



STORABILITY OF M.P. CHARI FORAGE CROP SEEDS INFLUENCED BY SOME ORGANIC PROTECTANTS.

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Communicated : 29.12.19

Revision : 12.01.2020
Accepted : 26.01.2020

Published: 30.01.2020

ABSTRACT:

The Rice Weevil (*Sitophilus Oryzae*) is a serious store grain pest of wheat during storage. In the present investigation, the experiment was conducted to know the effect of different organic grain protectants on infestation percentage of Rice Weevil and seed qualities of M.P. Chari. It was observed that seed treated with sweet flag powder (2.5%) and custard apple seed powder 2.5% were showed significantly higher 100 seed weight, germination percentage, seedling vigour, field emergence percentage and adult mortality as compared to other seed treatment and control during storage.

Key words: - organic grain protectants, sweet flag, custard apple, Rice Weevil, M.P. Chari, infestation, storage.

INTRODUCTION:

The Rice Weevil (*Sitophilus Oryzae*) is a serious pest of stored grain causing considerable damage to almost all cereals in storage. It is largely responsible for damage and frequently harboring store, mill and warehouses. Rice Weevil is cosmopolitan in nature attributing about 50% loss in seed weight during storage.

The steady rise in the use of pesticides for control of store grain pests can be dangerous to human being and cattle as well due to their residual toxicity. With view to find out safe and organic seed protectants, present investigation was taken up to evaluate the organic grain protectants in seed storage against Rice Weevil in M.P. Chari

MATERIAL & METHODS

M.P. Chari seed were used in various phages of this study, produced in 2016-2017. The seed

were cleaned and dried (moisture content 10.5%). The wheat seed were treated (May 2016) with six plant product viz., Neem leaf, sweet flag, Tulsi, Custard apple, Turmeric and Pongamia powder is in the proportion of 2.5% by weight of the seeds. The experiment as conducted in glass bottle of 1 lit capacity with seven treatments including untreated control. Each glass bottle was then filled with 500 gm of M.P. Chari seeds. 10 pairs of 2-3 days old Rice Weevil were released in each glass bottle covered with muslin cloth. The set of experiment was kept in well ventilated wire mesh almirah in masonry building having cemented walls, roof and floor under ambient temperature (14 – 47°C) and relative humidity (22-86%) from May to July, 2016. After three months the seed from each treatment were keenly observed and those found infested were separated out weighted to

determine the infestation percentage on weight basis hundred seed weight and germination were tested in quadruplicate with 100 seed in each replication. The germination percentage was evaluated on the value for normal seedling (Anon. 1985). The vigour index were workout following the method of Abdul Baki and Anderson (1973). For field emergence test, sowing of seed was done in randomized block design, with four replication with inter and intra row spacing of one feet and six inches respectively. Observations for field emergence were recorded daily and finally the established seedlings were counted after one month of sowing. The experimental data was statistically scrutinized as per the Panse and Sukhatme (1967)

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The data regarding the effect of the different organic grain protectants on population behavior (Adult mortality), infestation percentage 100 seed weigh, germination percentage, vigour index and field emergence percentage after three months of storage are given in table 1.

The result indicated that variation in number of Rice Weevil (adult) in each treatment. The Rice Weevil adult mortality was significantly highest in seed treated with sweet flag (97%) which is closely followed by custard apple (86%) neem leaf (66%), pongamia (65%), tulsi (60%) and turmeric (59%). Where in significantly lower mortality was observed in untreated control (7%). Saxena et. Al (1976), Tikku et al. (1978) and Khan and Borle (1985) found *Acorus calamus* L oil vapour responsible for causing infecundity among the female of a number stored grain pest. Biradar (2000) who reported that sweet flag has got insecticidal and ovicidal effect. The significantly maize seed weight loss was observed in untreated control followed by turmeric, tulsi, pongmia, neem leaf, custard apple and sweet flag treatment during entire

period of storage. This might be due to sterilizing effect of sweet flag rhizome powder mixed with maize seeds. Charjan and Tarar (1994), Deshpande et al. (2010), Ashish et al. (2011), and K. Cherian et al. (2011) reported that the sharp declined in infestation percentage of store grain pest in seed treated with *Acorus calamus* powder.

The seed quality parameters viz., 100 seed weight, germination percentage and seedling vigour index was highest in seed treated with 2.5% concentration of sweet flag powder followed by custard apple, neem leaf, pongamia, tulsi, turmeric and untreated control. The 100 seed weight, germination percentage and vigour index decreased with increasing infestation fo stored grain pest Howe, (1972), Charjan and Tarar (1994), Deshpande et al. (2010) and Ashish Lambat et al (2011). Since the stored grain pest have been eaten off major portion of the endosperm which leads to reduction in weight of the seeds and in turn affect the seed germination and vigour index because of lack of stored food and is in conformity with the findings of Narayanswami (1985). Handerson ad Christensen (1961) reported that pulse beetle attack the embryo and germination potential of seed reduced or totally destroyed.

The field emergence percentage of seeds follow the same trends of seed quality parameters. The field emergence percentage was highest in seed treated with 2.5% concentration of sweet flag powder as compared to other treatments and untreated control. This might be due to the least infestation of Rice Weevil and higher 100 seed weight, germinability and seedling vigour index. The results are agreement to those reported by Charjan and Tarar (1994), Deshpande et al. (2010), Ashish Lambat et al (2010) and K. Cherian et at (2011).

Among the plant products sweet flag powder 2.5 % were found to be ignificantly effective against Rice Weevil throughout the period of

investigation these findings are agreement with Siva Srinivasu (2001), Deshpande et al. (2010), Charjan and Tarar (1994) and Ashish Lambat et al (2011) thus sweet flag and custard apple naturally occurring botanicals which are not toxic can be used as pre storage seed treatment, dispensing with the use of costly and toxic can be used as pre storage seed treatment, dispensing with the use of costly and toxic chemicals to control Rice Weevil damage without adversely affecting the germination of M.P. Chari forage crop seed.

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Table No. 1: **The Effect of different organic protectants on Rice Weevil mortality, infestation percentage, 100 seed weight, germination percentage, seedling vigour and field emergence percentage.**

Treatments	Adult Mortality (%)	Prevent weight loss due to infestation (%)	100 seed weight	Germination (%)	SVI	Field emergence (%)
Neem Leaf (2.5%)	66	5.8	2.1	76	1360	65
Sweet flag (2.5%)	97	0.4	2.3	99	2030	90
Tulsi (2.5%)	60	7.01	2.0	74	1318	64
Custard apple (2.5%)	86	3.0	2.3	94	2010	85
Turmeric (2.5%)	59	7.1	1.7	70	1150	60
Pongamia (2.5%)	65	7.17	2.1	73	1230	63
Untreated control	7	18.00	1.9	36	660	21
SEm (±)	0.30	0.10	0.03	0.10	-	0.11
CD at 5%	0.91	0.30	0.09	0.30	-	0.33