Research Note:

Natural parasitization by certain parasitoids on the pests of field crops

RENU YADAV, NEELAM YADAV, RANJANA YADAV AND R.R. KATIYAR

International Journal of Plant Protection (October, 2010), Vol. 3 No. 2: 408-409

See end of the article for authors' affiliations

Correspondence to:
NEELAM YADAV
Department of
Zoology, D.A.V. (P.G.)
College, KANPUR
(U.P.) INDIA

SUMMARY

The extensive and intensive survey of various insect pests attacking different *Kharif* and *Rabi* crops recorded certain parasitoids on different stages of crop pests. The promising parasitoids were *Apanteles flavipes*, *Apanteles plutellae* and *Apanteles angaleti* and their respective parasitization was noticed to the range of 7.5 to 20 per cent. These parasitoids may prove very useful in controlling the population of several noxious insect pests infesting field crops.

The Braconidae constitute the most important and largest group of parasitic insects (Piper, 2007) which comprise a large array of wasps which are primarily parasites on lepidopterous larvae. A large number of Braconid parasites have been utilized in biological control programmes against insect pests of crops (Oatman and Platner, 1971 and Rawat and Panwar 1993). The study was conducted to search most virulent species as a biocontrol agent, which is altogether economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally safer, for man and biosphere.

An experiment was carried out in Department of Entomology at C.S.A. University of Agriculture and Technology, Kanpur to study the natural parasitization by different parasitoids on the pests of field crops. The Braconid parasites were collected for natural parasitization.

The different species of Braconid parasites were collected on major crops and sent for identification to the Division of Entomology, IARI, New Delhi. Hand net sweeping was found to be the most effective ways of collecting Braconid parasites. A relatively good diversity of species were collected in the earmarked sites where wide varieties of flowering plants surrounded by several different kinds of bushes were occurring.

In an extensive survey of various insect pests attacking on different *Kharif* and *Rabi* crops (Table 1), *Spodoptera litura*, *Spilosoma*

obliqua, Plutella xylostella, Helicoverpa armigera, Chilo partellus, Sylepta derogata and Eucosma critica were observed, feeding on different crops.

The certain parasitoids have been recorded parasiting naturally on various stages of crop pests viz., Apanteles species (Spodoptera litura, Spilosoma obliqua, Pieris brassicae, Plutella xylostella, Helicoverpa armigera, Cnephalocrosis medinalis, Chilo partellus, Earias vitella, Sylepta derogata, Eucosma critica) and Bracon sp. (Helicoverpa armigera, Spodoptera litura). Braconid parasitoids have been observed parasitizing on different species of insect pests in which Apanteles spp. were dominant predominating (Table 1) a minimum of 7.5 and maximum 20.0 per cent parasitization on different species of crop pests. The higher (20%) parasitization was recorded in Eucosma critica, occurring naturally. Mitchell, 2000; Kunnalaca and Mueller, 1979; Boling and Pitre, 1970 and Chandra Mohan, 1994 reported for parasitoids.

Key words:
Parasitoids,
Apanteles sp.,
Crop pests,
Braconidae

Accepted: September, 2010

Sr. No.	Common name of the pest	Scientific name	Crop	Parasitisation	
				Parasitoid	Extent of parasitisation (%)
1.	Tobacco caterpillar	Spodoptera litura (Fabr.) (Lepidoptera : Noctuidae)	Cauliflower and cabbage	Apanteles flavipes (Hymenoptera : Braconidae)	7.5
2.	Bihar hairy caterpillar	Spilarctia (Spilosoma) obliqua (Walk.) (Lepidoptera : Arctiidae)	Castor, arhar and pea	Apanteles flavipes (Hymenoptera : Bracoidae)	9.5
3.	Diamond back moth	Plutella xylostella (Linn.) (Lepidoptera : Plutellidae)	Cabbage and cauliflower	Apanteles plutellae (Hymenoptera Braconidae)	10.9
4.	Gram pod borer	Helicoverpa armigera (Hubn.) (Lepidoptera : Noctuidae)	Gram and chickpea	Apanteles flavipes (Hymenoptera : Braconidae)	12.5
5.	Jowar stem borer	Chilo partellus (Swinh.) (Lepidoptera: Pyralididae)	Jower and maize	Apanteles flavipes (Hymenoptera : Braconidae)	8.0
6.	Cotton leaf roller	Sylepta derogata (Fabr.) (Lepidoptera: Pyralididae)	Cotton	Apanteles flavipes (Hymenoptera: Braconidae)	9.5
7.	Arhar leaf folder	Eucosma critica(Hyco.) (Lepidoptera : Eucosmidae)	Arhar	Apanteles angaleti (Hymenoptera: Braconidae)	20.0

Authors' affiliations:

RENU YADAV, Department of Zoology, C.C.S. (P.G.) College, Heorna, ETAWAH (U.P.) INDIA RANJANA YADAV, Department of Zoology, N.D. College, Chhibramau, KANPUR (U.P.) INDIA R.R. KATIYAR, Department of Entomology, C.S.A. University of Agriculture and Technology, KANPUR (U.P.) INDIA

REFERENCES

Boling, J.C. and Pitre, H.N. (1970). Life history of *Apanteles marginiventris* with description of immature stages. *J. Kanas Entomological Soc.*, **43**: 465-470.

Chandra Mohan, N. (1994). Seasonal incidence of diamond back moth, *Plutella xylostella* (L.) and its parasitoids in Nilgiris. *J. Biol. Control*, **8**: 77-80.

Kunnalaca, S. and Muller, A.J. (1979). Study of *Apanteles marginiventris*, a parasitoid of green clover worm. *Environmental Entomology*, **8**: 365-368.

Mitchell, A. (2000). Stage by stage comparison of parasitoids important in biocontrol of cabbage pests, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA).

Oatman, E.R. and Platner, G.R. (1971). Biological control of the tomato fruit worm, cabbage looper, and hornworms on processing tomatoes in Southern California, using mass releases of *Trichogramma pretiosum, J. Economic Entomol.*, **64**: 501-506.

Piper, Ross (2007). Extraordinary animals : An encyclopedia of curious and unusual animals, Green Wood Press.

Rawat, U.S. and Panwar, A.D. (1993). Biocontrol of tomatofruit borer, *Heliothis armigera* (Hubn.) in Himachal Pradesh, India *Pl. Prot. Bull.*, 45: 34-36.
