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🎐 CONTENTS OF PART - III 🛛 🛩

Sr. No.	Name & Author Name	Page No.	
1	Students Participation in Field Visits and it's Impact on Quality	1-6	
	Enhancement in Higher Education		
	Dr. Shridevi K. Patil		
2	A Study on Importance of Knowledge Management		
	Practices in Management Education		
	V. R. Shiva Shankari		
	Dr. K. C. Mishra		
3	Implications of Work Life Conflict	16-20	
	Mrs. Rakhee Rakesh Oza		
4	Diasporic Identity Presented in Selected Works of Zhumpa	21-27	
	Lahiri and Kiran Desai		
	Romia Royal Correia		
5	A Study of Awareness of Different Investment Avenues for the	28-36	
	Bank Employees in Vasai City		
	Mr. Audrin Anthony Colaco		
6	A Study on the Various Factors which Leads Toemployee Engagement in	37-45	
	Hospitality Industry in India with Special Reference to Mumbai City		
	Prof. Rajan Gunabalan		
	Prof. Saumyabrata Nath		
7	Role of Intelligent Systems in Internet Businesses	46-52	
	Dr. Ashish Hattangdi		
8	An Analytical Study on the Purchasing Patterns of Consumers Durables in	53-71	
	Organized Retail Outlets in Mumbai		
	Dr. Rajan Gunabalan		
	Prof. Pravin Akolkar		
9	A Case Study on the Influence of NSS on the Lifes and Future Career of	72-80	
	Volunteers in the Rural Colleges of Ramanagara District		
	Chandrakala A.		
	Shivashankari V.		
10	Impact of Globalization on Start-Up Companies	81-88	
	Mrs. Bhagyashree N. Deshpande		

🎐 CONTENTS OF PART - III 🛛 🛩

Sr. No.	Name & Author Name	Page No.	
11	A Study of Sacred Groves Role in Conserving of the Genetic Diversity	89-95	
	and Ethanomedicinal Plants in North-South Region of Sariska Tiger		
	Region of Alwar District Rajasthan		
	Dinesh Chand Jatav		
12	The Impact of Financial Paradigms of Stock Market		
	on Individual Trading Behaviour		
	Rekha D. M.		
13	A study of Teacher Empowerment of Teacher Educators	102-109	
	Dr. Jayesh R. Jadhav		
14	Protective Laws and Legal AID for Indian Women	110-112	
	Dr. Vincent Kaitan D'Mello		
15	Workplace Ethics and Code of Conduct	113-119	
	Ms. Snehal Bhosale		
16	Assessing Exotic and Invasive Plant Species of Pune Urban Area (India)	120-131	
	Dr. Arvind B. Patil		
	Mr. Aniket Bhagwanrao Patil		
17	Industrial Wastewater Treatment by Sewage & Effluent Treatment Plants	132-142	
	Dnyaneshwar Pawar		
	Aniket Patil		
	Suchitra Godbole		
	Jayashri Pattan		
18	Emerging Marketing Trends and their Implementation	143-149	
	Vijayakumar Jadhav		
19	Development of Core Teaching Skills	150-153	
	Umakant Vasantrao Deshmukh		
20	Studies on Effect of Plant Extracts on Pest Control of Select	154-158	
	Vegetables and Fruits		
	Mohammed Asef Iqbal		
	Shafa M. Khan		
	Syed R. O.		
21	Higher Education System in Brazil	159-165	
	Prof. Dr. Jagdeesh R. Lanjekar		

🎐 CONTENTS OF PART - III 🛛 🛩

Sr. No.	Name & Author Name	Page No.
22	Prospects of Payment Banks (Study of FINO Payment Bank Ltd.)	166-171
	Naik Sameer	
23	Rural Development: Adverse Effect on Coastal Ecology of	172-179
	Uttan Village (Palghar)	
	Dr. Rekha Gore	
24	Working Capital Management of Small Scale Industries in Thane	180-183
	District - A Study with Reference to Receivables Management Problems	
	Dr. A. H. Shrirame	
	Prof. Santosh Karmani	
25	Role of Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojna in Financial Inclusion	184-189
	Dr. Subhash Anton D'souza	
26	Swif Ticket Application for Mumbai Suburban Railway (Unreserved Tickets)	190-193
	Ms. Rohini Desai	
27	Thin Film Patch Antenna with Furcraea Gigantea and	194-198
	Kalanchoe Pinnata Overlay	
	Rajesh Ajit Ghorpade	

20 STUDIES ON EFFECT OF PLANT EXTRACTS ON PEST CONTROL OF SELECT VEGETABLES AND FRUITS

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ABSTRACT

Present investigation is focused to study the effect of plant extracts on pest control of Ladies finger, pomegranate, brinjal, and guava Fruits. Accordingly, alcohol extracts of Fresh leaves of Dhatura (*Datura metal*), Morning glory (*Ipomoea carnea*), Congress grass (*Parthenium hysterophorus*), Creeping launea (*Launea procumben*), Swallow wart (*Calotropis procera*) were prepared and sprayed on experimental Fruits. Out of these botanicals, Creeping launea leaves extract showed best performance against the pest attack compare to other extracts. Swallow wart extract also showed good performance in the protection of fruit from pest. The efficacy of Morning glory leaf extracts was nearly same on fruit against the pest attack. Congress grass extract showed lowest efficacy on fruit pest.

Key words: plant extract, pest control, fruit etc.

INTRODUCTION:

The protection of plants and fruits against insect pests has been a major problem from the development of agriculture. Plant products have been successfully exploited as insecticides, insect repellents and insect anti-feedants [1-3]. Higher plants are a rich source of novel natural substances that can be used to develop environmental safe methods for insect control [4]. Insecticidal activity of many plants against several insect pests has been demonstrated [5-7].

Botanical insecticides are increasingly attracting research attention as they offer novel modes of action that may provide effective control of pests that have already developed resistance to conventional insecticides. They potentially offer cost-effective pest control to smallholder farmers in developing countries if highly active extracts can be prepared simply from readily available plants.

The use of synthetic pesticides during the last half century has often been careless and indiscriminate which resulted in malicious effects on the environment and leads to "ecological backlash" (Sundararaj, 1997). Concern about this has led to a surge of research into alternative pest control technologies. One of the efforts is the development of botanical insecticides as a novel and safer alternative strategy. Botanical insecticides, which contain plant extracts as active components, are safer as well as environmentally friendlier than synthetic insecticides. Use of these chemicals of plant origin, commonly called 'botanicals' or 'phytochemicals' have attracted particular attention because of their specificity to insect pests, their biodegradable nature and their potential for commercial application (Bishop and Thronton, 1997;Shukla *et al.*, 2000).

Synthetic insecticides have been used to contain insect populations since the inception of green revolution with the significant increase in crop production. However, the consequent pollution jeopardizes the agricultural as well as forestry business. In this context, plant products are preferred over synthetic chemicals as they are non-persistent and are compatible.

MATERIAL AND METHOD:

Plants were collected from the farm next to Late Ramesh Warpudkar College, Sonpeth Dist. Parbhani. 100 gm leaves of plants *Ipomoea carnea, Calatropis procera, Parthenium hysterophorus, Launea procumben, Dhatura metal* extracted in100 ml of pure ethanol respectively. Ethanol evaporated and crude extract prepared. 1gm extract dissolved in 1lit water with the help of ethanol and it sprayed on four non-infected fruits kept with fruits infected by pests and as an experimental, 1 ml alcohol in 1lit water sprayed on four non-infected fruits kept with infected fruits by pests as a control. Sets were kept away from each other to protect them from inter infection of pests. **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:**

Mostly crude extracts were found to have different type of pest management properties in laboratory condition against fruit pests of Brinjal, Pomegranate, Lady's finger, guava without identifying the active principles in the plant products ^[9]. Diseases and insect pests are the major limiting factors in the production of high quality agricultural products. Although conventional pesticides have become an indispensable tool in controlling some pests economically, rapidly, and effectively, extensive use of insecticides may lead to a number of undesirable side effects including the development of insect resistance and resurgence of primary and secondary pests outbreaks. Also they can have adverse effects on non-target organisms and general environmental contamination ^[10-13].

The extract of Creeping launea showed best performance against Brinjal pest Fruit Borer (*Leucinodes orbonalis*) after 3 days 93.75% and after 5 days 100%, against Pomegranate pest Pomegranate aphid, (*Aphispunicae* Passerini) after 3 days 95.28% and after 5 days 100%, against lady finger pest fruit borer(Helicoverpa armigera) after 3 days 97.10% and after 5 days 100% and against Guava pest Fruit flies(*Anastrepha suspense*) after 3 days 92.38% and after 5 days 100%.

The extract of Swallow wart (*Calotropis procera*) showed good performance against Brinjal pest Fruit Borer (*Leucinodes orbonalis*) after 3 days 87.00% and after 5 days 99.00%, against Pomegranate pest Pomegranate aphid, (*Aphispunicae* Passerini) after 3 days 86.32% and after 5 days 98.07%, against lady finger pest fruit borer(Helicoverpa armigera) after 3 days 91.77% and after 5 days 100% and against Guava pest Fruit flies(*Anastrepha suspense*) after 3 days 86.78% and after 5 days 100%.

The extract of Morning glory (*Ipomoea carnea*) showed middle performance against Brinjal pest Fruit Borer (*Leucinodes orbonalis*) after 3 days 78.28% and after 5 days 94.70%, against Pomegranate pest Pomegranate aphid, (*Aphispunicae* Passerini) after 3 days 75.25% and after 5 days 90.15%, against lady finger pest fruit borer(Helicoverpa armigera) after 3 days 81.50% and

155

after 5 days 95.65% and against Guava pest Fruit flies(*Anastrepha suspense*) after 3 days 70.20% and after 5 days 78.00%.

The extract of Dhatura (Datura metal) also showed middle performance against Brinjal pest Fruit Borer (*Leucinodes orbonalis*) after 3 days 72.37% and after 5 days 91.63%, against Pomegranate pest Pomegranate aphid, (*Aphispunicae* Passerini) after 3 days 70.25% and after 5 days 85.70%, against lady finger pest fruit borer(Helicoverpa armigera) after 3 days 76.38% and after 5 days 90.38% and against Guava pest Fruit flies(*Anastrepha suspense*) after 3 days 60.25% and after 5 days 72.08%.

The extract of Congress grass (*Parthenium hysterophorus*) showed lowest performance against Brinjal pest Fruit Borer (*Leucinodes orbonalis*) after 3 days 58.38% and after 5 days 60.55%, against Pomegranate pest Pomegranate aphid, (*Aphispunicae* Passerini) after 3 days 55.38% and after 5 days 61.00%, against lady finger pest fruit borer(Helicoverpa armigera) after 3 days 60.02% and after 5 days 69.55% and against Guava pest Fruit flies(*Anastrepha suspense*) after 3 days 52.30% and after 5 days 59.77%.

The efficacy of various plant extracts as Creeping launea > Swallow wart > Morning glory > Dhatura > Congress grass showed after 3 and 5 days. These plants have natural potential to biopest management.

CONCLUSION:

Botanicals used as insecticides presently constitute 1% of the world insecticide market and in Indian market it is less than 1%. To enjoy widespread use, plant based products must demonstrate efficacy that is competitive with existing chemicals and must remain within the reach of resource limited farmers in the developing countries. Besides, there is a need for promoting the use of plant products in the insect pest management programs.

Name of the prepared leaf extract	Tested fruit	uit Effective Against	Mortality (%) over control with 1% extracts	
extract		3 days	5 days	
	Brinjal,	Fruit Borer (Leucinodes orbonalis)	78.28	94.70
Morning glory	pomegranate,	Pomegranate aphid, (<i>Aphis punicae</i> Passerini)	75.25	90.15
(<i>lpomoea carnea</i>)	lady finger	fruit borer (Helicoverpa armigera)	81.50	95.65
	guava	Fruit flies(Anastrepha	70.20	78.00

Table No. 1 Efficacy of extracts of various plants on different species of pests.

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		suspense)		
Dhatura (Datura metal)	Brinjal,	Fruit Borer (<i>Leucinodes</i> orbonalis)	72.37	91.63
	pomegranate,	Pomegranate aphid, (<i>Aphis punicae</i> Passerini)	70.25	85.70
	lady finger	fruit borer (Helicoverpa armigera)	76.38	90.38
	guava	Fruit flies(Anastrepha suspense)	60.25	72.08
	Brinjal,	Fruit Borer (<i>Leucinodes</i> orbonalis)	58.38	60.55
Congress grass (Parthenium	pomegranate,	Pomegranate aphid, (<i>Aphis punicae</i> Passerini)	55.38	61.00
(Farinemum hysterophorus)	lady finger	fruit borer (Helicoverpa armigera)	60.02	69.55
	guava	Fruit flies(Anastrepha suspense)	52.30	59.77
	Brinjal,	Fruit Borer (<i>Leucinodes</i> orbonalis)	93.75	100
Creeping launea (<i>Launea</i>	pomegranate,	Pomegranate aphid, (<i>Aphis punicae</i> Passerini)	95.28	100
procumben)	lady finger	fruit borer (Helicoverpa armigera)	97.10	100
	guava	Fruit flies(Anastrepha suspense)	92.38	100
	Brinjal,	Fruit Borer (<i>Leucinodes</i> orbonalis)	87.00	99.00
Swallow wart (<i>Calotropis</i>	pomegranate,	Pomegranate aphid, (<i>Aphis punicae</i> Passerini)	86.32	98.07
procera)	lady finger	fruit borer(Helicoverpa armigera)	91.77	100
	guava	Fruit flies(Anastrepha suspense)	86.78	100
Control	Brinjal,	Fruit Borer (<i>Leucinodes</i> orbonalis)	NS	NS
Control	pomegranate,	Pomegranate aphid, (<i>Aphis punicae</i> Passerini)	NS	NS

Volume-VI, Issue - II- JUNE-NOVEMBER-2017

ROYAL-ISSN - 2278-8158 - IMPACT FACTOR - 4.42 (www.sjifactor.com)

	lady finger	fruit borer (Helicoverpa armigera)	NS	NS
	guava	Fruit flies(Anastrepha	NS	NS
		suspense)		

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