective volume of the solvent. Three replicas of each dose level and a control containing seeds treated with the solvent (acetone) only were run parallel. Three pairs of newly emerged adult (0-24 hrs. old) were introduced in each vial for egg laying on the grains. The vials were covered with muslin cloth. The number of eggs laid on seeds and the number of adults emerged were recorded. The loss in seed weight was calculated by weighing the damaged seeds separately.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table.1 depicts the results of phagodeterrent properties of the foliar extract of *Prosopis spicigera* against pulse beetle, *Callosobruchus chinensis*. The results show that the oviposition potential of the beetle declined gradually with ascending concentration of the extract since 186.33, 175.33, 157.66 and 145.66 eggs were counted at 25%, 50%, 75% and 100% dose levels, respectively while the maximum oviposition (206) was depicted by the control. Average adult emergence was also found to be dose dependent as it decreased with an increase in dose level hence at 25%, 50%, 75% and 100% dose levels the average adult emergence recorded was 60.66, 56.33, 55.33 and 52, respectively as compared to 73 adults counted in the control. At 25%, 50%, 75% and 100% dose levels average loss in seed weight recorded were 2.970, 2.861, 2.768 and 2.634 grams, respectively while in control maximum loss in seed weight (3.098 grams) was observed. Percent seed protection validated was 40.6, 42.78,

Table. 1 Phagodeterrent action of foliar extract of *Prosopis spicigera* against *Callosobruchus chinensis*.

S.	Dose level	Average oviposition	Average emergence	Percent adult emergence	Average loss in seed weight (gm)	Average seed protection (gm)	Percent seed protection	% seed protection over control
1.	25%	186.33	60.66	32.55	2.970	2.030	40.60	4.131
2.	50%	175.33	56.33	32.12	2.861	2.139	42.78	7.650
3.	75%	157.66	55.33	35.09	2.768	2.232	44.64	10.652
4.	100%	145.66	52	35.69	2.634	2.366	47.32	14.977
5.	Control	206	73	35.43	3.098	1.902	38.04	-

Number of replications - 3

Weight of treated cowpea seeds in each replication - 5 grams

Number of adults in each replication - 6 (3 males + 3 females)

44.64 and 47.32 at 25%, 50%, 75% and 100% dose levels, respectively while only 38.04% seed protection was recorded in control. Percent seed protection over control calculated at 100% dose levels was 14.977.

Tembo *et al.* (2018), Roy *et al.* (2016), Talukder & Howse (1994), Su (1990), Bhaduri *et al.* (1985) and Babu *et*

al. (1989) also assessed potential of various plant extracts against pests which supports present findings. Bhati (2017) in another study found that *Nyctanthes arbor-tristis* has 85.078% seed protection over control for 100% dose level. The moderate antifeedent action shows that *P.spicigera*, despite having some phagodeterrent properties, is not a promising alternative for the management of the stored grain pest, pulse beetle.

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