

Behavioral and Electroantennographic Responses of the Tea Shot Hole Borer, *Euwallacea fornicatus*, Eichhoff (Scolytidae: Coleoptera) to Volatile Compounds of *Montanoa bipinnatifida* (Compositae: Asteraceae) and Development of a Kairomone Trap

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Abstract : The shot hole borer (SHB), *Euwallacea fornicatus* (= *Xyleborus fornicatus*) (Scolytidae: Coleoptera) is one of the major pests of tea in southern India and Sri Lanka. The partially dried cut stem of a jungle plant, *Montanoa bipinnatifida* (C.Koch) (Compositae: Asteraceae) reported to attract shot hole borer beetles in the field. Collection, isolation, identification and quantification of the emitted volatiles from the partially dried cut stems of *M. bipinnatifida* using dynamic head space and GC-MS revealed the presence of seven compounds viz. α - pinene, β - phellandrene, β - pinene, D- limonene, trans-caryophyllene, iso- caryophyllene and germacrene- D. Behavioural bioassays using electroantennogram (EAG) and wind tunnel proved that, among these identified compounds only α - pinene, trans-caryophyllene, β - phellandrene and germacrene-D evoked significant behavioral response and maximum response was obtained to a specific blend of these four compounds @ 10:1:0.1:3. Field trapping experiments of this blend conducted in the SHB infested field using multiple funnel traps further proved the efficiency of the blend with a mean trap catch of 176.7 ± 13.1 beetles. Mass trapping studies in the field helped to develop a kairomone trap for the management of SHB in the tea fields of southern India.

Keywords : electroantennogram, kairomone trap, *Montanoa bipinnatifida*, tea shot hole borer

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