

Original Research Article

<https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2020.902.341>

Bio Efficacy and Effect on Natural Enemies of Acaricide Etoxazole 10 SC against Mite Pests of Apple in Kashmir

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ABSTRACT

Acaricide Etoxazole 10 SC was tested against European red mite *Panonychus ulmi* (ERM) and two-spotted spider mite *Tetranychus ulmi* (TSSM) for bio efficacy, phytotoxicity and effect on natural enemies in apple orchards at two locations in Kashmir during the year 2018 and 2019. Propargite was used as standard check for conducting the experiment. Both the acaricides were sprayed during the successive summer seasons to suppress different stages of the pests. Etoxazole was sprayed at the concentrations of 0.2, 0.5, 0.8 and 1.1 ml water⁻¹. All the concentrations significantly reduced the populations of both the mite pests over control. Highest cumulative mean percent mortality of 70.62 and 70.0 were recorded at the concentration of 1.1 ml water⁻¹ against European red mite at locations of Nagbal and Chandpora respectively. Similarly highest cumulative mean percent mortality of 69.11 and 69.17 were recorded at the concentration of 1.1 ml water⁻¹ against two-spotted spider mite at locations of Nagbal and Chandpora respectively. Propargite @ 2 ml water⁻¹ exhibited cumulative mean percent mortality of 72.80 and 73.34 against European red mite and 72.32 and 71.58 against two spotted spider mite at locations of Nagbal and Chandpora respectively. None of the phytotoxic effect was seen on the apple trees at each of the concentration tested. Natural enemies like *Amblyseius* and Coccinellids were the key predators found feeding on European red mite and two-spotted mite respectively. Among the various concentrations of Etoxazole, maximum cumulative mean percent mortality of natural enemies was found at the concentration of 1.1 ml water⁻¹.

Keywords

Natural enemies,
Acaricide,
Etoxazole, Mite
pests, Apple

Article Info

Accepted:
20 January 2020
Available Online:
10 February 2020

Introduction

Apple *Malus domestica* (Borkh) is remarkably predominant among all other temperate fruits in Jammu and Kashmir. However, the production and quality of apple is affected by a number of serious pests causing heavy economic loss to the crop. The major insect

pests attacking this crop are San Jose scale, European red mite, two spotted spider mite and apple wooly aphid. Among all these pests European red mite and two-spotted spider mite have established themselves as a serious pest of apple trees in Jammu and Kashmir (Anonymous, 2014, Bhalla and Gupta, 1993). Since these pests have been accidentally

introduced to many countries and are considered major pests in most regions of the world where deciduous fruits are grown (Madson and Morgan, 1970), their management is of paramount importance to contain their spread. The damage by European red mite, *Panonychus ulmi* (Koch) is caused by nymphs and adults, which suck the sap from leaves, weakens the plant and leaves thereby reducing the yield of the plant.

Etoxazole a systemic acaricide is used for the management of red spider mites. It attacks a number of mites in the egg, larval and nymphal stages. The mode of action was originally believed to disrupt the molting process but has since been shown to inhibit chitin synthesis. Keeping in view the novel nature of this acaricide under Kashmir conditions and severity of the pests, an experiment was undertaken to test the bio efficacy of Etoxazole, its phytotoxicity, impact on quality of apple yield and effect on natural enemies in the apple ecosystem of Kashmir valley.

Materials and Methods

To evaluate the effectiveness of Etoxazole against European red mite and two-spotted mite on apple, field trial was carried out in the farmer's holding apple orchard at Nagbal and Chandpora locations of Ganderbal and Srinagar district respectively of Kashmir during the year 2018 and 2019. The orchard had apple trees of Red Delicious cultivar having uniform size and age of 15 years. The orchard was selected taking into account the outbreak and damage caused by the mite pests. The experiment was laid in a randomized block design (RBD) with six treatments with three replications each. Four treatments of Etoxazole 10 SC @ 0.2 ml, 0.5 ml, 0.8 ml and 1.1ml water⁻¹ were compared with standard check Propargite @ 2 ml water⁻¹ in successive summer seasons. Water sprayed apple trees

were kept as control. Spraying was done by high volume power sprayer @ 15 liter spray solution per tree. Pre-treatment count of the mite population was recorded one day before the treatment. Post treatment observations were recorded after 3, 7, 10, 14, 21 and 28 days post spray for the active populations of ERM and TSSM. The pest counts were recorded using hand lens during morning hours. The observations on ERM and TSSM were recorded from 20 leaves /tree from different directions and different heights (bottom, middle and top) for observation on adult and immature stages. Bio efficacy and phytotoxicity observations were also recorded after spray at both the locations. Phytotoxicity data such as leaf injury on tips/surface, yellowing, wilting, necrosis, hyponasty and epinasty were also recorded at different days post spray using (1-10) scale. Yield was calculated on the basis of A grade apple boxes /tree/treatment at harvesting time. Similarly the observations on natural enemies were also recorded one day before the spray (pre treatment count) and 1, 3, 7 and 15 days post treatment for each replication. The percent reduction in ERM and TSSM over control was calculated using the following formula (Henderson and Tilton 1955).

Percent reduction=

$$\left(1 - \frac{T_a}{C_a} \times \frac{C_b}{T_b}\right) \times 100$$

Where,

T_a = Number of mites on treated trees after acaricidal application

T_b = Number of mites on treated trees before acaricidal application

C_a = Number of mites on untreated trees after acaricidal application

C_b = Number of mites on untreated trees before acaricidal application

Results and Discussion

Bio efficacy against ERM during 2018-19

Perusal of the data presented in table 1 reveal that all the acaricidal treatments were better than the untreated control. Exhibited data reveal that at Nagbal cumulative mean percent mortality of 61.59 was recorded in Etoxazole @ 0.2 ml water⁻¹ followed by 63.96 and 66.03 @ 0.5ml and 0.8ml water⁻¹ respectively. Highest cumulative mean percent mortality of 70.62 was observed in concentration of 1.1ml water⁻¹. However, standard check (Propargite) @ 2.0ml water⁻¹ recorded the overall highest cumulative mean percent mortality of 72.80. Water sprayed plants (control) recorded the lowest cumulative mean percent mortality of 12.28. Maximum and minimum yield of A grade apples (boxes/tree) of 4.30 and 3.05 was recorded in concentration of 1.1ml and 0.2ml water⁻¹ respectively. Propargite @ 2ml water⁻¹ recorded the yield of 4.25 boxes of A grade

apples/tree. In Chandpora cumulative mean percent mortality of 62.70 was recorded in Etoxazole @ 0.2ml water⁻¹ followed by 65.10 and 67.01 in concentrations of 0.5ml and 0.8ml water⁻¹ respectively. Highest cumulative mean percent mortality of 70.0 was observed in concentration of 1.1ml water⁻¹. Propargite @ 2ml water⁻¹ which was used as standard check recorded highest cumulative mean percent mortality of 73.34. Water sprayed plants (control) recorded the lowest cumulative mean percent mortality of 18.59. Maximum and minimum yield of A grade apples (boxes/tree) of 4.35 and 3.35 was recorded in concentration of 1.1ml and 0.2ml water⁻¹ respectively. Propargite @ 2ml water⁻¹ recorded the yield of 4.53 boxes of A grade apples/tree. All the treatments were significantly different from untreated control, when tested at P=0.05. The order of efficacy was observed as Propargite 57 EC @ 2.0 ml > Etoxazole 10 SC @ >1.1ml > 0.8ml > 0.5ml > 0.2ml water⁻¹.

Table.1 Bio efficacy of Etoxazole 10 SC against European red mite (*Panonychus ulmi*) at Nagbal and Chandpora (District Ganderbal and Srinagar) Kashmir during 2018-19

Nagbal										
Treatments	Dose water ⁻¹	Pre treatment count/20 leaves	Percent Mortality (Days after treatment)						Cumulative mean percent mortality	* Yield of A grade apples/tree
			3	7	10	14	21	28		
Etoxazole 10 SC	0.2ml	33.17	35.96	46.13	55.98	68.44	77.98	89.93	61.59	3.05
	0.5ml	33.33	37.45	47.40	59.10	69.30	79.30	93.05	63.96	3.30
	0.8ml	32.50	39.35	48.21	60.00	70.36	80.74	93.97	66.03	3.55
	1.1ml	33.10	41.87	50.94	64.87	74.00	80.38	94.73	70.62	4.30
Propargite 57 EC	2ml	32.90	48.96	53.41	68.35	80.15	88.25	97.70	72.80	4.25
Control	-	30.67	5.15	8.80	11.02	13.19	16.61	18.91	12.28	2.08
C.D (P≤0.05)			1.50	1.48	1.55	1.87	1.75	2.04		
Chandpora										
Etoxazole 10 SC	0.2ml	34.34	35.53	44.27	60.97	69.61	77.18	88.63	62.70	3.35
	0.5ml	34.34	37.46	47.07	63.19	71.74	79.12	92.04	65.10	3.55
	0.8ml	32.44	39.88	48.42	64.48	73.23	80.65	95.37	67.01	3.70
	1.1ml	25.37	42.40	49.81	67.55	78.74	88.01	96.52	70.00	4.35
Propargite 57 EC	2ml	20.18	52.16	58.93	69.71	78.77	87.32	93.31	73.34	4.53
Control	-	32.67	9.97	15.60	17.34	20.09	23.73	24.84	18.59	2.05
C.D (P≤0.05)			1.45	1.33	1.82	1.99	1.80	1.69		

*=Boxes/trees

Table.2 Bio efficacy of Etoxazole 10 SC against two spotted spider mite (*Tetranychus ulmi*) at Nagbal and Chandpora (District Ganderbal and Srinagar) Kashmir during 2018-19

Nagbal										
Treatments	Dose water ⁻¹	Pre treatment count/20 leaves	Percent Mortality (Days after treatment)						Cumulative mean percent mortality	Yield of A grade apples/tree
			3	7	10	14	21	28		
Etoxazole 10 SC	0.2ml	17.65	32.96	42.01	46.66	56.56	71.58	86.59	56.06	3.05
	0.5ml	18.17	43.49	48.62	53.18	65.40	78.96	91.46	63.52	3.30
	0.8ml	18.27	44.21	49.91	55.20	66.65	82.11	92.79	65.14	3.55
	1.1ml	17.61	46.16	54.09	59.32	72.77	87.65	94.65	69.11	4.30
Propargite 57 EC	2ml	12.49	48.98	56.69	70.70	77.63	87.27	92.69	72.32	4.25
Control	-	18.42	4.69	7.12	12.35	16.32	20.10	22.61	13.86	2.08
C.D (P≤0.05)			1.22	1.37	0.87	1.77	0.87	1.37		
Chandpora										
Etoxazole 10 SC	0.2ml	17.40	31.03	41.76	50.57	59.38	70.31	87.55	56.77	3.35
	0.5ml	17.99	36.23	45.31	58.29	64.96	76.45	90.92	62.02	3.55
	0.8ml	18.24	40.21	48.80	61.23	70.56	82.81	92.50	66.02	3.70
	1.1ml	17.50	42.91	55.94	63.21	71.80	85.90	95.27	69.17	4.35
Propargite 57 EC	2ml	18.24	44.95	59.43	64.98	74.58	87.16	96.71	71.58	4.53
Control	-	18.07	6.80	9.56	13.07	17.50	21.19	22.48	15.10	2.05
C.D (P≤0.05)			1.76	1.78	1.64	1.91	1.39	1.475		

*=Boxes/trees

Table.3 Toxicity of Etoxazole 10 SC against *Amblyseius* population on apple cv. Red Delicious at Nagbal, Ganderbal during 2018-19

Treatments	Dose water ⁻¹	*Pre treatment count/5 leaves	*Post treatment count				Cumulative mean percent mortality
			1	3	7	15	
Etoxazole 10 SC	0.2ml	1.50	1.42 (13.80)	1.30 (22.86)	1.16 (26.57)	1.10 (17.23)	20.11
	0.5ml	1.60	1.45 (18.30)	1.31 (23.93)	1.21 (31.52)	1.08 (20.81)	23.64
	0.8ml	1.62	1.46 (21.31)	1.28 (28.84)	1.15 (32.26)	1.10 (23.15)	26.39
	1.1ml	1.78	1.57 (18.99)	1.44 (31.45)	1.21 (35.27)	1.15 (24.34)	27.51
Propargite 57 EC	2ml	1.72 (4.06)	1.65 (23.32)	1.32 (32.92)	1.16 (42.15)	1.00 (25.69)	31.02
Control	--	1.64 (2.12)	1.60 (3.96)	1.57 (7.02)	1.52 (11.02)	1.46 (6.03)	7.00
C.D (P≤0.05)			1.61	1.61	1.52	1.74	

Percent mortality in parenthesis; * Mean of three replications

Table.4 Toxicity of Etoxazole 10 SC against *Amblyseius* and *Coccinellid* populations on apple cv. Red Delicious at Chandpora, Srinagar during 2018-19

Treatments	Dose water ⁻¹	*Pre treatment count/5 leaves		*Post treatment count								Cumulative mean percent mortality	
		A	C	A				C				A	C
				1	3	7	15	1	3	7	15		
Etoxazole 10 SC	0.2ml	1.57	1.12	1.40 (10.72)	1.30 (4.50)	1.22 (22.10)	1.13 (27.76)	1.05 (7.14)	0.98 (12.93)	0.86 (23.58)	0.76 (32.46)	19.32	19.02
	0.5ml	1.51	1.10	1.32 (12.39)	1.24 (4.22)	1.13 (24.75)	1.02 (32.57)	1.01 (8.34)	0.87 (20.68)	0.77 (30.07)	0.72 (35.48)	22.02	23.64
	0.8ml	1.53	1.26	1.30 (15.19)	1.18 (2.64)	1.10 (27.54)	0.97 (35.96)	1.10 (12.98)	0.99 (21.72)	0.87 (32.01)	0.76 (40.87)	25.33	26.90
	1.1ml	1.53	1.13	1.30 (14.77)	1.17 (5.21)	1.07 (30.08)	0.96 (37.23)	1.01 (10.97)	0.86 (24.47)	0.71 (38.79)	0.64 (45.38)	26.30	29.90
Propargite 57 EC	2ml	1.72	1.14	1.45 (15.78)	1.32 (3.34)	1.20 (30.30)	0.98 (43.09)	0.95 (17.20)	0.85 (26.04)	0.74 (36.02)	0.66 (43.82)	28.13	30.77
Control	--	1.59	1.07	1.55 (2.69)	1.53 (1.76)	1.49 (6.51)	1.45 (8.70)	1.06 (1.88)	1.04 (3.76)	1.00 (7.00)	0.95 (11.66)	5.45	6.07
C.D (P≤0.05)				1.47	1.84	1.06	1.31	1.49	0.95	1.45	1.38		

Percent mortality in parenthesis; * Mean of three replications; A= *Amblyseius* C= *Coccinellid*

Bio efficacy against two spotted spider mite during 2018-19

The data presented in table 2 reveal that all the acaricidal treatments were better than the untreated control. Observed data show that at Nagbal lowest cumulative mean percent mortality of 56.06 was recorded in Etoxazole @ 0.2 ml water⁻¹ followed by 63.52 and 65.14 @ 0.5ml and 0.8ml water⁻¹ respectively. Highest cumulative mean percent mortality of 69.11 was observed in concentration of 1.1ml water⁻¹. Propargite which was used as a standard check @ 2.0ml water⁻¹ recorded the overall highest cumulative mean percent mortality of 72.32. Water sprayed plants (control) recorded the lowest cumulative mean percent mortality of 13.86. Maximum and minimum yield of A grade apples

(boxes/tree) of 4.30 and 3.05 was recorded in concentration of 1.1ml and 0.2ml water⁻¹ respectively. Propargite @ 2ml water⁻¹ recorded the yield of 4.25 boxes of A grade apples/tree. In Chandpora cumulative mean percent mortality of 56.77 was recorded in Etoxazole @ 0.2ml water⁻¹ followed by 62.02 and 66.02 in concentrations of 0.5ml and 0.8ml water⁻¹ respectively. Highest cumulative mean percent mortality of 69.17 was observed in concentration of 1.1ml water⁻¹. Propargite (standard check) @ 2ml water⁻¹ recorded highest cumulative mean percent mortality of 71.58. Water sprayed plants (control) recorded the lowest cumulative mean percent mortality of 15.10. Maximum and minimum yield of A grade apples (boxes/tree) of 4.35 and 3.35 was recorded in concentration of 1.1ml and 0.2ml water⁻¹

respectively. Propargite @ 2ml water⁻¹ recorded the yield of 4.53 boxes of A grade apples/tree. All the treatments were significantly different from untreated control, when tested at P=0.05. The order of efficacy was observed as Propargite 57 EC @ 2.0 ml > Etoxazole 10 SC @ >1.1ml > 0.8ml > 0.5ml > 0.2ml water⁻¹.

No phytotoxic effect like leaf injury yellowing, wilting, necrosis, hyponasty and epinasty on apple leaves were observed in any of the concentrations tested and there were no apparent phytotoxicity symptoms during the study programme at both the locations during the year 2018-19.

Toxicity to natural enemies at Nagbal district Ganderbal during 2018-19

Toxicity of Etoxazole was evaluated against *Amblyseius* associated with ERM and TSSM at Nagbal, Ganderbal (table 3). Cumulative mean percent mortality of *Amblyseius* was recorded as 27.51 against Etoxazole @ 1.1ml water⁻¹ followed by 26.39 and 23.64 @ 0.8 ml and 0.5ml water⁻¹ respectively. Lowest cumulative mean percent mortality of *Amblyseius* against Etoxazole was recorded as 20.11 @ 0.2ml water⁻¹. Propargite used as standard check recorded highest cumulative mean percent mortality of *Amblyseius* as 31.02 @ 2.0ml water⁻¹. Water resulted in the lowest cumulative mean percent mortality of 7.0. The order of toxicity was observed as Propargite 57 EC @ 2.0 ml > Etoxazole 10 SC @ >1.1ml > 0.8ml > 0.5ml > 0.2ml water⁻¹.

Toxicity to natural enemies at Chandpora district Srinagar during 2018-19

Perusal of the data in table 4, Etoxazole was evaluated against two important natural enemies, *Amblyseius* and *Coccinellids* associated with ERM and TSSM in the

Kashmir Valley. Highest cumulative mean percent mortality of *Amblyseius* was recorded as 26.30 against Etoxazole @ 1.1 ml water⁻¹ followed by 25.33 and 22.02 @ 0.8ml and 0.5ml water⁻¹ respectively. Lowest cumulative mean percent mortality of *Amblyseius* against Etoxazole was recorded as 19.32 @ 0.2ml water⁻¹. Propargite used as standard check recorded highest cumulative mean percent mortality of *Amblyseius* as 28.13 @ 2.0ml water⁻¹. Water resulted in the lowest cumulative mean percent mortality of 5.45.

Highest cumulative mean percent mortality of *Coccinellid* was recorded as 29.90 against Etoxazole @ 1.1 ml water⁻¹ followed by 26.90 and 23.64 @ 0.8ml and 0.5ml water⁻¹ respectively. Lowest cumulative mean percent mortality of *Coccinellid* against Etoxazole was recorded as 19.02 @ 0.2ml water⁻¹. Propargite used as standard check recorded highest cumulative mean percent mortality of *Coccinellid* as 30.77 @ 2.0ml water⁻¹. Water resulted in the lowest cumulative mean percent mortality of 6.07. The order of toxicity was observed as Propargite 57 EC @ 2.0 ml > Etoxazole 10 SC @ >1.1ml > 0.8ml > 0.5ml > 0.2ml water⁻¹. These results are in agreement with Sherwani *et.al.*, 2017, Sahu *et.al.*, 2008 and Bhanu *et.al.*, 2006 who observed that with increase in dose of acaricides the mortality of mite pests as well as that of natural enemies also increases manifold.

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How to cite this article:

Asma Sherwani, Peerzada Shafat Hussian and Malik Mukhtar. 2020. Bio Efficacy and Effect on Natural Enemies of Acaricide Etoxazole 10 SC against Mite Pests of Apple in Kashmir. *Int.J.Curr.Microbiol.App.Sci.* 9(02): 2986-2992. doi: <https://doi.org/10.20546/ijemas.2020.902.341>