

Seasonal incidence of tomato fruit borer, *Helicoverpa armigera* (Hubner) and its correlation with abiotic factors

ABSTRACT

A study on seasonal incidence of the tomato fruit borer, *Helicoverpa armigera* (Hubner) on tomato was conducted under field conditions at Vegetable Research Station, CSAUA&T, Kanpur during *Rabi* season 2021-2022. The incidence of fruit borer commenced in the 47th standard week (third week of November) with an average population of 0.2 larvae per m row length. The fruit borer population increased and gradually reached its peak level of 7.8 larvae per m row length in the 3rd standard week (January third week), after that, a declining trend was observed. As regards abiotic factors, rainfall ($r=0.4727$), maximum relative humidity ($r=0.3306$), minimum relative humidity ($r=0.7544$) and wind speed ($r=0.6039$) had a significant positive correlation with the fruit borer population. Maximum temperature ($r=-0.7616$) and minimum temperature ($r=-0.6327$) are negatively correlated with the fruit borer population.

Keywords: *Helicoverpa armigera*; incidence; population; rainfall; temperature; tomato.

1. INTRODUCTION

Tomato, *Lycopersicon esculentum* (Miller) belongs to the family Solanaceae. It is one of the most essential and remunerative vegetable crops with immense commercial and nutritional value. Tomato has a wide range of climatic adaptability. It is grown in tropical and subtropical regions worldwide for fresh fruits and processing purposes. It is the world's most consumed vegetable crop after potato and sweet potato. The tomato originated from Peru in South America [1]. It spread from America to other parts of the world in the 16th century. Its transport was made in India by Vasco-De-Gama, a native of Portuguese. It was introduced into Europe by a Spanish explorer in the early sixteenth century. The leading tomato-growing countries in the world are China, India, Turkey, The United States of America, Egypt, Italy and Iran. The highest production of tomatoes in the world is from China (62.8 million tonnes), followed by India (20.3 million tonnes). India is the world's second-largest producer of vegetables, next to China. In India, tomato is cultivated in an 831-thousand-hectare area with an annual production of 20300 thousand tonnes. Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujrat and Odisha are our country's largest tomato producers [2].

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Whereas, in Uttar Pradesh, the annual production of tomatoes is 902 thousand tonnes from a 20.88-thousand-hectare area [3]. The tomato yield in India is considerably lower because of several factors of which the damage caused by insect pests is the most important. It is devastated by various pests like fruit borer, whitefly, pinworms, serpentine leaf miner, aphids, spider mites and tobacco caterpillar. [4] reported that the fruit borer (*Helicoverpa armigera* Hub.), aphid (*Aphis gossypii* Glov.) and whitefly (*Bemisia tabaci* Gennadins) had been major insect pests of tomato. [5] reported the prevalence of insect pests such as aphid, thrips, whitefly, leaf miner, insects belonging to the Coccidae and Miridae families and cotton bollworm. However, the significant economic damage is caused by the fruit borer. Yield losses due to this pest are estimated at around 24% to 73% in India [6]. Tomato fruit borer, *Helicoverpa armigera* (Hubner) (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae), is the most destructive insect pest causing average percent damage to fruits is 41.44%, reducing the market value and quality of the fruit [7] and found to cause a yield loss up to 35% in general and up to 36% in Uttar Pradesh. The pest is highly polyphagous and is reported on nearly 181 host plants [8]. The monetary loss due to this pest in India has been estimated over rupees one thousand crore per year and yield losses ranged from 14-100 percent on different crops [9], [10] and [11]. The problem of percent pest is magnified due to its direct attack on fruiting structure, voracious feeding habits, high mobility, fecundity and multivoltine overlapping generations. Losses solely due to this pest up to Rs Ten thousand million have been reported in crops like chickpea, cotton, pigeon pea, groundnut, tomato and other crops of economic importance. At the same time, adequate ecological data and knowledge on the seasonal incidence of tomato fruit borer will help formulate the insect pest management strategies for *H. armigera*. Hence, the present study was taken up to investigate the seasonal occurrence of *H. armigera* under Kanpur conditions.

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2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present investigation was conducted at the Vegetable Research Station of Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture and Technology, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh, during *Rabi* 2021-2022. The site selected was uniform and cultivable with typically sandy loam soil having good drainage. Tomato variety Azad T-6 was transplanted on 30th October 2021, the seedlings of the one month. The seedlings were transplanted plant to plant and row-to-row spacing of 60×45 cm

was maintained between the seedlings. After ten days, gap filling was done to ensure a uniform plant population in each plot. The observations were recorded weekly from the time of sowing to harvesting. Data recorded on insect pest and meteorological parameters were statistically analyzed. The simple correlation was computed between the population of pest and abiotic factors viz. rainfall, temperature, relative humidity and wind speed data obtained from the university's observatory. The data on the seasonal incidence of tomato fruit borer and the correlation between weather parameters are presented in table 1.

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3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1. Occurrence of tomato fruit borer, *H. armigera* (Hubner) and weather parameters during *Rabi* season, 2021-2022.

SMW	Dates of weeks	Rainfall (mm)	Temperature (°C)		Relative Humidity (%)		Wind Speed (Km/hr)	No. of larvae/m row length
			Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.		
44	29.10.2021-04.11.2021	0	29.7	14.2	93	43	1.7	0
45	05.11.2021-11.11.2021	0	28.8	12.8	93	42	1.8	0
46	12.12.2021-19.11.2021	0	27.5	11.9	95	44	1.1	0
47	19.11.2021-25.11.2021	1.2	26.9	13.3	83	42	2.5	0.2
48	26.11.2021-02.12.2021	0	26.3	11.9	95	47	1.2	0.3
49	03.12.2021-09.12.2021	0	26	13.5	92	47	2.4	0.5
50	10.12.2021-16.12.2021	0	23.7	8.6	95	44	1.7	0.6
51	17.12.2021-23.12.2021	0	22.1	7.1	85	43	4.1	0.9
52	24.12.2021-31.12.2021	8.6	20.7	8.8	97	73	1.4	1.2
1	01.01.2022-07.01.2022	23.5	20.4	8.5	96	70	3	4.5
2	08.01.2022-14.01.2022	14.6	19.6	10.3	94	74	4.8	6.6
3	15.01.2022-21.01.2022	0	15.7	7.4	93	72	3.5	7.8
4	22.01.2022-28.01.2022	3	17.9	7.7	95	66	5.2	7.1
5	29.01.2022-04.02.2022	13	21.2	7.5	91	58	5.9	6.4
6	05.02.2022-11.02.2022	0	22.9	8.1	93	52	4.3	5.0
7	12.02.2022-18.02.2022	0	25	8.1	92.9	50	3.9	3.3
8	19.02.2022-25.02.2022	0	27.4	12.3	87	42	6.2	2.9
9	26.02.2022-04.03.2022	0	27.8	11.7	90	47	3.5	1.5
10	05.03.2022-11.03.2022	0	29.2	13.9	87	44	4.5	0.9
11	12.03.2022-18.03.2022	0	33.4	17.4	83	44	4.4	0.5
12	19.03.2022-25.03.2022	0	36.4	18.6	79	30	3.7	0.2
	r=	0.4727	-0.7616	-0.6327	0.3306	0.7544	0.6039	
	t=	2.3379	-5.1234	-3.5609	1.5267	5.0096	3.3023	
	F- test	S	Ns	Ns	S	S	S	

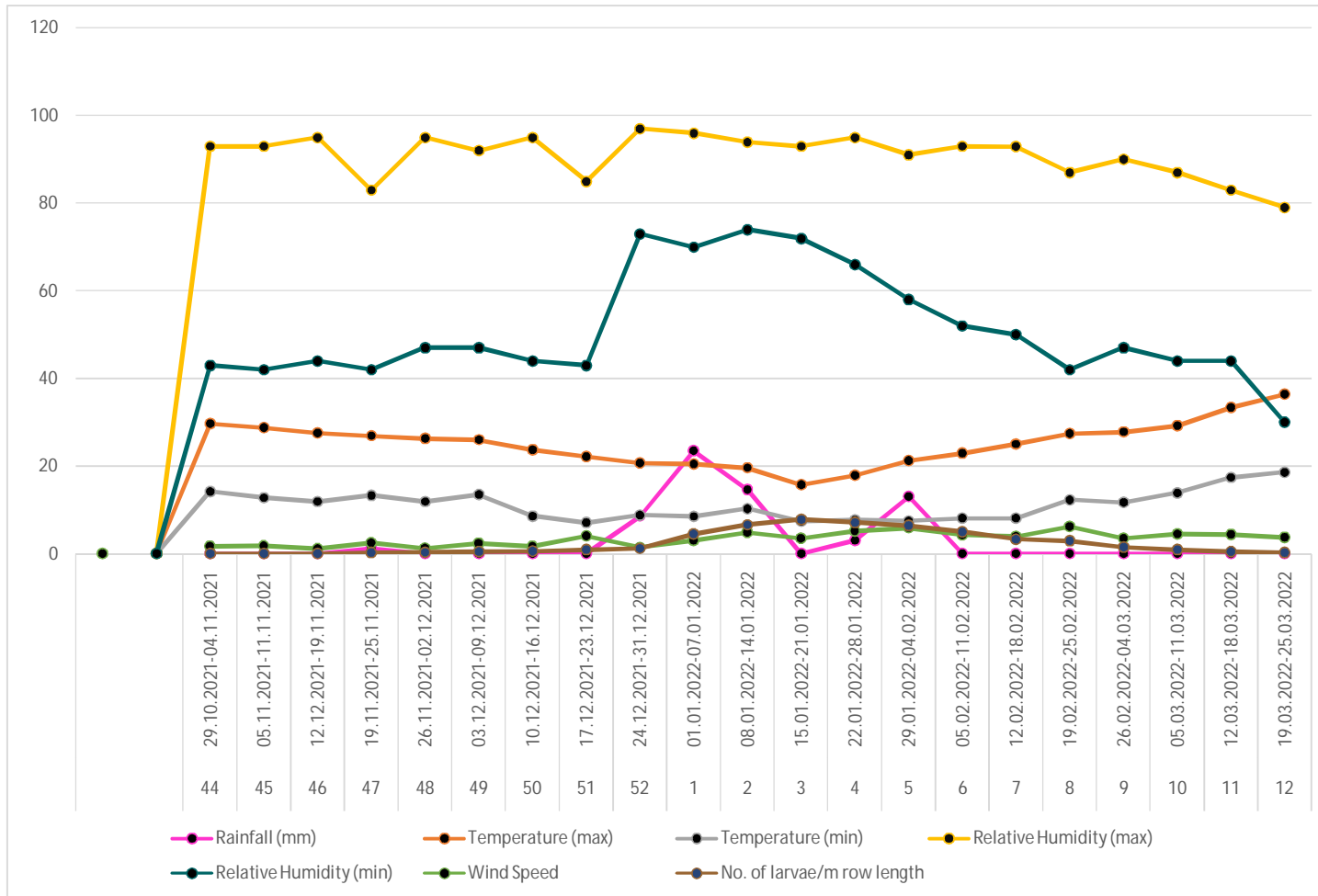


Fig. 1. Effect of abiotic factors on the incidence of fruit borer, *H. armigera* during *Rabi* season, 2021-2022.

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3.1 Occurrence of tomato fruit borer *Helicoverpa armigera* (Hubner) and weather parameters during Rabi, 2021-2022.

The population of *H. armigera* in tomato crop along with meteorological observations during Rabi season 2021-2022 have been presented in Table 1 and Figure 1. The data reveals that the population of *H. armigera* first appeared in the 3rd week of November i.e., the 47th standard meteorological week (SMW). The pest population was recorded as the number of larvae per meter row length varied from 0.2 to 7.8. The larval population was low during November and mid-December, ranging from 0.2 to 0.9 larvae per meter row length. The pest population increased from the last week of December and reached its peak, i.e., 7.8 larvae per meter row length during the 3rd SMW i.e., the third week of January. In January, there was considerable rainfall in the first two weeks. During this period the weather parameters like maximum and minimum temperature ranged from 15.7 °C to 7.4 °C and the relative humidity (maximum and minimum), 93% and 72%, respectively, were recorded. The pest population started to decline from 4th SMW to 12th SMW which varied from 7.1 to 0.2 larvae per meter row length, respectively. The correlation coefficient (r) between the incidence of fruit borer larvae and prevailing weather parameters revealed that rainfall (r=0.4727), maximum relative humidity (r=0.3306), and minimum relative humidity (r=0.7544) and wind speed (r=0.6039) showed a significant positive impact on fruit borer larvae population while maximum temperature (r= -0.7616) and minimum temperature (r= -0.6327) had a negative impact on fruit borer population. The above-cited results on the seasonal incidence of *H. armigera* in tomato crop are as per the work done by different researchers as [12] reported that the fruit borer (*Helicoverpa armigera*) is a major pest of the tomato crop confirming our findings. [The view of [13] also supported the present work who reported that the population of *Helicoverpa armigera* contributed significantly to the yield losses. There was a negative correlation between the percentage of plants attacked by insect pests and yield. [14] also support our findings who observed that the population build-up of the tomato fruit borer pest had a significant negative correlation with minimum temperature and a non-significant correlation with maximum temperature. [7] support this work on fruit borer *H. armigera* (Hubner) in tomato crop. The population of *H. armigera* started during 35th SMW (0.5 larvae per plant), after that, the population reached 2.8 larvae per plant in the 47th SMW and the highest population was recorded during the fruiting stage of the crop in the range of 4.2 larvae per plant.

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4. CONCLUSIONS

The incidence of fruit borer, *H. armigera*, commenced in the 3rd week of November i.e., the 47th SMW (0.2 larvae per m row length). The pest population increased and peaked i.e., 7.8 larvae per m row length during the 3rd SMW i.e., the third week of January. Afterward, the pest population declined continuously. Rainfall, maximum relative humidity, minimum relative humidity and wind speed are positively correlated, while maximum and minimum temperatures had a negative correlation with the fruit borer population. The results will help us to schedule its management strategies in the tomato crop against tomato fruit borer.

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