



EGYPTIAN ACADEMIC JOURNAL OF  
**BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES**  
**ENTOMOLOGY**

A



ISSN  
1687-8809

[WWW.EAJBS.EG.NET](http://WWW.EAJBS.EG.NET)

**Vol. 14 No. 4 (2021)**



**Study on the Effect Profenofos® (EC 50%) Different on Cotton Bollworm,  
*Helicoverpa armigera* (Hub.) in Golestan Province**

**Mojeni , T. D.<sup>1</sup> and Golmohammadi, Gh.<sup>2</sup>**

1-Cotton Research Institute of Iran, Agricultural Research, Education and Extension Organization (AREEO), Gorgan, Iran.

2-Iranian Research Institute of Plant Protection, Agricultural Research, Education and Extension Organization (AREEO), Tehran, Iran

E-mail\* : [t\\_mojeni@yahoo.com](mailto:t_mojeni@yahoo.com)

**ARTICLE INFO**

**Article History**

Received:18/9/2021

Accepted:1/12/2021

**Keywords:**

Insecticides,  
Profenofos®,  
*Helicoverpa armigera*, cotton  
and Golestan  
province.

**ABSTRACT**

Cotton Boll Worm, *Helicoverpa armigera* an important pest of cotton in Iran. In order to compare the effect of commercial formulations of insecticides on the control of *Helicoverpa armigera* cotton bollworm, a field experiment was conducted in Hashemabad cotton research station Golestan province in 2018. This experiment was used in the form of a randomized complete block design with 9 treatments and 4 replications including 9 formulations of profenofos® from different companies along with the control on the cotton plant as spraying application. A sampling of larvae mortality statistics was determined 3, 7 and 14 days after spraying application and corrected according to the Henderson-Tilton formula and analyzed by SAS software. Mean treatments were also compared with Duncan's multiple range test. According to the results of comparing the average in the Golestan province showed that in 3 days after spraying Profenofos®, Rahandish Kavan Company with 65.7% and Shimy Keshavarz Company with 65.2% had the most impact. Percentage of the effect of Profenofos® toxin in 7 days after spraying the formulation of Raha Andish Kavan Company with 81.9% and Profenofos® Shimy Keshavarz with 81.2%, the highest percentage of effect in the group a, and Profenofos® of Raja Shimy Company with 77.5 %, Kimia Bahar with 70.5% were in the next group and Sazegan with 57.2 5% in group c.

**INTRODUCTION**

*Helicoverpa armigera* is an important pest of cotton in Iran. In some areas, causing yield losses and billions of rials to cotton growers bring harm. The most common way to control this pest is the use of chemical pesticides. In a review on common pesticides against cotton pests in Golestan province, carbaril® and avant® in comparison with larval and endosulfan® had the greatest effect on the control of cotton bollworm (Mojeni,2005). New tested toxins in cotton fields in Golestan province, toxin Karvin®, with a dose of 1.5 liters per hectare, had more than 90% exposure to bollworm (Mojeni,2015). In a mortality study in the first instar larvae of *Phethorima operculella*, on the potato treated with Lufenorun® were very high in comparison with the control (more than 90%) most of the larval mortality was observed during the first age of ecdysis (Edmvanden, *et al.*, 2000). In order to

investigate the susceptibility of bollworm to some common toxins in the Moghan area and to determine the contact toxicity of these toxins, a study was conducted and chlorpyrifos®, atrymphus, prohenofos® and endosulfan® were superior (Alhayary, 1998). In Khorasan province, toxin avant®, 300cc per/ hectare had a modest effect on control of sugar beet leafworm in comparison with other toxins (Hosseini,2003). In a toxin test, Moghan, Endosulfan® and Thiodicarb® had the most effect on cotton bollworm (Taghizadeh, 2000).

Studies have shown that the observed symptoms are the common effects of insecticides of benzoyl phenylureas derivatives. Also, the cause of mortality in larvae of the first age of potato *Phethorima operculella* may be due to the prevention of Lufenorun® insecticide by producing hormone ecdysis or blocking the synthesis of kethin in larvae (Mulder and Gijswijt,2006).

There was no significant difference in the treatment of potato *Phethorima operculella* eggs with Lufenorun® insecticide at hatching rate between the control and check treatment was higher than 90%(Edmvanden, *et al.*, 2000). Some researchers reported the low contact and low embryo activity Lufenorun® activity and stated that the characteristics of the egg wall affect the penetration of insecticides of benzyl phenyl urea derivatives (Grousscurt and Jongmsma, 1987). Laboratory studies were conducted on the effects of various growth regulators on the third instar larvae of *Helicoverpa armigera*. Six different concentrations were prepared and mortality percent were recorded after 48, 72, 96 and 120 hours. The results showed that 50% of the deaths of larvae of age third *H. armigera* after 120 hours were induced by various Lufenorun®, fluofenoxuron, chlorofluosarone and dipflobenzuron concentrations. The results also showed that all insect growth regulators are effective in controlling *H. armigera* pests. However, Lufenorun® and fluofenoxuron had the greatest impact (Khatri, *et al.*, 2014). To determine the effects of pesticides in cotton fields, a study was done on natural enemies and pesticides Zolon® and Larvin® least negative impact on the Trichogramma(Zomorodi,1987).

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

This experiment was performed in Golestan province as a randomized complete block design with 9 treatments Profenofos® different (Rahaandish kavan, Shimiy Keshavarz, Raja Shimiy, Kimiya Bahar, Aksir Yazd, Ara Shimiy, Oksien Shimiy and Sazegan) in 4 replications in Hashemabad cotton research station Golestan province on 2018 year. In each plot, 6 rows of 10 meters with a distance of plants between and on the rows of 80 and 20 cm, the distance of plots from each other was 1 meter and repetitions were 2 meters. For spraying, a motor rear atomizer sprayer was used. Before spraying, calibration and water consumption were calculated based on 400 liters per hectare. When the pest population reached 3 first instar larvae or 5 eggs per 25 plants, spraying was performed (Razaq, *et al.*, 2005). To sample the larval stage, 10 plants were randomly selected from each plot, all buds, flowers and bolls of each plant were examined and the number of larvae and age stage were counted. A performance toxin was modified according to Henderson- Tilton formula (Bozsik, 1996). Data analysis was performed using SAS software and the mean of treatments was compared with Duncan's multiple range tests.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

After data analysis, the results showed that 3, 7 and 14 days after spraying there was a significant difference between treatments. According to the results of comparing the average in the Golestan province showed that in 3 days after spraying Profenofos®,

Rahandish Kavan Company with 65.7% and Shimy Keshavarz Company with 65.2% had the most impact. Percentage of the effect of Profenofos® toxin in 7 days after spraying the formulation of Raha Andish Kavan Company with 81.9% and Profenofos® Shimy Keshavarz with 81.2%, the highest percentage of effect in group a, and Profenofos® of Raja Shimy Company with 77.5 % and Kimia Bahar with 70.5% were in group ab, Aksir Yazd with 69.2% in group bc and Sazegan with 57.2 5% in group c. (Tables,1,2and Fig.1).

**Table.1.** Results of analysis of variance of Profenofos® efficiency percentage of different companies on cotton bollworm 3, and 7 days after spraying in Golestan province in 2018.

The days after spraying	Sources of changes	df	S.S	F	p
3 days	Treat.	8	160.60	3.51**	0.001
	Erro.	24	64.85		
7 days	Treat.	8	252.52	. 4.92**	1.32
	Erro	24	83.82		

**Table 2 :** Comparison of the average percentage of cotton bollworm population mortality in different Profenofos® treatments in Golestan province in 2018.

Treat.Profenofos® (EC 50%)	Mse. 3days after spraying	Mse. 7 days after spraying
Rahaandish kavan	65.7±9.7 a	81.9±8.4 a
Shimiy Keshavarz	65.2±5.2 a	81.2±6.5 a
Raja Shimiy	46.5±9.6 c	77.5±4.8 ab
Kimiya Bahar	57.5±10. ab	70.5±5.2 b
Ghazal Shimiy	53.2±3.4 bc	69.0±3.4 bc
Aksir Yazd	59.5±10.1 ab	69.2±5.2 bc
Ara Shimiy	59.5±9.4 ab	65.5±6.6 bc
Oksien Shimiy	56.0±4.4 b	57.7±7.1 c
Sazegan	53.5±9.8 bc	57.2±4.5 c

Based on the results of the 2016 experiment, the analysis of variance showed that there was a significant difference among the treatments tested. The results are as follows: On the 3rd day after spraying, Lufenorun® was 1.5 liters with 59.75% and avent® 0.5 Lit with 58% had the greatest effect on bollworm and placed at 5% level in group a (Mojeni,2019).

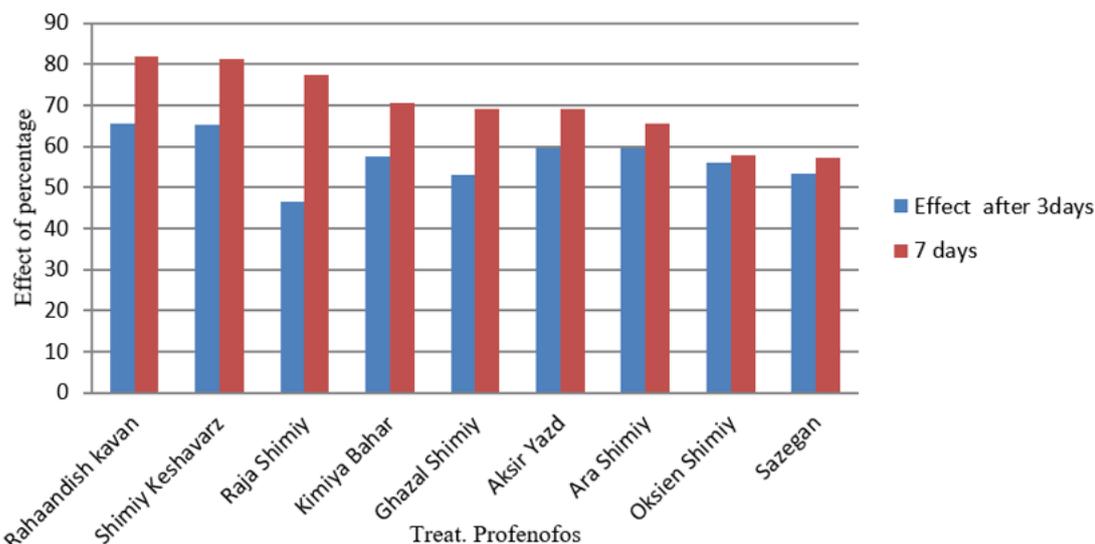
On the 7th day after spraying, the karvin® toxin treatment was 1.5 liters with 86.75% and Lufenorun® 1.5 liters with 81.75% and Lufenorun® 2 liters with 77.25% had the highest effect on the pest and at 5% Were in group a (Mojeni, 2019).

At the time of 14 days after spraying, Lufenorun® treatment was 1.5 liters (86.75%) and karvin® (1.5 lit), 86.85% and Lufenorun® (2.9 l) with 85.75% had the greatest effect on cotton bollworm at 5% level in group a (Mojeni, 2019).

Some researchers reported the low contact and low embryo activity Lufenorun® activity and stated that the characteristics of the egg wall affect the penetration of insecticides of benzyl phenyl urea derivatives. (Grousscurt and Jongmsa, 1987).

The poison treatment Karvin® 1 liter in two tests combined analysis significant differences were observed in 5% and the best of its effect in 10 days after spraying on pest bollworm with an average of 68.75 percent and in group a was. In treatment Karvin® 1.5

liters in two trials a significant difference was observed and the best of its mortality on pesticide spraying after 10 days and 7 days after spraying with mean 100% of the pest in group **a** were 81.25 % (Mojeni,2019). This is necessary because conventional pesticides bollworms stretch in the province for many years taken in order to avoid the possible resistance of the pest in the future can be accommodated.



**Fig.1:** Effect of percentage after spraying days on bollworm *Helicoverpa armigera* in 2018.

## REFERENCES

- Alhayary, M.1998. Susceptibility of some populations of cotton bollworm insecticides Atrymphus, Prophonus, chlorpyriphus, endosulfan, phnovalirit and phenpropatrin. Master Thesis Faculty of Agriculture. University of Tabriz.124p.
- Bozsik, A. 1996. Studies on aphicidal efficiency of different stinging nettle extracts. *Anz. Schädlingsskde., Pflanzenschutz, Umweltschutz*, 69, 21- 22.
- Edmvanden, E. O. Schoeman, S. Briets, J. A. and Merwe, M. V. D. 2000 Laboratory evaluation of lufenuron on immature stages of potato tuber moth (Lepidoptera: Gelechiidae). *Entomological Society of America*,93:1741-1743.
- Grosscurt, A. C., and Jongsma, B. 1987. Mode of action and Insecticidal Properties of Diflubenzuron. Dr. W. Junk Publishers. Dordrecht, The Netherlands. 75-99.
- Khatri, I. Shaikh, A. A. Sultana, R. Wagan, M S. and Ahmed, Z. 2014. Effect of Some insect growth regulators against Gram Pod Borer *Helicoverpa armigera* (Hub.) On *Cicer arietinum* (L.) under laboratory conditions. *Pakistan Journal of Zoology*,46 (6),1537-1540,
- Hatami, B.1991. Manual for field trials in plant protection. pub. Arkan.233p.
- Henderson, C.F. and Tilton, E.W.1955. Tests with acaricides against the brow wheat mite, *Journal of Entomology*, 48:157-161.
- Hosseini, S.2003. Effect of several insecticides on sugar beet leaf worms. Report to Agriculture and Natural Resources Research Center of Khorasan.45p.
- Mojeni, T.D.2005. Review the effectiveness of several commonly used insecticides (formulations internal and external) on the most important pests of cotton in Golestan Province. Cotton Research Institute of Iran, final report, 33 p.

- Mojeni, T.D.2014. Effect of karvin insecticide (SC 53%) on *Helicoverpa armigera* cotton bollworm in cotton fields of Golestan province. The first international congress on entomology of Iran, page 465.
- Mojeni, T.D.2019. Investigating the effect of Karvin(SC 53 %) insecticide on cotton bollworm *Helicoverpa armigera* (Hub.) in the cotton fields of Golestan province. *Journal of novel applied sciences*, 8(6):119-121.
- Mojeni, T.D.2019. The efficacy of Lufenorun(EC 5 %) and comparison its some insecticides on cotton bollworm *Helicoverpa armigera* (Hub.) in the cotton fields Golestan province of Iran. *Journal of novel applied sciences*,8(7):159-161.
- Razaq, M., Suhail, A., Aslam, M, Jalal Arif, M., Saleem, A. A., and Ahmad Khan, M. H. 2005. Evaluation of new chemistry and conventional insecticide against *Helicoverpa armigera* (Hub.) on cotton at Multan (Pakistan). *Pakistan. Entomology*, Vol. 27, 71-73.
- Taghizadeh, M.2000. The effect of the new poison Avant 15% SC in control boll worm. Research Report Research Center for Agriculture and Natural Resources of the Ardebil.24p.
- Zomorodi, A.1987. Effect of insecticidal toxins and parasites useful common *Trichogramma*. Organization of Scientific and Industrial Research of Iran.35p.