**Original Research Article**

**Field efficacy of different newer insecticide molecules against litchi seed borer,** ***Conopomorpha sinensis* Bradley (Lepidoptera: Gracilariidae)**

**ABSTRACT**

Considering the economic importance of litchi and its major insect pest, *Conopomorpha sinensis* Bradley, a field study was carried out at ICAR- Research Complex for Eastern Region, Farming System Research Centre for Hill and Plateau Region (ICAR RCER, FSRCHPR), Ranchi in the 25 to 35 years old litchi orchards during 2023 and 2024 to find out effective insecticide molecules for managing this insect pest. The effectiveness of five molecules (Lambda-cyhalothrin 5% EC, Flubendiamide 39.35% SC, Spinetoram 11.7% SC, Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC, and Azadirachtin 10,000 ppm) were evaluated at the recommended dosage. Two foliar sprays were applied, one at the fruit pea stage and the second at 15 days after the first spray, and the per centfruits infested with seed borer reduction over the control was recorded. Application of Spinetoram 11.7% SC @ 0.4 mL, caused 92.62 per cent reduction of pest infestation followed by Flubendiamide 39.35% SC @ 0.4 mL (88.41%). Other insecticides were also found effective but not consistent in both years. Thus, based on the present study results, Spinetoram and Flubendiamide are recommended to control seed borer, *C. sinensis* on a rotational basis in litchi orchards.

**KEYWORDS**

*Conopomorpha sinensis*, Spinetoram, seed and fruit borer, litchi

1. **INTRODUCTION**

The litchi seed/fruit borer, *Conopomorpha sinensis* Bradley (Lepidoptera: Gracilariidae), a significant pest of litchi (*Litchi chinensis*), is known to cause substantial damage to litchi crops in Tropical and Subtropical regions (Srivastava *et al*., 2018). Larvae of this pest burrow into the fruit, feeding on the seed and causing premature fruit drop, quality degradation, and reduced marketability, leading to considerable yield loss (Ravi *et al*., 2003; Srivastava and Choudhary, 2022). If timely control measures are not taken, there may be 100 per cent fruit loss in litchi and this lead to significant economic losses for litchi growers (Srivastava and Choudhary, 2022). In many areas, the litchi fruit borer has become a major limiting factor for successful litchi production, with severe economic consequences for farmers (Haq *et al.*, 2017). Considering the damage potential and economic importance of *C. sinensis* on litchi fruits, the development of an efficient management programme has become necessary. Control of this pest is primarily achieved through chemical insecticides, which have been widely used due to their quick action and ease of application. However, reliance on chemical pesticides has raised concerns about developing pesticide resistance, environmental pollution, and adverse effects on non-target organisms, including beneficial insects and pollinators (Siddiqui *et al*., 2016). Among different insecticides tested by Upadhyay et al., 2000, Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% w/w SC and Flubendiamide(39.35% m/m SC) were found to be most efficient against *C. Sinensis*  at pea sized stage of the fruit when sprayed at 10-day interval. Hwang and Hung (1993) noted that bagging litchi fruit effectively protects from *C. sinensis* without impacting their growth. The growing awareness of these issues has highlighted the need for more sustainable pest management strategies that balance efficacy with environmental safety.In addition to traditional chemical insecticides, newer biopesticides, such as those derived from plant extracts or microbial agents, are gaining attention for their potential to provide effective pest control with fewer environmental risks (Ali *et al*., 2019). The effectiveness of newer insecticide molecules must be evaluated in terms of pest mortality and their impact on fruit quality and the ecosystem's overall health.

Information on effective and eco-friendly insecticides that can be used against litchi seed borer, *C. sinensis* is very important. Thus, the present study evaluated the effectiveness of various insecticides, including chemical and biopesticides, in managing litchi seed borer, *C. sinensis* in litchi.

1. **MATERIAL AND METHODS**

The field experiments were conducted in a litchi orchard of age 25-30 years planted at a spacing of 10 x 10 m in ICAR RCER, FSRCHPR, Plandu, Ranchi (23o 45’ N; 85o 30’ E, Altitude 620 m above MSL), Jharkhand during 2023-24. The Shahi variety of litchi planted at the research centre was selected for experimentat. The experiment was laid out in a randomized block design with five insecticidal treatments along with an untreated control and each treatment replicated thrice. All the agronomic practices except plant protection were followed as per the recommended package and practices for litchi crops.

The experiment consisted of following insecticide molecules *viz*., Lambda-cyhalothrin 5% EC, Flubendiamide 39.35% SC, Spinetoram 11.7% SC, Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC and a botanical product, Azadirachtin 10,000 ppm. Details of each insecticide, such as trade name and its applied dosage are given in Table 1.Treatments were applied twice during pea sized stage of fruit and 15 days after the first spray which coincided with the colour break stage of litchi. All sprays were done at the rate of 25 litre of spray fluid per tree. . Fruits were observed for the seed borer damage on the same day prior to insecticide application and were considered as pre treatment infestation. Post-treatment observations were made at 1, 3 and 7 days after the application of both sprays. Ten fruits from four directions and a total of 40 fruits were randomly collected from each treated tree for seed borer observation.

Collected fruits from treated trees were brought separately to the Entomology Laboratory of the research centre for further observations. Fruits were kept for 24 hours and after that opened for counting the *C. Sinensis* infestation and borer free fruits. . The infestation was ascertained based on the presence of larvae of *C. sinensis* or its excreta or frass inside the fruit. The per cent fruit infestation was calculated using the number of infested fruits from the total collected fruits.The collected data of each treatment was used to assess the per cent reduction in the treatments using Modified Abbott’s formula by Henderson and Tilton (1955).

Where,

Ta = Per cent infested fruits after the treatment,

Tb = Per cent infested fruits before the treatment,

Ca = Per cent infested fruits in untreated control after treatment, Cb = Per cent infested fruits in untreated control before treatment

Arcsine transformations were applied to per cent reduction data before further analysis. Transformed data were analysed using a one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) and means were separated using Tukey’s honest significant difference (HSD) test when the F-test was significant at a 5 per cent level of probability in the SPSS [version 21 program].

1. **RESULTS & DISCUSSION**

Infestation of litchi seed borer, *C. sinensis* was encountered in litchi fruits during both years of study. Application of treatments shows that all treatments were able to reduce the infestation of *C. sinensis* over the control (Table 1 & 2).

**Table 1:** Bioefficacy of different insecticides against litchi seed borer, *C. sinensis* in litchi fruits in 2023

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **Dosage (mL or g/lit)** | **Mean per cent reduction of fruit borer infestation** | | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Treatment** |  | **Dosage (mL or g/lit)** | **I Spray** | | | **II Spray** | | |
|  | **1 DAS** | **3 DAS** | **7 DAS** | **1 DAS** | **3 DAS** | **7 DAS** |
| Lambda-cyhalothrin 5%EC |  | 1.0 mL | 17.31b  (24.59) | 37.28b  (37.63) | 71.31b  (57.61) | 18.50bc  (25.47) | 37.06ab  (37.50) | 78.09a  (62.09) |
| Flubendiamide 39.35% SC |  | 0.4 mL | 21.61d  (27.7) | 41.95d  (40.37) | 82.64cd  (65.38) | 22.16d  (28.08) | 43.49c  (41.26) | 88.41c  (70.10) |
| Spinetoram 11.7% SC |  | 0.4 mL | 25.25e  (30.17) | 46.92e  (43.23) | 87.53d  (69.32) | 27.10e  (31.37) | 48.38c  (44.07) | 92.62c  (74.24) |
| Azadirachtin 10,000 ppm |  | 5mL | 14.78a  (22.61) | 33.91a  (35.62) | 55.26a  (48.02) | 15.97a  (23.55) | 35.24a  (36.42) | 74.08a  (59.40) |
| Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC |  | 0.4mL | 19.20c  (26.04) | 39.99c  (39.23) | 75.30bc  (60.20) | 20.54c  (26.95) | 38.52b  (38.36) | 83.20b  (65.81) |
|  | | | | | | | | |
| F cal | | | 4659.30 | 21972.02 | 101.27 | 24.49 | 44.47 | 203.65 |
| *P* value | | | <0.01 | <0.01 | <0.01 | <0.01 | <0.01 | <0.01 |

Percent reduction within a column followed by a different letter in uppercase differ significantly (HSD).

One day after the first spray, there were significant variations in the per cent reduction of litchi seed borer among the treatments in both years. The per cent reduction of *C. sinensis* infestation ranged between 14.78 to 25.25 and 14.64 to 24.44 during 2023 and 2024, respectively. Application of Spinetoram @ 0.4 mL/ lit of water resulted in higher protection against *C. sinensis* during both years (92.62 and 89.98). Specifically, the per cent infestation levels were 25.25, 46.92 and 87.53 on one, three and seven days after first spray. Treatments, Flubendiamide (Vale?) and Chlorantraniliprole (value ?) were found the most effective after Spinetoram during both years.

**Table 2:**Bioefficacy of different tested insecticides against litchi seed borer, *C. sinensis* in litchi fruits in 2024

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Treatment |  | Dosage (mL or gm/litre) | Mean percent reduction of fruit borer infestation | | | | | |
| 1- day after 1st spray | 3- day after 1st spray | 7- day after 1st spray | 1- day after 2nd spray | 3- day after 2nd spray | 7- day after 2nd spray |
| Lambda-cyhalothrin 5% EC |  | 1.0 mL | 16.80b  (24.2) | 37.35ab  (37.67) | 74.29b  (59.53) | 17.95a  (25.06) | 37.28ab  (37.63) | 76.31a  (60.87) |
| Flubendiamide 39.35% SC |  | 0.4 mL | 20.73bc  (27.09) | 43.31c  (41.16) | 80.18c  (63.56) | 23.26ab  (28.83) | 40.34b  (39.43) | 84.75b  (67.02) |
| Spinetoram 11.7% SC |  | 0.4 mL | 24.44d  (29.63) | 45.56c  (42.45) | 84.93cd  (67.16) | 26.10b  (30.72) | 42.95bc  (40.95) | 89.98c  (71.55) |
| Azadirachtin 10,000 ppm |  | 5mL | 14.64a  (22.5) | 35.33a  (36.47) | 51.50a  (45.86) | 14.35a  (22.26) | 32.49a  (34.75) | 73.60a  (59.08) |
| Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC |  | 0.4mL | 18.06b  (25.15) | 40.03b  (39.25) | 80.23c  (63.6) | 20.24a  (26.74) | 36.32a  (37.06) | 82.32b  (65.14) |
|  | | | | | | | | |
| F cal | | | 48.42 | 38.62 | 42.98 | 17.20 | 19.56 | 59.92 |
| *P* value | | | <0.01 | <0.01 | <0.01 | <0.01 | <0.01 | <0.01 |

Percent reduction within a column followed by a different letter in uppercase differ significantly (HSD).

After 7- days of the second application, all insecticides were found best effective and significantly differ from each other during 2023 and 2024, respectively. These findings indicate that Spinetoram 11.7% SC and Flubendiamide 39.35% SC were the most effective treatments against the litchi fruit borer across both years, with Spinetoram consistently yielding the best results. The lowest effective insecticide, Azadirachtin 1000 ppm, protected nearly 75 per cent of litchi fruits from seed borer infestation.

Hung (2008) revealed C. sinensis larvae bored into the fruit, causing internal damage and leading to premature fruit drop. Effective insecticide, Spinetoram is a novel spinosyn insecticide with translaminar action which disrupts insect nervous function by modulating nicotinic acetylcholine receptor activity (Zhang et al., 2018). In line with the present study, Upadhyay *et al.* (2020) and Suman *et al.* (2024) reported that foliar application of Spinosad, Flubendiamide and Chlorantraniliprole significantly reduced the litchi fruit borer. Upadhyay *et al.* (2020) reported that chlorantraniliprole (18.5% w/w SC) and Flubendiamide (39.35% m/m SC) were found to be most efficient against *C. sinensis* when applied at 0.3 mL/ lit water when fruit size was about pea size. Suman *et al.* (2024) recorded the lower level of fruit infestations from 30 to 70 per cent while using Lambda-cyhalothrin followed by Spinosad . Similarly, Flubendiamide was reported as one of the most effective insecticides for the management of lepidopteran borers in many fruit and other crops (Vijayraghvendra and Basavangoud, 2017; Devi and Singh, 2016; Dhaka *et al.,* 2015). Comparatively, neem-based insecticides were found to be least effective as in the case reported in legume pod borer, *Maruca vitrata* (Lepidoptera: Pyralidae) and fruit borer species in guava (Yule and Srinivasan, 2013; Kaul and Yogesh, 2003). Conventional chemical insecticides belonging to organochlorine, organophosphate, and carbamate groups have residual toxicity, resistance, and resurgence problems in many crops (Rao *et al.,* 2019). Choudhary *et al.* (2022) reported that insecticides belonging to nAChR allosteric, nAChR agonist, and respiration targets mode of action can be recommended to manage insect pests on a rotational basis to reduce insecticidal resistance. Thus, it was important to evaluate safer target-specific insecticide molecules and integrate them into management options for the management of litchi seed borer, *C. sinensis*. Effective insecticide molecules from the present study have belonged to multiple modes of action groups for the management of litchi seed borer, *C. sinensis*.

1. **Conclusion**

The present study provides valuable information on efficacy of newer generation insecticides against litchi seed borer, *C. Sinensis*. Based on the per cent reduction of seed borer in litchi fruits, it is suggested that the application of Spinetoram 11.7% SC @ 0.4 mL, Flubendiamide 39.35% SC @ 0.4 mL and Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC @ 0.4 mL may be followed in litchi orchards one at the fruit pea stage and the second at 15 days after the first spray. Rotation of insecticides may be adopted to get good level of population reduction of this pests and give way to delay the development of resistance in *C. Sinensis.*.

**DECLARATION OF COMPETING INTEREST**

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

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