

حساسية سلالات بيئية مختلفة من دودة ورق القطن لبعض المبيدات الحيوية

رسالة مقدمة من الطالب

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بكالوريوس في العلوم الزراعية (مبيدات) جامعة الزقازيق ١٩٩٧

لأستكمال متطلبات الحصول على درجة الماجستير

في العلوم البيئية

قسم العلوم الزراعية

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**Susceptibility of Different Environmental Strains
of Cotton Leafworm, *Spodoptera littoralis* to Some
Bio-insecticides**

By
Mohamed Aly Selmy Salama
B.Sc.Agric.Sci.(Insecticides) Zagazig University, 1997

A Thesis submitted in partial Fulfilment

Of

**The Requirements the Master Degree
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**Department of Agriculture Science
Institute of Environmental studies & Research
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المستخلص

ادراسة تهدف لتقييم حساسية ومستوى التحمل للعمر اليرقى الثانى لدودة ورق القطن للسلاطات الحقلية من المنوفية والشرقية و البحيرة وبنى سويف واسيوط لكل من الدايل $\times 2$ والاجرین كمبيدات حيوية. وأیضا تم تقدير نشاط انزيم ATP-ase والبروتينيز ومحتوى الجلوكوز قبل وبعد المعاملة بالمبيدات المختبرة كمؤشر حيوى للتأثير البيولوجى لهذه المركبات . وايضا تم دراسة تأثير المركبات الحيوية على التغيرات الهستولوجية فى جدار المعى الوسطى للعمر اليرقى الثانى لدودة ورق القطن . وأشارت النتائج الى ان مركب الدايل $\times 2$ كان اكثر المركبات المختبرة كفاءة بالمقارنة بالاجرین. سجلت كل من سلالة اسيوط وبنى سويف مستوى اعلا من التحمل لكل من المبيدين الحيويين. ايضا المعاملة بالمبيدات الحيوية عند التركيز النصفى القاتل أحدثت تنشيط لانزيم ATP-ase فى السلالة المعملية وسلالة المنوفية ، بينما حدث تثبيط فى السلاطات الحقلية الأخرى كما ادت الى خفض محتوى الجلوكوز لسلالة المعملية بالمقارنة بالسلاطات الحقلية الأخرى المختبره. وكان معدل الانخفاض اكثر وضوحا فى سلالة المنوفية. حدث زيادة فى نشاط انزيم البروتينيز بعد المعاملة بالمبيدين الحيويين ولكن حدث زيادة عاليه فى نشاط أنزيم البروتينيز فى سلالة الشرقية بالمقارنة بالمعملية. اشارت الدراسات الهستولوجية ان كل من الدايل $\times 2$ والاجرین ادى الى تحطيم فى العضلات والخلايا المجدة والمخزنة الملامسة للغشاء القاعدى، كذلك ظهور فجوات كبيرة فى السلالة المعملية والحقلية .بصفة عامة نجد ان التغيرات الهستولوجية لسلالة المنوفية كانت مشابهه اوقريبة فى التغيرات للسلالة المعملية فى جدار المعى الوسطى بالمقارنة بسلالة اسيوط والتي اظهرت تغيرات بسيطة فى الخلايا الطلائية.

الكلمات المفتاحية:

مبيدات حيوية-مكافحة ميكروبيه -باسيليس ثيورينجزينس-دودة ورق القطن -والتحمل- ATP-ase -محتوى الجلوكوز- نشاط البروتينيز- التغيرات الهستولوجية.

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Abstract

A set of experiment were carried out to evaluate the susceptibility and tolerance level of El-Menofia, El-Sharkia, El-Behirah, Bani-Souef and Assuit field strains of 2nd larval stage of cotton leafworm *Spodoptera littoralis* to *Dipel 2x* and *Agerin*, *Bacillus thuringiensis* microbial biocides. The ATP-ase, glucose content and protease activity were determined before and after treatment of investigated strains with both of tested microbial biocides to used as bioindicator to its biological effect. The histopathological changes in the mid-gut of treated larvae were also evaluated. The results indicated that *Dipel 2x* proved to be the most potent effect than *Agerin*. Assuit and Bani-Souf field strains recorded the highest tolerance level to both of biocides. Also treatment with LC50 s of tested biocides caused an activation of ATP-ase in laboratory strain and El-Menofia field strain while an inhibition was occurred in other field strain. Treatment with biocides decreased the glucose content in laboratory strain than tested field strains, and the rate of decrease was more pronounced in El- Menofia strain. The protease activity was increased after treatment with both biocide and the rate of increase was highly evidence in El-Sharkia field strain than laboratory strain. The histopathological studies revealed that both of *Dipel 2x* and *Agerin* caused a great destruction of muscular and generative cells; necrotic epithelium, detachment of the basement membrane and formation of large vacuoles in laboratory strain and field strain. Generally, the changes in El-Menofia stain was similar or near to the changes in mid-gut of lab- strain than Assuit strain which showed slight alternation of epithelial cells with both of tested biocides.

Key wordes: biocides, microbial control, *Bacillus thuringiensis*, *Spodotera littoralis*, tolerance, ATP-ase, glucose content, protease activity, histopathological changes.

INTRODUCTION

The cotton leafworm, *Spodoptera littoralis* (Boisd.) (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae) is one of the major and important economic pests of cotton . This pest has least 3-4 generations during the cotton season as well as infesting more than 70 other and vestibules that have an economic important .

groups Chemical insecticide against become undesirable due to the development of reassurance environment pollution and health hazards, as well as causing high toxicity for non- target animals **Perry *et al.* (1998)** reported a detailed description on the hazards caused by the use of chemicals for the control of insect pests. In order to avoid these adverse effects, there is a great need to develop alternative safe control agents with new modes of action, So, the scientists are continually searching for non polluting and hazard agents. The biocide , *Bacillus thuringiensis* (B.t.), is representing one of the most agent in this respect. Much effort has gone investigate the qualitative and quantitative values of this bacteria as agent for microbial control, both in field and in the laboratory (**Jansens *et al.* (1984); El-Halim (1993); El-Moursy *et al.* (2000) and Ben –Dov *et al.* (2003).** *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt) has a selective effect against the target insect and has a no environmental pollution. For these reasons intensive research was performed to evaluate the effects of Bt on the biological, biochemical and histological parameters of treated larvae under certain environmental conditions. Many trials all over the world have been succeeded in using of Bt in controlling *S. littoralis*, such as the studies of **El-Ghar *et al.* (1995); Zaied (2001) and Dutton *et al.* (2003).**

Owing to the importance of usage of safe and selective bio-agents in pest control programs and protection of the environment

from the chemical pesticides hazards, the present study was undertaken to evaluate the susceptibility of different environmental strains of cotton leaf worm *Spodoptera littoralis* (Boisd.) to tested microbial biocides Agerin and Dipel- 2x. Thus the sensitivity of 2nd instar larvae of different strains of cotton leafworm collected from certain Governorates in Egypt to tested microbial agents was studied. Also, the effect of these investigated agents on certain enzymatic activity and histopathological changes of mid-gut in different strains were studied to detect the relation-ship between the sensitivity of investigated strains to investigated microbial biocides and this parameter under study.

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