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IMPACTS OF THREE PESTICIDES ON ARTHROPOD BIODIVERSITY IN BRINJAL AGRO-ECOSYSTEM

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Abstract

A field study was conducted to find out the impact of three selected pesticides on arthropod biodiversity in brinjal agro-ecosystem during 2011-2012 at Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Agricultural University (BSMRAU). Twenty-six arthropod species were observed through visual searching method out of which 18 were insect pest species (from 14 families under 8 orders) and 8 were natural enemies (from 8 families under 6 families). Twenty one species of surface dwelling arthropods were caught in pitfall traps method, 12 of them were insect pest species (from 11 families under 8 orders) and 9 were natural enemies (from 9 families under 5 orders). Formicidae was the most abundant family among them. *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt) and Tracer 45SC (Spinosad) were less harmful to arthropod pest species as well as natural enemies in the brinjal agro-ecosystem. Proclaim 5SG reduced the overall abundance of arthropod species. *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt) and Tracer 45SC were relatively safe for natural enemies and therefore would be fit well into integrated pest management (IPM) against BSFB of brinjal crop.

Keywords: Arthropod Biodiversity, Brinjal Shoot and Fruit Borer, Integrated Pest Management (IPM), Diversity index, Equitability

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Introduction

Brinjal, *Solanum melongena* L. is one of the most important and popular vegetable crops grown in Bangladesh as well as in South and South-East Asia. Bangladesh produced 0.238 million tons of brinjal from an area of 28631.509 hectares with an average yield 8.00 t ha⁻¹, which is approximately 15 and 13% of the total vegetable area and production of our country, respectively (Anonymous, 2011).

One of the main constraints of brinjal production is its vulnerability to pest attack. In brinjal field in addition to Brinjal Shoot and Fruit Borer, *Leucinodes orbonalis* Guenée (Lepidoptera: Pyralidae) as the major pest, various arthropod species both pests and natural enemies prevail from seedling to harvesting stage. EL-Shafie (2001) observed 28 species of insect pests of 7 different orders from the brinjal ecosystem, while Nayar *et al.* (1995) reported 53 species of insect pests of brinjal. Many arthropod natural enemies of those obnoxious pests also exist in the same ecosystem (FAO, 2003).

In general, common insecticides are not specific and they frequently kill natural enemy populations and may cause upset and resurgence

of other pest population (Pedigo, 2002). In addition, development of insect biotypes resistant to the commonly used insecticides is not uncommon (Pedigo, 2002). Many researchers reported that insecticides killed other non-target arthropods, caused serious ecological imbalance and affected arthropods biodiversity (Alam *et al.*, 2006, Navntoft *et al.*, 2006, Filho *et al.*, 2004, Prijno *et al.*, 2004, Rodriguez *et al.*, 2003).

The present studies were, therefore, conducted to know effect of different selected prospective insecticides on arthropod biodiversity including natural enemies for judging their suitability as eco-friendly component in the IPM package of BSFB.

Materials and Methods

The experiment was conducted during November 2011 to April 2012 in RCB design with four replications. Details of the insecticides used with their doses are given in Table 1. The whole field was divided into 4 blocks of equal size having space of 2 meters between blocks and 1 meter between plots. Each block was subdivided into 4 equal plots including one control plot. The unit plot size was 3m x 2m accommodating 10 pits per

plot. The distance between rows was 1 m and that of plants was 60 cm. A total of 160 seedlings were planted in 16 plots @ 10 seedlings plot⁻¹.

The first application of insecticides was made after 8th week of transplantation and subsequent applications in each treatment were made at twelve days intervals. Four liters of spray volumes were required to spray four plots at each spraying

before fruiting stage while subsequent applications during fruiting required five liters each to ensure cover spray. Urea, TSP, MP and cow dung were applied in the field @ 250 kg, 150 kg, 125 kg and 15 kg ha⁻¹, respectively as recommended by Rashid (1993). Other recommended agronomic practices were also followed.

Table 1. List of pesticides and their groups, trade names, chemical names and concentrations used in various treatments.

Class	Common name	Trade name	Chemical name	Concentration
Microbial Pesticide	<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i>	-	<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> (Bt)	0.4 g/liter
Microbial Pesticide	Spinosad	Tracer 45 SC	* Spinosad: Spinosyn A + Spinosyn D	0.4 ml/liter
Biopesticide	Emamectin benzoate	Proclaim 5 SG	4"-epi-methylamino-4"deoxyavermectin B1 benzoate	1 g/liter

* 2-((6-deoxy-2, 3, 4-tri-O-methyl-*a*-Lmannopyranosyl) oxy)-13-(((5-dimethylamino) tetrahydro-6-methyl-2H-pyran-2-yl) oxy)-9-ethyl- 2,3,3a,5a,5b,6,9,10,11,12,13,14,16a,16 b-tetradecahydro-14-methyl-1*H*-asindaceno(3,2-*d*)oxacyclododecin-7,15-dione 2-((6-deoxy-2,3,4-tri-O-methyl-*a*-Lmannopyranosyl) oxy)-13-(((5-dimethylamino) tetrahydro-6-methyl-2H-pyran-2-yl) oxy)-9-ethyl-, 3,3a,5a,5b,6,9,10,11, 12,13,14,16a,16 b-tetradecahydro-4,14-dimethyl-1*H*-asindaceno(3,2-*d*)oxacyclododecin-7,15-dione.

Data collection

The number of species was the simplest measure of diversity. However, for limitation in species identification, concept was restricted to order and family level. The counting of individual was performed by using visual searching, sweeping net and pitfall trap method. The normal seasonal fluctuations and the population dynamics of arthropods were recorded from pesticides free plots of brinjal grown away from the pesticides treated plots, while for pesticide affected population the data on arthropods were collected from the pesticides treated plots.

Visual searching method

Arthropods species considering sessile, agile, adult, nymphs and larvae of flying insects on brinjal plants were counted from a random sample of 5 plants taken from each plot. Ten leaves were chosen randomly on each plant, four from the bottom (older leaves), two from the middle and four from the top (younger leaves). The lower surface of the leaf was thoroughly examined for the presence of insects. Counting was done before 08:30 hr (Bangladesh local time) to avoid the excessive mobility of the adult insects after this time, but the migration of the fast moving and mobile adults from one plot to the other could not be totally avoided. The data were pooled over the season's average was combined to provide an overall average density plot⁻¹. The population density of each insect is expressed as number of individuals per 10 leaves of the plant. Individuals were counted from five branches selected randomly from 5 plants of each plot at weekly interval.

Sweeping net method

This method was used for counting insects on brinjal plants to know the abundance pattern of insects in the present study. Five times return sweeping was done in each plot to make a composite sample by a sweeping net at 15 days intervals. Each sample was examined separately without killing the insects and released them in the same plot immediately after counting. The individuals of each sample were counted by family.

Pitfall trap method

The pitfall trap method was used for the species that roam in the soil surface. Small plastic pots having 10 cm diameter and 18 cm deep were used as pitfall traps. Three traps were placed in soil in each of the plots and the mouth of the pot was kept at ground level, so as not to obstruct insect movement. Each pot was then half filled with water and detergent as trapping fluid. After 24 hours of setting traps, the trapped arthropods were emptied with a sieve and funnel into small plastic bottles filled to the half with 70% alcohol. The samples were labeled and stored until sorting, counting and finally were identified. Traps were set at 15 days intervals throughout the cropping season and insects were collected and counted separately from each plot.

Measurement of diversity index

To assess the abundance pattern and the species richness in different insecticides treated plots, Simpson's diversity index was used (Simpson, 1949).

$$\text{Simpson's Index (D)} = \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^s p_i^2}$$

Where, 'Pi' is the proportion of individual for the 'i'th insect family and 'S' is the total number of insect family in the community (i.e. the richness). The value of index depends on both the richness and the evenness (equitability) with which individuals distributed among the families. Equitability was quantified by expressing Simpson's index, 'D' as a proportion of the maximum possible value of D.

$$\text{Equitability, E} = \frac{D}{D_{\max}} = \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^s p_i^2} \times \frac{1}{S}$$

[$D_{\max} = S$]

Statistical analysis

Data were analyzed by MSTAT-C software for proper interpretation. The data recorded on different parameters were subjected to analysis of variance (ANOVA) and the means were separated

by Duncan's Multiple Range Test (DMRT) at 1% level of significance (Gomez and Gomez, 1984).

Results and Discussion

Plant dwelling insect pests' species

Total of 18 insect pests' species from 14 families (under 8 orders) were recorded through visual searching method from insecticides free plots (Table 2). Most of the insect pests' species belong to the order Homoptera, Hemiptera, Coleoptera and Lepidoptera. Among insect pests species the highest abundance (185.67) was recorded in the species jassid followed by mealy bug (99.69), white fly (67.00), epilachna beetle (12.00), green leaf hopper (7.00) and less abundance species were leaf beetle, aphid, BSFB, flea beetle, thrips, hooded hopper, leaf roller etc. The frequency of BSFB adult was very low in the field though it was major pest of brinjal in terms of damaged shoots and fruits. The number of BSFB was very few because its adult is nocturnal in habit and no trap was used to collect the adult during night.

Table 2. Abundance of insect pest species in insecticides free plots through visual searching method.

Sl. No	Order	Family	Common name	Scientific name	Total abundance
1.	Homoptera	Cicadillidae	Jassid	<i>Amrasca biguttula biguttula</i>	185.67
2.	Homoptera	Cicadillidae	Green leaf hopper	<i>Nephrotettix bipunctatus</i> Fab.	7.00
3.	Homoptera	Aleyrodidae	White fly	<i>Bemisia tabaci</i> (Genn.)	67.00
4.	Homoptera	Aphididae	Aphid	<i>Aphis gossypii</i> Glover	3.33
5.	Homoptera	Membracidae	Hooded hopper	<i>Oxyrachis terandus</i> Fab.	0.35
6.	Hemiptera	Pentatomidae	Green vegetable bug	<i>Nezara viridula</i> (L.)	0.67
7.	Hemiptera	Pentatomidae	Pentatomid bug	<i>Eocanthecona furcellata</i>	0.32
8.	Hemiptera	Pseudococcidae	Mealy bug	<i>Coccidohystrix insolitus</i>	99.69
9.	Hemiptera	Coriedae	Rice bug	<i>Leptocoris acuta</i>	0.33
10.	Coleoptera	Coccinellidae	Epilachna beetle	<i>Epilachna 28-punctata</i> Fab <i>Epilachna 12-punctata</i>	12.00
11.	Coleoptera	Coccinellidae	Leaf beetle	<i>Monolepta signata</i> OI.	6.33
12.	Coleoptera	Halticidae	Flea beetle	<i>Phyllotreta</i> sp.	1.33
13.	Lepidoptera	Noctuidae	Leaf roller	<i>Antoba olevacea</i>	0.33
14.	Orthoptera	Acrididae	Short horned grasshopper	<i>Heiroglyphus banian</i> Fab.	0.67
15.	Orthoptera	Tettigoniidae	Long horned grasshopper	<i>Conocephalus longipennis</i>	0.33
16.	Hymenoptera	Formicidae	Red ant	<i>Solenopsis geminata</i>	1.00
17.	Thysanoptera	Thripidae	Thrips	<i>Thrips tabaci</i>	0.67
18.	Lepidoptera	Pyralidae	BSFB	<i>Leucinodes orbonalis</i> Guen.	1.67

Data are the average of 3 replications from 12 observations.

Plant dwelling beneficial arthropod species

Total of 8 beneficial arthropod species from 8 families (under order 6) were recorded through visual searching method from insecticides free plots (Table 3). Most of beneficial arthropods belong to the order Coleoptera, Hymenoptera,

Diptera and Araneae. Among natural enemies the highest abundance (126.67) was recorded in the species black ant followed by spider (18.33), ladybird beetle (11.33) and other available natural enemies were carabid beetle, mirid bug, staphylinid beetle and syrphid fly etc.

Table 3. Abundance of beneficial arthropod species in insecticides free plot through pitfall trap method during summer.

Sl. No	Order	Family	Common name	Scientific name	Total abundance
1.	Hemiptera	Miridae	Mirid bug	<i>Cyrtorhinus lividipennis</i>	0.33
2.	Coleoptera	Coccinellidae	Lady bird beetle	<i>Micraspis crocera</i> Muls.	11.33
3.	Coleoptera	Carabidae	Carabid beetle	<i>Ophionea nigrofasciata</i>	0.33
4.	Coleoptera	Staphylinidae	Staphylinid beetle	<i>Paederus indica curt.</i>	0.33
5.	Hymenoptera	Formicidae	Black ant	<i>Camponotus compressus</i>	126.67
6.	Araneae	Araneidae	Spider	<i>Mecynogea lemniscata</i>	18.33
7.	Odonata	Coenagrionidae	Damsel fly	<i>Agriocnemis</i> spp.	1.67
8.	Diptera	Syrphidae	Syrphid fly	<i>Syrphus confractor</i>	0.33

Data are the average of 3 replications from 12 observations.

Surface dwelling insect pests' species

Total of 12 insect pests' species from 11 families (under 8 order) were recorded as surface dwelling insect pests through pitfall trap method from untreated control plots. Most of the insect pests'

species belong to the orders Homoptera, Coleoptera, Hemiptera, Orthoptera and Isoptera. Available pests' species were field cricket, termite, red ant, short horned grasshopper and leaf beetle etc. (Table 4).

Table 4. Abundance of insect pest species in insecticides free plot through pitfall trap method.

Sl. No	Order	Family	Common name	Scientific name	Total abundance
1.	Homoptera	Cicadillidae	Green leaf hopper	<i>Nephrotettix bipunctatus</i> Fab.	1.00
2.	Homoptera	Membracidae	Hodded hopper	<i>Oxyrachis terandus</i> Fab.	0.33
3.	Hemiptera	Coreidae	Rice bug	<i>Leptocoris acuta</i>	0.33
4.	Coleoptera	Elateridae	Click beetle	<i>Agriotes</i> sp	0.33
5.	Coleoptera	Chrysomelidae	Leaf beetle	<i>Monolepta signata</i> Ol.	0.33
6.	Coleoptera	"	Flea beetle	<i>Phyllotreta</i> sp.	0.33
7.	Orthoptera	Acrididae	Short horned grass hopper	<i>Heiroglyphus banian</i> Fab.	1.00
8.	Orthoptera	Gryllidae	Field cricket	<i>Brachytrypes portentosus</i>	2.67
9.	Hymenoptera	Formicidae	Red ant	<i>Solenopsis geminata</i>	3.33
10.	Thysanoptera	Thripidae	Thrips	<i>Thrips tabaci</i>	0.33
11.	Blattodea	Blattidae	Cockroach	<i>Blatta orientalis</i>	1.00
12.	Isoptera	Termitidae	Termite	<i>Microtermes obesi</i>	0.33

Data are the average of 3 replications from 7 observations.

Surface dwelling beneficial arthropod species

Total of 9 beneficial arthropod species from 9 families (under 5 order) were recorded through

pitfall trap method from insecticides free plots. Most of the beneficial arthropods belong to the order Coleoptera, Hymenoptera and Araneae (Table 5).

Table 5. Abundance of beneficial arthropod species in insecticides free plot through pitfall trap method.

Sl. No	Order	Family	Common name	Scientific name	Total abundance
1.	Coleoptera	Cicindelidae	Tiger beetle	<i>Cicindela cancellata</i>	0.67
2.	Coleoptera	Scarabaeidae	Scarabid	<i>Scarabaeus</i> sp	0.67
3.	Coleoptera	Staphylinidae	Staphylinid beetle	<i>Paederus indica curt.</i>	0.67
4.	Coleoptera	Carabidae	Carabid beetle	<i>Ophionea nigrofasciata</i>	0.67
5.	Dermoptera	Carcinophoridae	Earwig	<i>Euboralia stali</i>	1.00
6.	Diptera	Asilidae	Robber fly	<i>Allocotus aurata</i>	0.33
7.	Hymenoptera	Formicidae	Black ant	<i>Camponotus compressus</i>	27.00
8.	Hymenoptera	Apidae	Wild bee	<i>Apis melefera</i>	0.33
9.	Araneae	Araneidae	Spider	<i>Mecynogea lemniscata</i>	41.67

Data are the average of 3 replications from 7 observations.

In comparison of cumulative abundance, beneficial arthropods' species were dominated over insect pests' species among the surface dwelling arthropods. Most abundant natural enemies were spider, black ant, ground beetle, earwig, carabid beetle and staphylinid beetle etc.

The present finding are more or less in conformity with the findings of El-Shafie (2001), who reported that Coleoptera had occupied maximum of the plant dwelling predators and Formicidae as the most frequently appear surface dwelling predators in brinjal agro-ecosystem.

The comparative effects of three selected prospective pesticides on plant dwelling arthropods through visual searching method is presented in the Table 6. In summer the highest number of arthropods families (22) was recorded in untreated control plots followed by Tracer 45SC (20) and Bt (17), while it was the lowest in treatment Proclaim 5SG (16). The highest total number of arthropods (403.67) was recorded in the plots treated with Tracer 45SC (20) followed by 551.33 in the control plots. The lowest number

of arthropod species 211.67 was recorded from the plots treated with Proclaim 5SG.

The diversity index was the highest (4.61) in the untreated control plots followed by Bt (3.61) and the lowest diversity index was obtained from the plots treated with Tracer 45SC (3.17). The highest equitability 0.25 was recorded from the plots treated with Proclaim 5SG, on the other hand the lowest equitability was obtained from Tracer 45SC (0.16) which indicate species richness of this treatments.

Table 6. Diversity of arthropods species in three selected prospective insecticides treated plots and a control plot of brinjal agro-ecosystem through visual searching method.

Treatments	No. Of families	Total abundance	Diversity index	Equitability
<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> (Bt)	17.00	384.67	3.61	0.21
Tracer 45SC	20.00	403.67	3.17	0.16
Proclaim 5SG	16.00	211.67	3.38	0.25
Control	22.00	551.33	4.61	0.21

Data are the average of 3 replications from 12 observations.

In summer (Table 7) the highest number of natural enemy families (9) was recorded in Tracer 45SC treated plots followed by untreated control plots (8) and the lowest number of families (6) was recorded in Proclaim 5SG treated plots. The highest number of natural enemy abundance (163.33) was recorded in untreated control plots followed by Tracer 45SC (118.00) and Bt (104). The lowest number of natural enemy abundance 63.00 was recorded in the plots treated with Proclaim 5SG. The diversity index was the highest (2.36) in the plots treated with Proclaim 5SG and the lowest diversity index (1.58) was obtained

from the plot treated Tracer 45SC followed by untreated control (1.62) and Bt (1.72) and their diversity index increased with the increase of total abundance except Bt and Tracer 45SC.

The highest equitability 0.39 was recorded from the plots treated with Proclaim 5SG (0.39) which indicates less richness of natural enemy species of this treatment. On the other hand the lowest equitability was obtained from Tracer 45SC (0.18) followed by Bt (0.25), which indicates species richness of natural enemy of these treatments.

Table 7. Diversity of natural enemies in three selected prospective pesticides treated plots and a control plot of brinjal agro-ecosystem through visual searching method.

Treatments	No. Of families	Total abundance	Diversity index	Equitability
<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> (Bt)	7.00	104.00	1.72	0.25
Tracer 45SC	9.00	118.00	1.58	0.18
Proclaim 5SG	6.00	63.00	2.39	0.36
Control	8.00	163.33	1.62	0.20

Data are the average of 3 replications from 12 observations.

From sweeping net method (Table 8), the highest number of arthropods families (24) was recorded in untreated control plots followed by Bt (23.00) and Tracer 45SC (22.00). The lowest number of families (12.00) was recorded in Proclaim 5SG. The highest number of arthropods (250.67) was recorded in the untreated control plots followed by Bt (193.67) and Tracer 45SC (177.00). The lowest number of arthropods 142.00 was recorded in the plots treated with Proclaim 5SG. The diversity index was the highest (6.32) in the plots treated with Bt followed by untreated control plot (5.86) though the total abundance of Bt was less than the total abundance of untreated

control plot but it showed higher diversity index than the untreated control plots, which indicates more abundance of some families than the other treatments. The lowest diversity index was obtained from in the plots treated with Tracer 45SC (2.17) followed by Proclaim 5SG (3.06).

The highest equitability 0.27 was recorded in the plots treated with Bt followed by Proclaim 5SG (0.26) and untreated control (0.24), on the other hand the lowest equitability was obtained in Tracer 45SC (0.10), lower equitability indicates higher species richness of the treatment.

Table 8. Diversity of arthropod species in three selected prospective pesticides treated plots and a control plot of brinjal agro-ecosystem through sweep net method.

Treatments	No. Of families	Total abundance	Diversity index	Equitability
<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> (Bt)	23.00	193.67	6.32	0.27
Tracer 45SC	22.00	177.00	2.15	0.10
Proclaim 5SG	12.00	142.00	3.06	0.26
Control	24.00	250.67	5.86	0.24

Data are the average of 3 replications from 12 observations.

From sweeping net method (Table 9) the highest number of natural enemy families (10) were recorded in Bt and untreated control followed by Tracer 45SC (9). The lowest number of families (5) was recorded in Proclaim 5SG. The highest number of natural enemy abundance (117.67) was recorded in the untreated control plots followed by Bt (78.00) and Tracer 45SC (67.67). The lowest number of natural enemy abundance 49.00 was recorded in the plots treated with Proclaim 5SG.

The diversity index was the highest (3.84) in the plots treated with Bt followed by Tracer 45SC

(3.39) and untreated control plots (3.19). Higher diversity index indicates more abundance of some families of this treatment. The lowest diversity index (2.21) was obtained in the plots treated with Proclaim 5SG.

The highest equitability 0.44 was recorded in the plots treated with Proclaim 5SG followed by 0.38 and 0.38 in the plots treated with Bt and Tracer 45SC, respectively. On the other hand, the lowest equitability was obtained from untreated control plots (0.32) which indicate species richness of natural enemy of this treatment.

Table 9. Diversity of natural enemies in three selected prospective pesticides treated plots and a control plot of brinjal agro-ecosystem through sweep net method.

Treatments	No. Of families	Total abundance	Diversity index	Equitability
<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> (Bt)	10.00	78.00	3.84	0.38
Tracer 45SC	9.00	67.67	3.39	0.38
Proclaim 5SG	5.00	49.00	2.21	0.44
Control	10.00	117.67	3.19	0.32

Data are the average of 3 replications from 12 observations.

During summer in pitfall trap method (Table 10) the highest number of arthropods families (22) were recorded in untreated control plots followed by Bt (16) and Tracer 45SC (15). The lowest number of families (8) was recorded in the plots treated with Proclaim 5SG. The highest number of arthropods (101.00) was recorded in the plots treated with Proclaim 5SG followed by Bt (92.33) and Tracer 45SC (91.33). The lowest number of arthropods 88.67 was recorded in the untreated control plots.

The diversity index was the highest (3.77) in the plots treated with Proclaim 5SG followed by Bt (3.26) and untreated control plots (3.22). The diversity index was lowest (3.18) in the plots treated with Tracer 45SC. The highest equitability 0.47 was recorded from the plots treated with Proclaim 5SG, on the other hand the lowest equitability 0.15 was obtained in untreated control plots followed by Bt (0.20) and Tracer 45SC (0.21). Lower the equitability indicates higher the arthropods species richness of these treatments.

Table 10. Diversity of arthropod species in three selected prospective pesticides treated plots and a control plot of brinjal agro-ecosystem through Pitfall trap method.

Treatments	No. Of families	Total abundance	Diversity index	Equitability
<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> (Bt)	16.00	92.33	3.26	0.20
Tracer 45SC	15.00	91.33	3.18	0.21
Proclaim 5SG	8.00	101.00	3.77	0.47
Control	22.00	88.67	3.22	0.15

Data are the average of 3 replications from 12 observations.

During summer in pitfall trap method (Table 11) the highest number of natural enemy families (12) were recorded in Tracer 45SC & untreated control plots followed by 9.00 in the plots treated with Bt, the lowest number of families (6) were recorded in the plots treated with Proclaim 5SG. The highest number of natural enemy abundance

(95.67) was recorded in the plots treated with Proclaim 5SG followed by Bt (83.00). The lowest number of natural enemy abundance 81.00 was recorded in the untreated control plots.

The diversity index was the highest (3.39) in the plots treated with Proclaim 5SG, on the other hand the lowest diversity index (2.56) was

obtained in the plots treated with Tracer 45SC followed by Bt (2.66). The highest equitability 0.57 was recorded in the plots treated with Proclaim 5SG, on the other hand the lowest equitability 0.21 was obtained in the plots the

treated with Tracer 45SC followed by untreated control plots (0.22). Lower equitability indicates higher species richness of natural enemies of these treatments.

Table 11. Diversity of natural enemies in three selected prospective pesticides treated plots and a control plot of brinjal agro-ecosystem through Pitfall trap method.

Treatments	No. Of families	Total abundance	Diversity index	Equitability
<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> (Bt)	9.00	83.00	2.66	0.30
Tracer 45SC	12.00	81.33	2.56	0.21
Proclaim 5SG	6.00	95.67	3.39	0.57
Control	12.00	81.00	2.69	0.22

Data are the average of 3 replications from 12 observations.

Conclusion

From the study, it may be concluded that collected arthropods through visual searching, sweeping net and pitfall trap methods revealed that *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt) and Tracer 45SC (Spinosad) were less harmful to arthropod species and natural enemies in the brinjal agro-ecosystem and thus would be suitable for IPM program for successful management of BSFB. On the other hand, Proclaim 5SG (Emamectin benzoate) was more harmful to arthropod biodiversity.

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