

University of Zabol Graduate school Faculty of Agriculture Department of Plant Protection

The Thesis Submitted for the Degree of M.Sc (in the field of Agricultural Entomology)

Effect of insecticidal and repellency of essential oils of three plant species on *Tribolium confusum* and *Callosobruchus maculatus*

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Abstract

In recent years essential oils have received much attention as pest control agents because of their insecticidal, repellent or antifeedant properties. Essential oils are volatile and can act like fumigants offering the prospect for use in stored-product protection. The fumigant toxicity and repellency effects of essential oils of three plant species, Mentha Rosmarinus officinalis and coriandrum sativum investigated against two stored product insect species Tribolium confusum and callosobruchus maculatus F. at 27±1.C, 65±5 % R.H under dark condition. The essential oils were prepared by water distillation method. The mortality of 1-7 days old adults of T. confusum and C. maculatus were investigated at exposure time for 3 to 24 h. the lowest concentration (42.85 µl/l air) of M.piperita, R.officinalis and C. sativum essential oils caused 77.5; 37.6 and 25 % mortality of T. confusum and 100, 100 and 89.9% mortality of C. maculatus after 24h exposure time, respectively. Callosobruchus maculatus was significantly more susceptible than T. confusum. Values of 50% lethal dose of M. piperita, R. officinalis and C. sativum essential oils on T. confusum and C. maculatus were 31.3, 55.6, 648.68 μ l/l and 1/22, 0.72, 1.21 μ l/l respectively. The essential oils have significantly repelled insect. Rosemary essential oils were more repellent to T. confusum than other essential oils. The composition of essential oils was analyzed by gas chromatography mass spectrophotometry (GC mass) method. The predominant components in the in the M. piperita oil were Pipertitinone (19.1%), α-Terpinene (19%), Trans-carveol (14.5%), Isomentone (10.1%), \(\beta\)-caryophyllene (7.82%) and Menthol (3.3%), \(R.\) officinalis oil contained Piperition (23.31%), α-Pinene (15.01%) Linalool (15.03%), 1,8-Cineol (7.41%), Borneol (3.3%), C. sativum oil contained Linalool (57.7%), Geranyle acetate (15.09%), β-Caryophyllene (3.26%) and Camphor (3.02%).

Key words: Mentha piperita, Rosmarinus officinalis, Coriandrum sativum, Essential oil, Fumigant toxicity, Repellency