



Seasonal incidence of ginger shoot borer, *Conogethes punctiferalis* (Guenee) and its correlation with abiotic factors

K. LALRUATSANGI and M. ALEMINLA AO

Department of Entomology, SASRD, Medziphema Campus, Nagaland University, Nagaland-797106, India

E-mail: mimirskhawlhing@gmail.com

ABSTRACT: A field experiment was carried out at the Department of Entomology, Nagaland University, Medziphema campus during 2018 and 2019 to study the seasonal incidence of ginger shoot borer, *Conogethes punctiferalis* (Guenee) and its correlation with abiotic factors. The results revealed that the incidence of *C. punctiferalis* was observed from 120 DAP (Days after planting) in D₁ (15th February planting) which falls in the second week of June and for D₂ (17th March planting) the incidence of *C. punctiferalis* was observed from the second week of July and for D₃ (16th April planting) the incidence of *C. punctiferalis* was observed from the second week of August respectively for both the years. In both the experimental year, the highest incidence of *C. punctiferalis* was observed at 210 DAP in D₃ which falls in the second week of November whereas the lowest incidence was recorded at 120 DAP in D₁ which falls in the second week of June respectively. Among the weather parameters, maximum temperature and rainfall showed negative correlation whereas maximum relative humidity (RH) showed positive correlation on the incidence of *C. punctiferalis* for both the years respectively.

Keywords: *Conogethes punctiferalis*, seasonal incidence, abiotic factors

INTRODUCTION

Ginger (*Zingiber officinale* Rosc.) belonging to the family *Zingiberaceae* is a herbaceous perennial and an important cash crop grown for its rhizome which is used as a spice and for its medicinal value. Ginger can be grown both under rain fed and irrigated conditions. However, being an exhausting crop it is not desirable to grow ginger in the same land year after year. The crop grows well at a temperature of 19°C- 28°C and a humidity ranging from 70-90% (Jayashree *et al.*, 2015). The productivity of most of the spice and condiment crops is considerably low in India due to many reasons among which infestation by pests and pathogens is a major factor which causes significant yield losses (Devasahayam *et al.*, 2012). Bacterial and fungal diseases, insect pests and parasitic nematodes causes economic losses in ginger cultivation (Nada *et al.*, 1996). Among the several insect pests reported on ginger, the shoot borer, *Conogethes punctiferalis* Guenee, is the most severe. Crop yield can be significantly affected when more than 45% of shoots in a clump are damaged (Devasahayam *et al.*, 2010). Information on incidence of ginger shoot borer at each stages of the crop and their relation with weather parameters will help to take up appropriate control measures. The meteorological parameter like temperature play a pivotal role in the biology of any insect pest and is the most crucial abiotic factor influencing the rate of growth and development of insect pests and is important for timing of effective control measures. The study on the relationship between

weather parameters and incidence of insect pests helps to find out under what weather conditions, pest would appear, which will help to forewarn the farmers to resort to preventive measures against such pest in time. Such information is therefore essential in developing integrated pest management systems with ecological and economical balance. Therefore, an attempt has been made to study the effect of the changes in abiotic factors in relation to shoot and fruit borer on ginger crop under Nagaland Agro-climatic conditions.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

To study Seasonal incidence of ginger shoot borer and its correlation with abiotic factors a field experiment was carried out in the Experimental farm, Department of Entomology, School of Agricultural Sciences and Rural Development (SASRD), Nagaland University, Medziphema campus during 2018 and 2019. The ginger variety Nadia was used in the experiment. The ginger crop was raised according to recommended agronomic practices. Plots measuring 14.5 m x 2.8 m size each replicated 3 times was maintained in order to study the seasonal incidence of ginger shoot borer under natural condition. Ginger were planted based on three different assigned dates of planting (15th February, 17th March and 16th April). For this purpose, five numbers of plants was selected randomly from each plot and tagged to assess the incidence of insect pests during the course of crop growth.

The extent of incidence of the pest was recorded by counting the number of infested shoots to the total number of shoots on the five randomly selected plants at fortnightly intervals and expressed as percentage.

The status of the pest was considered based on number of insects occurring on the plant. To study the effect of major abiotic factors viz., maximum and minimum temperature, morning and afternoon relative humidity, rainfall and sun shine hours on pest infestation, a correlation coefficient and multiple linear regression was worked out taking fortnightly larval population as dependent variable with the standard week mean meteorological data as independent variables. The important weather parameters were collected from ICAR Research Complex, NEH Region, Jharnapani, Nagaland to correlate with infestation of ginger shoot borer.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Seasonal incidence of ginger shoot borer (*Conogethes punctiferalis*)

The data from the two year experimental trial (Table 2) reveals that the incidence of *Conogethes punctiferalis* in the year 2018 was observed from 120 DAP (Days after planting) with 10.70 larvae per plant in D₁ (15th February planting) which falls in the second week of June followed by D₂ (17th March planting) with 11.65 larvae per plant which falls in the second week of July and D₃ (16th April planting) with 12.72 larvae per plant which falls in the second week of August.

The incidence of the *C. punctiferalis* in the year 2019 was also observed from 120 DAP (Days after planting) with 11.40 larvae in D₁ (15th February planting) which falls in the second week of June followed by D₂ (17th March planting) with 12.42 larvae per plant which falls in the second week of July and D₃ (16th April planting) with 13.50 larvae per plant which falls in the second week of August respectively.

In both the years of experimental trials, the incidence of *C. punctiferalis* showed an increasing trend till 210 DAP and then decreases thereafter. In both the experimental year, the highest incidence of 18.90 and 19.28 of *C. punctiferalis* larvae per plant was observed at 210 DAP in D₃ which falls in the second week of November whereas the lowest incidence of 10.70 and 11.40 larvae per plant was recorded at 120 DAP in D₁ which falls in the second week of June for both the years respectively.

Pooled data (Table 1) reveals that the highest total mean population of 19.09 larvae per plant was observed in third date of planting (D₃) and the least mean population

Table 1. Incidence of ginger shoot borer, *Conogethes punctiferalis* on ginger variety Nadia at different dates of sowing during 2018 and 2019

| Date of sowing | Shoot borer incidence (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 120 DAP | | | 150 DAP | | | 180 DAP | | | 210 DAP | | | 240 DAP | | |
| | 2018 | 2019 | Pooled | 2018 | 2019 | Pooled | 2018 | 2019 | Pooled | 2018 | 2019 | Pooled | 2018 | 2019 | Pooled |
| 15 th February: (D ₁) | 10.70 (19.09) | 11.40 (19.73) | 11.05 (19.41) | 12.22 (20.46) | 12.87 (21.02) | 12.55 (20.74) | 14.15 (22.10) | 14.72 (22.56) | 14.44 (22.33) | 16.52 (23.98) | 17.05 (24.39) | 16.79 (24.18) | 15.47 (23.16) | 15.90 (23.49) | 15.69 (23.33) |
| 17 th March: (D ₂) | 11.65 (19.95) | 12.42 (20.62) | 12.04 (20.29) | 13.50 (21.55) | 14.10 (22.05) | 13.80 (21.80) | 15.24 (22.97) | 15.80 (23.41) | 15.52 (23.19) | 17.75 (24.92) | 18.10 (25.17) | 17.93 (25.04) | 16.50 (23.96) | 16.97 (24.32) | 16.74 (24.14) |
| 16 th April: (D ₃) | 12.72 (20.89) | 13.50 (21.55) | 13.11 (21.22) | 14.75 (22.58) | 15.35 (23.06) | 15.05 (22.82) | 16.40 (23.88) | 17.26 (24.55) | 16.83 (24.21) | 18.90 (25.77) | 19.28 (26.05) | 19.09 (25.91) | 17.62 (24.82) | 18.16 (25.22) | 17.89 (25.02) |
| SEm± | 0.27 | 0.30 | 0.20 | 0.28 | 0.33 | 0.22 | 0.32 | 0.35 | 0.24 | 0.29 | 0.31 | 0.21 | 0.27 | 0.31 | 0.20 |
| CD (P=0.05) | 1.07 | 2.78 | 0.66 | 1.09 | 2.78 | 0.71 | 1.24 | 2.78 | 0.77 | 1.15 | 2.78 | 0.69 | 1.04 | 2.78 | 0.66 |

Note: Figures in the table are mean values and those in parenthesis are arc sine transformed values.

Table 2a. Correlation coefficient (r) of ginger shoot borer, *Conogethes punctiferalis* incidence with abiotic factors during June to December 2018

| Pearson correlation coefficient | Ginger shoot borer incidence | | |
|---------------------------------|--|---|---|
| | 15 th February: (D ₁) | 17 th March: (D ₂) | 16 th April: (D ₃) |
| Maximum temperature (°C) | -0.327 | -0.730 | -0.815 |
| Minimum temperature (°C) | 0.447 | -0.690 | -0.885* |
| Maximum relative humidity (%) | 0.485 | 0.899* | 0.938* |
| Minimum relative humidity (%) | -0.944* | -0.613 | -0.921* |
| Rainfall (mm) | -0.828 | -0.839 | -0.934* |

Table 2b. Correlation coefficient (r) of ginger shoot borer, *Conogethes punctiferalis* incidence with abiotic factors during June to December 2019

| Pearson correlation coefficient | Ginger shoot borer incidence | | |
|---------------------------------|--|---|---|
| | 15 th February: (D ₁) | 17 th March: (D ₂) | 16 th April: (D ₃) |
| Maximum temperature (°C) | -0.454 | -0.763 | -0.818 |
| Minimum temperature (°C) | -0.428 | -0.658 | -0.819 |
| Maximum relative humidity (%) | 0.864 | 0.762 | 0.988** |
| Minimum relative humidity (%) | 0.723 | -0.308 | -0.686 |
| Rainfall (mm) | -0.173 | -0.510 | -0.821 |

of 11.05 larvae per plant of *C. punctiferalis* was observed in first date of planting (D₁).

The findings of the present study are in line with that of Koya (1984), who stated that the percentage of shoots bored by *C. punctiferalis* in ginger was at the minimum of 5% in July and it steadily increased reaching a peak of 14.8% in November. It is also in partial agreement with the work of Jacob (1981), who reported that incidence of *C. punctiferalis* in ginger was highest during September to October. Patel *et al.* (2015) also stated that higher activity of the pest was observed from first week of November to second week of January, with a peak level (20.04) on third week of November.

Influence of weather parameters on ginger shoot borer (*Conogethes punctiferalis*)

The correlation (Table 2a) of *C. punctiferalis* with the abiotic factors for the year 2018 had revealed a non significant negative effect with maximum temperature on all the three planting dates. Correlation of minimum temperature with the incidence of *C. punctiferalis* showed a significant positive effect on D₁, negative non-significant on D₂ whereas significant negative effect on D₃. Correlation of maximum relative humidity (RH) with the incidence of *C. punctiferalis* showed a non-significant,

positive effect on D₁ whereas, significant positive effect on D₂ and D₃. Correlation of minimum relative humidity (RH) with the incidence of *C. punctiferalis* showed a significant negative effect on D₁ and D₃ respectively whereas non significant negative effect on D₂. Correlation of rainfall with the incidence of *C. punctiferalis* showed a non-significant negative effect on D₁ and D₂ whereas significant negative effect on D₃ respectively.

The correlation (Table 2b) of *C. punctiferalis* with the abiotic factors for the year 2019 also revealed a non significant negative effect with maximum temperature on all the planting dates i.e D₁, D₂ and D₃ respectively. Correlation of minimum temperature with the incidence of *C. punctiferalis* showed a non-significant negative effect on D₁, D₂ and. Correlation of maximum relative humidity (RH) with the incidence of *C. punctiferalis* showed a non-significant positive effect on D₁ and D₂ whereas significant positive effect on D₃. Correlation of minimum relative humidity (RH) with the incidence of *C. punctiferalis* showed a non-significant positive effect on D₁ whereas non-significant negative effect on D₂ and D₃ respectively. Correlation of rainfall with the incidence of *C. punctiferalis* showed a non-significant negative effect on all the three planting dates respectively.

The present finding is in line with the work of Goel and Kumar (1990) who have stated that maximum and minimum temperature showed significant positive effect on per cent infestation of capsule by shoot and capsule borer, *C. punctiferalis*. It is also in line with the work of Kasareddy *et al.* (2018) who have mentioned that population of *C. punctiferalis* was significant and positively correlated with relative humidity and rainfall. Rashmi (2014) stated that the incidence of borer showed significant positive correlation with maximum temperature, while the relative humidity and rainfall showed a negative correlation with the incidence of shoot borer. Stanley *et al.* (2009) reported that increasing relative humidity increases damage caused by *C. punctiferalis*. Madhuri (2005) reported that incidence of *C. punctiferalis* showed significant and positive correlation with maximum temperature, whereas relative humidity showed significant and are negatively correlation while rainfall showed non significant and negative correlation which agrees to the present findings.

CONCLUSION

The knowledge on seasonal incidence of pest and their correlation with abiotic factors will help in developing integrated pest management systems and indicating at what stage of the crop the management practices should be taken up to reduce shoot borer infestation which cause heavy losses to cultivators.

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MS Received: 11 February 2022

MS Accepted: 17 April 2022