

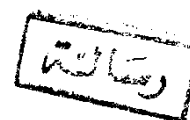
USING OF NON-CHEMICAL METHODS FOR  
CONTROLLING MOLE-CRICKET TO AVOID  
ENVIRONMENT POLLUTION IN PROTECTIVE  
CULTIVATIONS

BY

NAGWA MOHAMED MOHAMED ABO-EL-HAMAYEL

B. Sc. (Agricultural Sc.), Ain Shams, 1981

THESIS



Submitted in fulfilment for the Requirments  
of the Degree of

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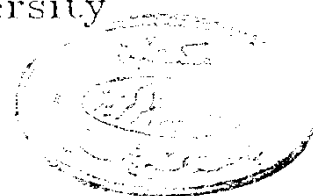
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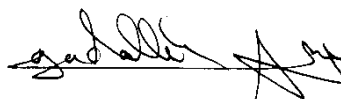
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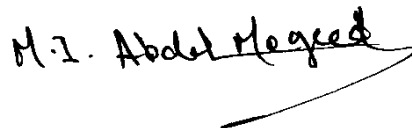
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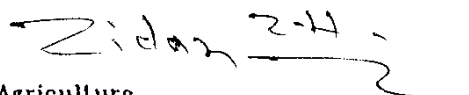
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## CONTENTS

	Page
INTRODUCTION .....	1
REVIEW OF LITERATURE .....	3
1. Ecological Studies on Mole-cricket .....	3
A. Mole-cricket Trapping .....	3
B. Mole-Cricket Activity and Population Fluctuations .....	7
2. Behaviour and Host Plants of Mole-Cricket	11
3. Mole-cricket physiology and control .....	25
4. The effect of IGRs on insects .....	32
MATERIALS AND METHODS .....	37
A. The population dynamics of <i>G. gryllotalpa</i> (L.) as indicated by catches in an ultra- violet light trap .....	37
a. Apparatus and locations .....	37
b. Daily procedure .....	38
c. Statistical analysis .....	38
B. Efficiency of pitfall traps in reducing the population of mole-crickets in plastic houses	39

# Contents, Contd :

	Page
C. Bioefficiency of juvenile hormone mimic (Pyriproxyfen) on <u>G. gryllotalpa</u> cophta nymphs .....	44
a. Laboratory tests .....	44
b. Field evaluation of Pyriproxyfen juvenoid and cyanox insecticide on mole-cricket	
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION .....	46
1. The fluctuations in the seasonal abundace of <u>Gryllotalpa gryllotalpa</u> (L.) adults as indicated by light trap catches .....	46
A. Menoufia Governorate .....	46
B. Qalubia Governorate .....	46
2. Effect of weather factors on the seasonal activity of <u>G. gryllotalpa</u> adults .....	50
2.1. Menoufia Governorate .....	51
2.1.1. Effect of day maximum temperature .	51
2.1.2. Effect of night minimum temperature.	54
2.1.3. Effect of the day mean relative hum- idity .....	54
2.1.4. Combined effect of the three weather factors on the seasonal activity of <u>G. gryllotalpa</u> .....	55

# Contents, Contd :

	Page
2.2. Qalubia Governorate .....	55
2.2.1. Effect of day maximum temperature .	57
2.2.2. Effect of the night minimum temperature	57
2.2.3. Effect of the day mean soil temperature at 20 cm depth .....	60
2.2.4. Effect of the day relative humidity .	60
2.2.5. Combined effect of the four weather factors on the seasonal activity of <u>G. gryllotalpa</u> .....	61
Conclusion .....	61
3. Monthly activity of males and females of <u>G. gryllotalpa</u> population .....	67
A. Qalubia Governorate .....	67
B. Menoufia Governorate .....	70
Conclusion .....	73
4. Efficiency of pitfall traps in reducing the population of mole-cricket in plastic houses .	73
5. Bio-efficiency of juvenile hormone mimic (Pyriproxyfen) on <u>G. gryllotalpa</u> <u>cophtha</u> nymphs	79

Contents, Contd :

	Page
A. Acute toxicity of pyriproxyfen .....	79
B. Effect of pyriproxyfen on nymphal duration (6th instar - adult) .....	81
C. Effect of pyriproxyfen on sex ratio .....	84
6. Field evaluation of pyriproxyfen juvenoid and cyanox insecticide on mole-cricket .....	85
SUMMARY .....	90
REFERENCES .....	93
ARABIC SUMMARY	



## LIST OF TABLES

Table No.		Page
1	The monthly numbers of <u>G. gryllotalpa</u> trapped during 1987 and 1988 at Qalub (Qalubia) and El-Bagour (Menoufia)	47
2	The monthly numbers of <u>G. gryllotalpa</u> trapped during 1987 and 1988 at El-Bagour Menoufia Governorate and the corresponding weather factors .....	52
3	Simple correlation (r) and partial regression (Pb) values indicating the relation between and effect of 3 weather factors on the seasonal catches of <u>G. gryllotalpa</u> in light trap at Menoufia during 1987 and 1988 ....	53
4	Analysis of variance of the seasonal activity of <u>G. gryllotalpa</u> on 3 main weather factors along with the percentage of explained variance Menoufia 1987 and 1988 .....	56
5	The monthly numbers of <u>G. gryllotalpa</u> trapped during 1987 and 1988 at Bahleem Qalubia Governorate and the corresponding weather factors .....	58

Table No.		Page
6	Simple correlation (r) and partial regression (Pb) values indicating the relation between and effect of 5 weather factors on the seasonal catches of <u>G. gryllotalpa</u> in light trap at Bahteen during 1987 and 1988 ...	59
7	Analysis of variance of the seasonal activity of <u>G. gryllotalpa</u> an 5 main weather factors along with the percentages of explaine variance Qalubia Governorate 1987 and 1988 .....	62
8	Simple correlation (r) and partial regression (Pb) values indicating the relation between and effect of 5 weather factors on the seasonal catches of <u>G. gryllotalpa</u> in light traps at Menoufia and Qalubia during 1987 and 1988 .....	63
9	Multiple correlation values (R) and percentages of explained variances at Menoufia and Qalubia during 1987 and 1988 .....	66
10	Male and female catches of <u>G. gryllotalpa</u> at Qalubia Governorate during 1987 and 1988 .....	68
11	Male and female catches of <u>G. gryllotalpa</u> at Menoufia Governorate during 1987 and 1988 .....	71

Table No.		Page
12 a	Daily number of trapped mole-cricket insects by pitfall-traps in 3 plastic houses, Giza , 1991.	74
12 b	No. of mole-crickets captured in the three plastic houses by pitfall traps as a control method .	76
13	Effect of Pyriproxyfen on the 6th instar nymph of <u>G. gryllotalpa</u> copata .....	80
14	Effect of Cyanox and Pyriproxyfen on mole-crickets in a maize field, Menoufia 1992 .....	86

# LIST OF FIGURES

Fig. No.		Page
1	Pitfall Trap developed by El-Malki (1990)	41
2	Monthly Number of <u>G. gryllotalpa</u> adults trapped in a light trap during 1987 and 88 at (a) Menoufia and (b) Calubia ....	48
3	Monthly number of <u>G. gryllotalpa</u> males and females trapped at Calubia during (a) 1987 and (b) 1988 .....	69
4	Monthly number of <u>G. gryllotalpa</u> males and females trapped at Menoufia during (a) 1987 and (b) 1988 .....	72
5	No. of trapped male-cricket insets with the corresponding trapping periods for single , three and five traps house.	77
6	Average No. of mole-cricket insects / trap / day for single , three and five traps / house.	78
7	Log Dose-Probit mortality line for pyriproxyfen on the 6th instar nymph of the mole-cricket, <u>G. gryllotalpa</u> cophta ...	80
8	Lethal effect of pyriproxyfen on the 6th instar nymph of <u>G. gryllotalpa</u> cophta..	82
9	Nymphal duration (A) and % deviation from check (B) due to the effect of pyriproxyfen on 6th nymph of <u>G. gryllotalpa</u> cophta....	83

Fig. No.

Page

- 10      No. of mole-cricket/100 m<sup>2</sup> and % reduction  
of tunneles resultant from treating mole-  
cricket with cyanox and pyriproxyfen in  
a maize field .

Menoufia 1992

87

## INTRODUCTION

Mole-crickets are economically important species in Egypt. The insect causes considerable damage to vegetable crops especially, the tuberous ones such as potatoes. It cuts the roots and stems of small plants under the soil surface.

The successful control of any pest needs a thorough knowledge of its ecological aspects. During the last few decades, use of chemical insecticides has become the predominant method of control of all pests in Egypt.

During the 1970's there has been a rising concern over the accumulation of chemical insecticides in the environment with resulting adverse effects on beneficial insects, wild life populations and human health. Other disadvantage of dependence on insecticides that major groups of pests have developed strains that are genetically resistant to these chemicals.

Specially, it is important to eliminate the amounts of pesticides used on the protective cultivation as they include vegetables and ornamental crops.

Because of the growing obnoxious damage caused by mole-crickets every year and the inadequacy of certain

ecological information available. The present work has been planned to:

1. Clarify the population dynamics and some other ecological aspects of this pest.
2. Using a pitfall traps as a method of mole-cricket control in protective cultivations.
3. Recent encouraging IPM research and demonstration programmes include insect growth regulators. Thus the present work was planned to study the effect of juvenile hormone mimic, pyriproxyfen on the mole-cricket. Gryllotalpa gryllotalpa cophta. This compound may be considered to be safe to environment, wild life populations and human health.