

Original Research Article

Efficacy of certain insecticides against shoot and fruit borer, *Leucinodes orbonalis* (Gueene) on brinjal crop *Solanum melongena* (L).

ABSTRACT

A field experiment was conducted at the Central Research Farm (CRF), Sam Higginbottom University of Agriculture, Technology and Sciences, Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh during *Kharif* season 2023. The experiment was laid in Randomized Block Design with eight treatments replicated thrice along with untreated control plot. Eight treatments viz. Novaluron @ 10% EC 0.5ml/lit, Spinetoram 11.7% SC @0.4g/lit, Emamectin benzoate 5% SG @0.4g/lit, Chlorantraniliprole 18.5SC@0.5ml/lit, Flubendiamide 39.35% SC @0.5 ml/lit, Neem oil 2% @20ml/lit, *Beauveria bassiana* 1×10^8 CFU @ 2.5g/lit and untreated control were evaluated against shoot and fruit borer. During the investigation, it was revealed that the lowest percent shoot and fruit borer (*Leucinodes orbonalis*) infestation after 1st and 2nd spray was observed in the treatment Chlorantraniliprole 18.5 % SC i.e. 2.32% and 2.16%, followed by Emamectin benzoate 5% SG (3.21 and 2.97), Spinetoram 11.7% SC (3.81 and (3.30), Novaluron 10% EC (4.62 and 4.05), Flubendiamide 39.35% SC 5.39 and 4.903, Neem oil 2% 5.98 and 5.38 and *Beauveria bassiana* 1×10^8 CFU 6.35 and 5.48. The treatment *Beauveria bassiana* 1×10^8 CFU 6.35 and 5.48 was found to be least effective among all the treatments against *Leucinodes orbonalis*. The plot treated with Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC (241.75 q/ha, 1:13.14) was found most effective with highest yield and cost benefit ratio among all the treatment followed by Emamectin benzoate 5% SG (190.61 q/ha, 1:10.34), Spinetoram 11.7% SC (150.58 q/ha, 1:7.92), Novaluron 10% EC (124.49 q/ha, 1:6.38), Flubendiamide 39.35% SC (104.34 q/ha, 1:4.34), Neem oil 2% @ (85.81 q/ha, 1:3.01) and *Beauveria bassiana* 1×10^8 CFU @ (65.83 q/ha 1:2.80) as compared to untreated control plot (59.06 q/ha, 1:2.68).

Keywords: Botanicals, Brinjal, Chemicals, Cost Benefit Ratio, Efficacy, *Leucinodes orbonalis*

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1. INTRODUCTION

Brinjal (*Solanum melongena* Linnaeus) also known as eggplant is referred as the “King of vegetables” originated from India and now grown as a vegetable throughout the tropical, subtropical and warm temperate areas of the world (Roy *et al.*, 2016). It is an indigenous vegetable (Jat and Srivastava, 2023).

Nutritional value per 100 g of edible portion contains calories (24.0), sodium (3.0 mg), moisture content (92.7%), copper (0.12 mg), carbohydrates (4.0%), potassium (2.0 mg), protein (1.4 g), sulphur (44.0 mg), fat (0.3 g), chlorine (52.0 mg), fibre (1.3 g), vitamin A (124.0 I.U.), oxalic acid (18.0 mg), folic acid (34.0 µg), calcium (18.0 mg), thiamine (0.04 mg), magnesium (15.0 mg), riboflavin (0.11 mg), phosphorus (47.0 mg), B-carotene (0.74 µg), iron (0.38 mg), vitamin C (12.0 mg), zinc (0.22 mg) and amino acids (0.22) (Gopalan *et al.*, 2007). It contains potassium, which maintains electrolyte balance in the body. Thus, help in neutralizing the effects of sodium in the entire human body and thus aiding in blood pressure control (Jat and Shrivastava, 2023).

It is a most important vegetable in the Indian Subcontinent that accounts for almost 50% of the world's area under its cultivation. In India, brinjal is grown in an area of 730.4 thousand ha with the production of 12801 thousand metric tons and productivity with 17.5 metric tons/ha. In Madhya Pradesh, it is grown in an area of 51.35 thousand hectares, with a production of 1073.63 metric tons. It is consumed by different people in many countries viz., Central, South and South East Asia, some parts of Africa and Central America (Harish *et al.*, 2011).

Leucinodes orbonalis Guenee (Lepidoptera: Pyralidae), causes significant losses to the tune of 70%. The apparent yield loss varies from 20-90% in various parts of the country. 85–90% have been reported. The larvae of this pest cause 12-16% damage to shoots and 20-60% damage to fruits. The pest is very active during rainy and summer season and often causes more than up to 95% in India. It is also reported that the infestation of fruit borer causes reduction in Vitamin C content to an extent of 68% in the infested fruits (Anwar *et al.*, 2015).

In the framework of ecologically friendly management strategies as well as to reduce the negative impact on the entire environment, newer pesticide molecules are a superior alternative to conventional synthetic insecticides. Alternative or environmentally friendly methods of insect management frequently provide an appropriate level of pest control with less risk and no harm to organisms that are not the intended targets.

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2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present investigation was conducted at the experimental research plot of the Department of Entomology, Central Research Farm, Sam Higginbottom University of Agriculture Technology and Sciences, Prayagraj. It took place during the Kharif season of 2023, employing a Randomized Block Design (RBD) with 8 treatments and 3 replications. The experiment utilized Pusa Purple Round variety with a plot size of 2m × 1m, spaced at 60 cm x 45 cm, and followed recommended package practices excluding plant protection. Application of the two rounds of insecticidal treatments were applied at 15 days interval.

The population of brinjal shoot and fruit borer was recorded one day before spraying, and on the 3rd, 7th, and 14th days after insecticidal application. This data was collected from 5 randomly selected and tagged plants within each plot. Subsequently, the recorded populations was converted into percentages of infestation using predetermined formulas.

$$\% \text{ Shoot infestation} = \frac{\text{No. of Shoot infested}}{\text{Total no. of Shoot}} \times 100$$

(Yadav *et al.*, 2015)

$$\% \text{ Fruit infestation} = \frac{\text{No. of Fruit infested}}{\text{Total no. of Fruit}} \times 100$$

(Yadav *et al.*, 2015)

Based on the yield data, the gross returns and net returns were calculated for each treatment. Gross returns were calculated by multiplying total yield with the market price of the produce. The ratio of gross return and cost of cultivation was worked for each treatment and was used as cost-benefit ratio (CBR) to compare the performance of different treatments. cost benefit ratio was calculated by using the following equation.

$$\text{Gross return} = \text{Total yield} \times \text{Market price}$$

$$\text{C: B Ratio} = \frac{\text{Gross returns}}{\text{Total Cost}}$$

(Lavanya and Kumar, 2022)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The data on (Table 1) the mean (3rd, 7th and 14th DAS) of first spray for shoot percent infestation of *Leucinodes orbonalis* revealed that among all the treatments lowest mean percent shoot infestation was recorded in Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC (2.353), followed by Emamectin benzoate 5% SG (3.217), Spinetoram 11.7% SC (3.813), Novaluron 10% EC (4.623), Flubendiamide 39.35% SC (5.393), neem oil 2% (5.980) and *Beauveria bassiana* 1x10⁸ CFU (6.353). The treatments *Beauveria bassiana* 1x10⁸ CFU (6.353) was least effective among all the treatments. Control plot (6.830) infestation.

The data on the mean (3rd, 7th and 14th DAS) of second spray for fruit percent infestation of *Leucinodes orbonalis* revealed that among all the treatments lowest percent fruit infestation was recorded in Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC (2.163), followed by Emamectin benzoate 5% SG (2.973), Spinetoram 11.7% SC (3.307), Novaluron 10% EC (4.053), Flubendiamide 39.35% SC (4.903), neem oil 2% (5.383) and *Beauveria bassiana* 1x10⁸ CFU (5.477). The treatments *Beauveria bassiana* 1x10⁸ CFU (5.477) was least effective among all the treatments. Control plot (7.407) infestation.

The yields (Table 1) among the treatment were significant. The highest yield was recorded in T4 Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC (241.75 q/ha), followed by T3 Emamectin benzoate 5% SG (19.061 q/ha), T2 Spinetoram 11.7% SC (150.58 q/ha), T1 Novaluron 10% EC (124.49 q/ha), T5 Flubendiamide 39.35% SC (104.34q/ha), T6 neem oil 2% (85.81 q/ha) and T7 *Beauveria bassiana* 1x10⁸ CFU (65.83 q/ha) over the control plot T8 (59.06q/ha).

The best and most economical treatment was Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC (1:13.14), followed by Emamectin benzoate 5% SG (1:10.34), Spinetoram 11.7% SC (1:7.92), Novaluron 10% EC (1:6.38), Flubendiamide 39.35% SC (1:1.43), Neem oil 2% (1:3.01) and *Beauveria bassiana* 1x10⁸ CFU (1:2.80) over the control plot (1:2.68).

Table 1. Bio efficacy and economics of selected biopesticides against shoot and fruit borer [*Leucinodesorbonalis*(G.)] on brinjal

S. No.	Treatments	Percent shoot and fruit infestation of <i>Leucinodesorbonalis</i>										Yield (q/ha)	C:B ratio
		First spray (Percent Shoot infestation)					Second spray (Percent Fruit infestation)						
		1 DBS	3 DAS	7 DAS	14 DAS	Mean	1 DBS	3 DAS	7DAS	14 DAS	Mean		
T1	Novaluron 10% EC @ 0.5 ml/l	6.39	4.65 ^{cd}	4.47 ^{bc}	4.73 ^{cd}	4.62 ^d	4.73 ^{cd}	4.28 ^{cd}	3.85 ^c	4.03 ^c	4.05 ^d	124.49	1:6.38
T2	Spinetoram 11.7 % SC @ 0.4gm/l	6.08	4.34 ^d	3.45 ^{cd}	3.65 ^{de}	3.81 ^e	3.65 ^{de}	3.74 ^d	2.97 ^d	3.21 ^d	3.30 ^e	150.58	1:7.92
T3	Emamectin benzoate5%SG @ 0.4gm/l	6.09	3.43 ^e	3.06 ^{cd}	3.16 ^e	3.21 ^f	3.16 ^e	3.35 ^{de}	2.60 ^d	2.97 ^d	2.97 ^e	190.61	1:10.34
T4	Chlorantraniliprole 18.5 % SC @0.5ml/l	6.18	2.86 ^e	1.97 ^d	2.23 ^e	2.32 ^e	2.23 ^e	2.54 ^e	1.87 ^e	2.08 ^e	2.16 ^f	241.75	1:13.14
T5	Flubendiamide 39.35 %SC @ 2gm/l	5.45	5.41 ^{bc}	5.35 ^{ab}	5.42 ^{bc}	5.39 ^c	5.42 ^{bc}	5.07 ^{bc}	4.66 ^b	4.99 ^b	4.90 ^c	104.34	1:4.34
T6	Neem oil 2% @ 2 ml/l	5.92	5.89 ^{ab}	5.84 ^{ab}	6.21 ^{abc}	5.98 ^b	6.21 ^{abc}	5.82 ^b	5.09 ^b	5.24 ^b	5.38 ^b	85.81	1:3.01
T7	<i>Beauveria bassiana</i> 1x10 ⁸ CFU @ 2.5gm/l	6.52	6.09 ^{ab}	6.44 ^a	6.53 ^{ab}	6.35 ^{ab}	6.53 ^{ab}	5.91 ^b	5.14 ^b	5.38 ^b	5.47 ^b	65.83	1:2.80
T0	Control	6.03	6.37 ^a	6.97 ^a	7.15 ^a	6.83 ^a	7.15 ^a	7.15 ^a	7.46 ^a	7.61 ^a	7.40 ^a	59.06	1:2.68
	F- test	NS	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S		
	CD.at 0.05%		2.75	2.74	1.84	0.53	1.84	1.16	0.62	0.66	0.367		
	S. Ed. (+)		1.19	1.64	1.63	1.75	1.63	1.43	1.66	1.63	1.57		

DBS- Day Before Spraying; DAS- Day After Spraying; BCR-Benefit Cost Ratio

All the treatments were found to be significantly superior to control in reducing percent infestation on shoot. The minimum overall mean shoot percent infestation was recorded in Chlorantraniliprole 18.5 SC (2.32). The results were similar to be findings reported by **Narayan et al. (2019)** and **Shridhara et al. (2019)**. Emamectin benzoate 5%SG (3.21) was found to be next best treatment. The results of Emamectin benzoate 5%SG (3.21) was supported by **Sharma and Tayde (2017)** and **Saran et al.(2018)**. Spinetoram 11.7% (3.81) found to be next best effective treatment. These results were similar finding of **Bade et al. (2017)**.

The minimum overall mean fruit percent infestation was recorded in Chlorantraniliprole 18.5 SC (2.16). The results were similar to be findings reported by **Tripura et al. (2017)** and **Udikeri et al. (2024)**. Emamectin benzoate 5% SG (2.97) was found to be next best treatment. The results of Emamectin benzoate 5% SG (2.97) was supported by **Sharma and Tayde (2017)** and **Jat and Srivastava (2023)**. Spinetoram 11.7% (3.30) found to be next best effective treatment. These results were similar finding of **Pandey et al. (2023)**.

Among all the treatments the highest yield (2–41.75q/ha) and highest cost benefit ratio (1:13.14) was obtained from Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC and lowest in control plot (59.06 q/ha) (1:2.68). Similar findings made by **Reddy and Tayde (2023)**, **Sharma and Tayde (2017)** reported that the Emamectin benzoate was the best and most economical treatment recorded (190.61q/ha) and cost benefit ratio (1:10.34). **Raj and Kumar (2023)** reported highest yield (150.58) and cost benefit ratio (1:7.92) in Spinetoram.

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