

## Biological activity of essential oils of *Alpinia conchigera* rhizome against *Sitophilus zeamais* and *Tribolium castaneum*

Suthisut, D. <sup>\*2</sup>, Fields, P.G. <sup>#1</sup>, Chandrapatya, A. <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Cereal Research Centre, Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, 195 Dafoe Road, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3T 2M9, Canada, paul.fields@agr.gc.ca

<sup>2</sup> Department of Entomology, Faculty of Agriculture, Kasetsart University, Bangkok, Thailand, 10900, dsuthisut@yahoo.com, chandrapatya@yahoo.com

\* Corresponding author

# Presenting author

DOI: 10.5073/jka.2010.425.098

### Abstract

Research dealing with plant products is a new direction as an alternative to conventional insecticides for stored-product insect control (Shaaya et al., 1991, 1997). *Alpinia conchigera* Griffin (Zingiberaceae) is a native plant in southern Thailand, and it has a wide variety of the essential oils (Ibrahim et al., 2009). The toxicity and repellency of the water distilled essential oils from rhizome of *A. conchigera* was evaluated against the major stored-product insect pests, maize weevil, *Sitophilus zeamais* Motschulsky and red flour beetle, *Tribolium castaneum* (Herbst) 1-14 day-old adults at 29±2 °C and 65±5% r.h. In fumigation trials (Liu and Ho, 1999), the mortality was assessed at concentrations ranging from 74 to 667 µL/L in air with exposure times ranging from 3 to 24 h. There was complete mortality of *S. zeamais* at 222 µL/L after 24 h, whereas 593 µL/L for 24 h was required for complete mortality of *T. castaneum*. *Sitophilus zeamais* adults (LC<sub>50</sub>, fiducial limits: 121, 114-129 µL/L) were more susceptible to essential oils of *A. conchigera* than *T. castaneum* (295, 203-369 µL/L) (Table 1). Contact toxicity was assayed by topical application to insect thoraxes (Liu and Ho, 1999) at different concentrations (10 to 40%). *Sitophilus zeamais* adults (LC<sub>50</sub>, 27, 18-40 µg/mg) had the same mortality as *T. castaneum* (LC<sub>50</sub>, 34, 28-47 µg/mg) (Table 2). A filter paper choice bioassay (Ko et al., 2009) of essential oils of *A. conchigera* in 100% ethanol showed that *T. castaneum* has repelled more than *S. zeamais* (Table 3).

Keywords: *Alpinia conchigera*, *Sitophilus zeamais*, *Tribolium castaneum*, Essential oils, Toxicity

**Table 1** Fumigation toxicity of essential oils from *Alpinia conchigera* rhizome against *Sitophilus zeamais* and *Tribolium castaneum* at 29 °C after 24 h.

Insect	LC <sub>50</sub> (µL/L)	95% confidence Intervals (µL/L)	LC <sub>95</sub> (µL/L)	95% confidence Intervals (µL/L)	Degrees of freedom	Chi-square
<i>S. zeamais</i>	121	113-128	180	168-196	8	0.395
<i>T. castaneum</i>	294	203-368	417	350-658	8	170.09

**Table 2** Contact toxicity of *Alpinia conchigera* rhizome essential oils against *Sitophilus zeamais* and *Tribolium castaneum* at 29 °C after 24 h.

Insect	LC <sub>50</sub> (µg/mg)	95% confidence Intervals (µg/mg)	LC <sub>95</sub> (µg/mg)	95% confidence Intervals (µg/mg)	Degrees of freedom	Chi-square
<i>S. zeamais</i>	26	18-39	51	38-103	3	18.04
<i>T. castaneum</i>	34	28-46	60	47-101	3	9.33

**Table 3** Percent repellency (PR) of *Alpinia conchigera* rhizome essential oils against *Sitophilus zeamais* and *Tribolium castaneum* using treated filter paper test\*

Insect	Oil ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ )	PR (Mean% $\pm$ SD)					PR (Mean%)
		Time after insect release (h)					
		1	2	3	4	5	
<i>S. zeamais</i>	0.16	32 $\pm$ 59 <b>b</b>	36 $\pm$ 59 <b>b</b>	56 $\pm$ 38 <b>b</b>	68 $\pm$ 41 <b>a</b>	60 $\pm$ 47 <b>a</b>	50
	0.31	88 $\pm$ 11 <b>a</b>	68 $\pm$ 61 <b>ab</b>	76 $\pm$ 26 <b>ab</b>	80 $\pm$ 14 <b>a</b>	60 $\pm$ 20 <b>a</b>	74
	0.47	96 $\pm$ 9 <b>a</b>	96 $\pm$ 9 <b>a</b>	88 $\pm$ 18 <b>a</b>	72 $\pm$ 30 <b>a</b>	72 $\pm$ 33 <b>a</b>	85
	0.63	100 $\pm$ 0 <b>a</b>	100 $\pm$ 0 <b>a</b>	96 $\pm$ 9 <b>a</b>	72 $\pm$ 30 <b>a</b>	48 $\pm$ 39 <b>a</b>	83
	0.79	100 $\pm$ 0 <b>a</b>	96 $\pm$ 9 <b>a</b>	96 $\pm$ 9 <b>a</b>	80 $\pm$ 45 <b>a</b>	60 $\pm$ 14 <b>a</b>	86
<i>T. castaneum</i>	0.16	80 $\pm$ 20 <b>a</b>	100 $\pm$ 0 <b>a</b>	92 $\pm$ 11 <b>a</b>	76 $\pm$ 26 <b>b</b>	52 $\pm$ 30 <b>b</b>	80
	0.31	72 $\pm$ 18 <b>a</b>	80 $\pm$ 25 <b>b</b>	92 $\pm$ 11 <b>a</b>	80 $\pm$ 14 <b>ab</b>	84 $\pm$ 22 <b>a</b>	82
	0.47	84 $\pm$ 17 <b>a</b>	96 $\pm$ 9 <b>ab</b>	92 $\pm$ 11 <b>a</b>	92 $\pm$ 11 <b>ab</b>	100 $\pm$ 0 <b>a</b>	93
	0.63	92 $\pm$ 18 <b>a</b>	100 $\pm$ 0 <b>a</b>	96 $\pm$ 9 <b>a</b>	96 $\pm$ 9 <b>ab</b>	80 $\pm$ 28 <b>ab</b>	93
	0.79	96 $\pm$ 9 <b>a</b>	96 $\pm$ 9 <b>ab</b>	96 $\pm$ 9 <b>a</b>	100 $\pm$ 0 <b>a</b>	88 $\pm$ 18 <b>a</b>	95

\*Five replicates of 10 insects in each replication, for each insect, means in same column followed by the different letters are significantly ( $P>0.05$ ) Duncan's multiple range test (DMRT).

## References

- Ko, K., Juntarajumnong, W., Chandrapatya, A., 2009. Repellency, fumigant and contact toxicities of *Litsea cubeba* (Lour.) Persoon against *Sitophilus zeamais* Motschulsky and *Tribolium castaneum* (Herbst). *Kasetsart Journal Natural Sciences* 43, 56-63.
- Liu, Z.L., Ho, S.H., 1999. Bioactivity of the essential oil extracted from *Evodia rutaecarpa* Hook F. et Thomas against the grain storage insects, *Sitophilus zeamais* Motsch and *Tribolium castaneum* (Herbst). *Journal of Stored Products Research* 35, 317-328.
- Ibrahim, H., Aziz, A.N., Syamsir, D.R., Ali, N.A.M., Mohtar, M., Ali, R.M., Awang, K., 2009. Essential oils of *Alpinia conchigera* Griff. and their antimicrobial activities. *Food Chemistry* 113, 575-577.
- Shaaya, E., Kostjukovski, M., Eilberg, J., Sukprakarn, C., 1997. Plant oils as fumigants and contact insecticides for the control of stored-product insects. *Journal of Stored Products Research* 33, 7-15.
- Shaaya, E., Ravid, U., Paster, N., Juven, B., Zisman, U., Pissarrev, V., 1991. Fumigant toxicity of essential oils against four major stored-product insects. *Journal of Chemical Ecology* 17, 499-504.