

Research Article

## Chemical composition and fumigant toxicity of essential oil from *Thymus daenensis* against two stored product pests

Azadeh Jarrahi<sup>1</sup>, Saeid Moharramipour<sup>2\*</sup> and Sohrab Imani<sup>1</sup>

1. Department of Entomology, Faculty of Agriculture, Science and Research Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran.  
2. Department of Entomology, Faculty of Agriculture, Tarbiat Modares University, Tehran, Iran.

**Abstract:** Plant essential oils and their constituents are recognized as proper alternatives to fumigants. *Thymus daenensis* Celak is one of these plants that have medicinal properties and is endemic to Iran. The essential oil was isolated by hydrodistillation from dry leaves using a modified cleverger-type apparatus and the chemical composition of the oil was assessed via GC and GC-MS. Fourteen compounds (100% of the total composition) were identified. Thymol (57.4%), carvacrol (9.8%),  $\beta$ -caryophyllene (6.9%),  $\gamma$ -terpinene (6.7%) and *p*-cymene (6.3%) were found to be the major compounds of the essential oil. The fumigant toxicity of the essential oil was tested against 1-3 days old adults of *Callosobruchus maculatus* (F.) and *Sitophilus granarius* (L.) at  $27 \pm 1$  °C and  $65 \pm 5\%$  R. H. in darkness. The mortality of adults was tested at different concentrations (28.12, 40.62, 53.12 and 65.62  $\mu$ l/l air) and different exposure times. At the highest concentration (65.62  $\mu$ l/l air), *T. daenensis* oil caused 90 and 60% mortality with a 3 h exposure on *C. maculatus* and *S. granarius*, respectively. Based on LC<sub>50</sub> values, *C. maculatus* (4.22  $\mu$ l/l air) was significantly more susceptible than *S. granarius* (6.55  $\mu$ l/l air). These results show the efficacy of *T. daenensis* oil for stored-products protection.

**Keywords:** Fumigant toxicity, Essential oil, *Thymus daenensis*, *Callosobruchus maculatus*, *Sitophilus granarius*

### Introduction

Synthetic insecticides have been considered the most effective means to control stored-product pests (Huang and Subramanyam, 2005) but, these insecticides may involve serious health hazards for mammals (Lamiri *et al.*, 2001). In addition, their undesirable side effects are ozone depletion and environmental pollution (WMO, 1995), toxicity to non-target organisms and pest resistance (Mohan and Fields, 2002). These problems have highlighted the need for

the development of selective insect-control alternatives.

Plant essential oils and their constituents have been well demonstrated against stored-product pests. Especially their main compounds, monoterpenoids, offer promising alternatives to classical fumigants (Papachristos and Stamopoulos, 2003).

Biological activity of essential oils can vary for many reasons. Bioactivity depends on chemical composition and interactions among structural components in the essential oil. Even minor compounds can have a critical function owing to synergism between chemical constituents (Hummelbrunner and Isman, 2001; Lahlou, 2004; Sampson *et al.*, 2005; Angioni *et al.*, 2006; Bakkali *et al.*, 2008).

Handling Editor: Yaghoob Fathipour

\*Corresponding author, e-mail: moharami@modares.ac.ir  
Received: 23 April 2014, Accepted: 9 January 2016  
Published online: 11 April 2016

*Callosobruchus maculatus* is a cosmopolitan pest of stored grain legumes (Fabaceae) particularly of the genus *Vigna* (Cope and Fox, 2003). Indeed, *C. maculatus* infestation on stored legumes may reach up to 50% within 3-4 months (Pascual-Villalobos and Ballesta-Acosta, 2003). Granary weevil *S. granarius*, is an important stored grain pest (Kucerova, et al., 2003). *Sitophilus granarius* reduces amount of available grain to sell and quality of wheat flour too. (Toews et al., 2006).

The plant *Thymus* is one of the most famous genera of Lamiaceae. *Thymus* species are commonly used as herbal tea, condiment, spice and medicinal plants. *T. daenensis* is an endemic species grown in Iran (Gasemi Pirbalouti et al., 2011). Studies concerning the composition of *T. daenensis* essential oil are limited. In the previous investigation, Sajjadi and Khatamsaz (2003) reported that thymol (73%), carvacrol (6.7%) and *p*-cymene (4.6%) are the main constituents of *T. daenensis* Celak. subsp. *Loncifolius* (Celak.) Jalas. oil. Nickavar et al. (2005) reported that the major compounds of the essential oil from aerial parts of *T. daenensis* subsp. *daenensis* were thymol (74.7%), *p*-cymene (6.5%),  $\beta$ -caryophyllene (3.8%) and methyl carvacrol (3.6%).

Recently, several studies have assessed the ability of the *Thymus* essential oils as fumigants against a number of pests. The insecticidal activity of *Thymus persicus* (Ronniger ex Rech. f.) Jalas. has been reported against *Tribolium castaneum* (Herbst) and *Sitophilus oryzae* (L.) (Taghizadeh et al., 2010). *Thymus numidicus* (Poiret) has contact toxicity against *Rhizopertha dominica* (F.) (Saidj et al., 2008). The insecticidal and fumigant activities of *Thymus vulgaris* (L.) have been reported against *Plodia interpunctella* (Hübner) (Passino et al., 2004), *T. castaneum* (Clemente et al., 2003), *Lasioderma serricornis* (F.) (Hori, 2003), *Spodoptera litura* (F.) (Hummelbrunner and Isman, 2001) and *S. oryzae* (Lee et al., 2003). Moreover, *Thymus mandschuricus* (Ronniger) has insecticidal activity against *S. oryzae* (Kim et al., 2003).

Consequently, the objective of this research was to evaluate the insecticidal properties of the

essential oil of *T. daenensis* against adults of *C. maculatus* and *S. granarius* under laboratory conditions.

## Materials and Methods

### Insect cultures

*Callosobruchus maculatus* was reared in 1-liter jars containing cowpea seeds. *S. granarius* was reared in 0.5-liter jars containing whole kernels of wheat, which were covered by a fine mesh cloth for ventilation. The cultures were maintained in the dark in a growth chamber set at  $27 \pm 1$  °C and  $65 \pm 5\%$  R.H. Adult insects, 1-3 days old, were used for the fumigant toxicity tests. All experimental procedures were carried out under the same environmental conditions as the cultures.

### Plant materials

Aerial parts of *T. daenensis* were collected at full flowering stage in May 2009 from the farm of Shahid Fozveh in Isfahan Research Station Center. The plant material was dried on laboratory benches at room temperature (23-24 °C) for 5 days. The dried material was stored at -24 °C until needed and then hydrodistilled to extract its essential oil.

### Fumigant toxicity bioassay

An experiment was designed to assess 50% and 90% lethal doses. Ten adult insects of *C. maculatus* and *S. granarius* were put into 320 ml glass bottles. *C. maculatus* adults were exposed to the essential oil at doses of 2.18, 2.81, 3.43, 4.06, 5 and 6.25  $\mu$ l/l air and *S. granarius* at 5.31, 5.93, 6.56, 7.18 and 7.81  $\mu$ l/l air. Control insects were kept under the same conditions without any essential oil. Each dose was replicated five times. The insects were exposed for 24 h to the essential oil vapor and after 24 h the dead insects were counted. Probit analysis (Finney, 1971) was used to estimate LC<sub>50</sub> and LC<sub>90</sub> values with their fiducial limits by SPSS. 20.0. Samples for which the 95% fiducial limits did not overlap were considered to be significantly different.

To determine the fumigant toxicity of *T. daenensis* oil and the median effective time to cause mortality in 50% of test insects ( $LT_{50}$  values), filter papers (Whatman No.1, cut into 6 cm diameter pieces) were impregnated with an appropriate concentration (28.12 to 65.62  $\mu\text{l/l}$  air) of the oil without using any solvent. The impregnated filter paper was then attached to the undersurface of the screw cap of a 320 ml glass vial. The caps were screwed tightly onto the vials which contained ten adults of each species of insect in separate vials. The combination of each concentration and exposure time (1-10 h) was replicated five times independently. When no leg or antennal movements were observed, insects were considered dead. The probit analysis (Finney, 1971) was computed using SPSS 20.0 software package. The estimates were compared using overlap of the 95% fiducial limits. Non-overlap at the 95% fiducial limits is equivalent to a test for significant differences.

### Extraction and analysis of essential oil

Dried leaves and flowers were subjected to hydrodistillation using a modified Clevenger-type apparatus in order to obtain essential oil. Condition of extraction was: 50 g of leaves and flowers; 600 ml distilled water and 3 h distillation. Anhydrous sodium sulfate was used to remove water after extraction. Extracted oil was stored in a refrigerator at 4°C. GC analysis was carried out on a HP-6890 gas chromatograph equipped with a HP-5 MS (non-polar) capillary column (30m $\times$ 0.32mm; 0.25 $\mu\text{m}$  film thickness). The oven temperature was held at 60°C for 3 min then programmed at 6°C/min to 220°C. Other operating conditions were as follows: carrier gas He, at a flow rate of 1 ml/min; injector temperature 250°C, Mass system, the operating conditions were the same as described above. Mass spectra were taken at 60 eV. Quantitative data were obtained by comparison of their mass spectra and retention indices with those published in the literature (Adams, 1995) and presented in the MS computer library.

## Results

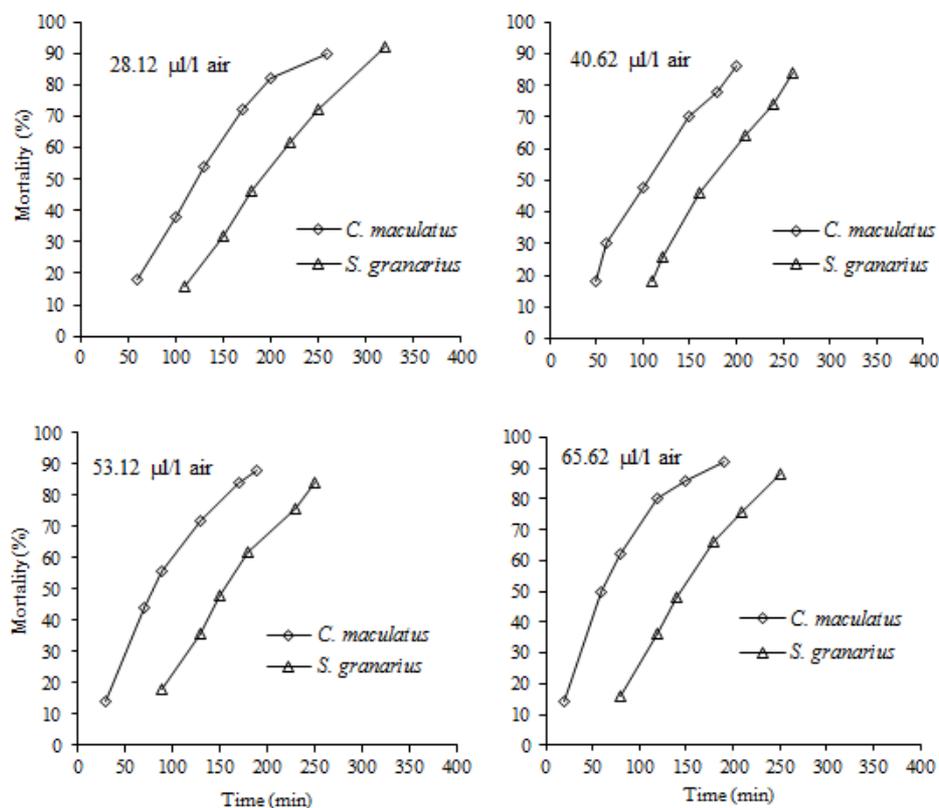
### Fumigant toxicity

In all cases, considerable differences were observed in mortality of insects due to essential oil vapor with different concentrations and times. From the graph in (Fig. 1), it can be seen that, *T. daenensis* oil was relatively more toxic to *C. maculatus* than to *S. granarius*. The lowest concentration (28.12  $\mu\text{l/l}$ ) of the oil yielded 90% mortality of *C. maculatus* after a 4.5 h exposure but mortalities of *S. granarius* at the lowest concentration were 75% after 4.5 h. At 40.62  $\mu\text{l/l}$  air *T. daenensis* oil caused about 55% mortality against *C. maculatus* with a 2 h exposure and 80% mortality after 3 h. At this concentration, 80% mortality was achieved after 4 h for *S. granarius*. The oil at 53.12  $\mu\text{l/l}$  air caused 85% mortality of *C. maculatus* and *S. granarius* with 3 and 4.5 h exposure, respectively. At the highest concentration (65.62  $\mu\text{l/l}$  air), kills of *C. maculatus* reached 90% with a 3 h exposure. By contrast, only about 60% mortality was achieved for *S. granarius* at the same exposure time. On the basis of the  $LT_{50}$ s, *C. maculatus* was killed more quickly than *S. granarius*. For *C. maculatus*,  $LT_{50}$  values ranged from 0.94 h at the highest dose (65.62  $\mu\text{l/l}$  air) to 1.93 h at the lowest dose (28.12  $\mu\text{l/l}$  air). Whereas for *S. granarius*,  $LT_{50}$  values ranged from 4.30 h at the highest dose to 4.93 h at the lowest dose (Table 2).

Probit analysis showed that *C. maculatus* was more susceptible ( $LC_{50} = 4.22$   $\mu\text{l/l}$  air) to *T. daenensis* oil than *S. granarius* ( $LC_{50} = 6.55$   $\mu\text{l/l}$  air). The corresponding  $LC_{90}$  were 8.21 and 8.73  $\mu\text{l/l}$  air, respectively (Table 1).

### Yield and chemical constituents of the essential oil

*Thymus daenensis* oil yield was  $2.3 \pm 0.13$  % v/w, as calculated on a dry weight basis. The chemical constituents of *T. daenensis* essential oil, the retention indices and the percentage of the individual components are summarized in (Table 3). Fourteen components were identified of which Thymol (57.35%) and carvacrol (9.75%) were the major constituents of the oil.



**Figure 1** Percentage mortality of *Callosobruchus maculatus* and *Sitophilus granarius* exposed to essential oil from *Thymus daenensis* for various periods.

**Table 1** LC<sub>50</sub> and LC<sub>90</sub> values of *Thymus daenensis* essential oil to *Callosobruchus maculatus* and *Sitophilus granarius*.

Insect species	LC <sub>50</sub> (µl/l air) <sup>1</sup>	LC <sub>90</sub> (µl/l air)	Slope ± SE	df	Chi-square (χ <sup>2</sup> )	P-Value
<i>C. maculatus</i>	4.22 (3.90 - 4.63)	8.21 (6.95 - 10.72)	4.44 ± 0.56	4	2.68	0.612
<i>S. granarius</i>	6.55 (6.30 - 6.81)	8.73 (8.11 - 9.90)	10.27 ± 1.50	3	1.07	0.783

<sup>1</sup>. 95% lower and upper fiducial limits are shown in parenthesis.

**Table 2** LT<sub>50</sub>s of *Thymus daenensis* essential oil against *Callosobruchus macolatus* and *Sitophilus granarius*.

Insect species	Concentration (µl/l air)	LT <sub>50</sub> (h) <sup>1</sup>	Slope ± SE	Chi-square (χ <sup>2</sup> ) df = 4
<i>C. maculatus</i>	28.12	1.93 (1.71 - 2.14)	3.55 ± 0.41	0.71
	40.62	1.61 (1.42 - 1.82)	3.02 ± 0.35	1.05
	53.12	1.28 (1.09 - 1.46)	2.79 ± 0.32	0.37
	65.62	0.94 (0.78 - 1.10)	2.52 ± 0.28	0.49
<i>S. granarius</i>	28.12	3.07 (2.84 - 3.30)	4.93 ± 0.58	1.4
	40.62	2.82 (2.60 - 3.04)	4.66 ± 0.56	0.77
	53.12	2.54 (2.32 - 2.76)	4.25 ± 0.55	0.41
	65.62	2.36 (2.15 - 2.56)	4.30 ± 0.52	0.53

<sup>1</sup> 95% lower and upper fiducial limits are shown in parenthesis.

**Table 3** Chemical constituents of the essential oil from *Thymus daenensis*.

Compounds	Retention Index	%Composition <sup>1</sup>
Myrcene	1150	0.9
$\alpha$ -terpinene	1180	1.2
<i>p</i> -cymene	1188	6.3
1,8-Cineole	1196	0.6
$\gamma$ -terpinene	1222	6.7
Linalool L	1258	1.5
1-borneol	1339	2.1
Terpinene-4-ol	1347	0.7
<b>Thymol</b>	<b>1452</b>	<b>57.4</b>
<b>Carvacrol</b>	<b>1460</b>	<b>9.8</b>
$\beta$ -caryophyllene	1600	6.9
$\beta$ -bisabolene	1668	1.6
$\alpha$ -bisabolene	1698	2.4
Caryophyllene oxide	1765	2.1

<sup>1</sup>. Major constituents are shown in bold.

## Discussion

In regard to the previous studies on the essential oil composition of *T. daenensis*, there are some qualitative and quantitative differences between the present work and those of the earlier studies. The major component of *T. daenensis* essential oil in our research was same as previous works but the amount of thymol in this study was lower than that found in the other works (Sajjadi and Khatamsaz, 2003; Nickavar et al., 2005). The differences between this analysis and other works can be related to the time and place of the plant harvested that might influence the chemical composition of the plant essential oil.

There have been numerous research studies on plant products as fumigants against insect pests of stored products (Rajendran and Sriranjini, 2008). Previous studies have shown that the toxicity of plant essential oils against stored product pests is related to the main components of EOs (Isman et al., 2001; Lee et al., 2003). The main constituents of many plant essential oils are monoterpenoids. They are typically volatile and rather lipophilic compounds, which can rapidly penetrate into

insects (Lee et al., 2002). 1,8-cineole, carvacrol, eugenol, linalool and thymol are known compounds to show effects against various insect species (Koul et al., 2008).

Thymol, a monoterpenoid is the major component in *T. daenensis* essential oil. There are numerous reports on insecticidal activity of thymol. Erler (2005), reported the fumigant activity of thymol against adults and eggs of *Tribolium confusum* (Jacquelin Du Val.), and larvae and eggs of *Ephestia kuehniella* (Zeller.) Carvacrol and thymol, the major components of oregano and savory, were highly effective against *P. interpunctella* and *E. kuehniella* (Ayvaz et al., 2010). Moreover, the essential oil of *Origanum glandulosum* (Lamiaceae) showed toxicity against *R. dominica*. The main components of this oil were thymol, carvacrol, *p*-cymene and  $\gamma$ -terpinene (khalfi et al., 2008). Rozman et al. (2006) reported that *S. granarius* showed very high susceptibility to thymol and carvacrol. The major constituent of *Ocimum gratissimum* essential oil (Lamiaceae) was thymol that had insecticidal effect on *Sitophilus zeamais* (Motsch.) (Jirovetz et al., 2005). Thymol showed fumigant toxicity against larvae and adults of *T. castaneum* (Mondal and Khalequzzaman, 2010). Rozman et al. (2007) reported that thymol was highly effective against *S. oryzae*. Therefore, the toxic effects of *T. daenensis* oil could especially be attributed to thymol and carvacrol.

The results of this study suggest that essential oil of *T. daenensis* or its major constituents could be used as alternatives to develop less hazardous treatment systems to protect stored product from pests.

In our study, essential oil of *T. daenensis* caused rapid knockdown, hyperactivity, convulsion, paralysis and death of insects. These effects show that, this essential oil could resemble traditional fumigants. The high activity of this essential oil renders it as a potential substitute for chemical insecticides in stored-product control programs and could be used as a component of the integrated pest management if the cost-effective commercial problems can be solved. However, there is a need for more elaborate studies on the essential oil against other stored-product pests, and against all

life stages of the insects, particularly in the presence of the commodity load to establish its efficacy as a fumigant. There is a global interest by agro-chemical companies in developing plant-based pesticides. However, further studies are necessary to develop formulations to improve their efficacy and stability.

## References

- Adams, R. P. 1995. Identification of Essential Oil Components by Gas Chromato-graphy/Mass Spectroscopy. Allured Publishing Corporation, Carol Stream, Illinois.
- Angioni, A., Barra, A., Coroneo, V., Dessi, S. and Cabras, P. 2006. Chemical composition, seasonal variability and antifungal activity of *Lavandula stoechas* L. ssp. *stoechas* essential oils from stem/leaves and flowers. Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry, 54: 4364-4370.
- Ayvaz, A., Sagdic, O., Karaborklu, S. and Ozturk, I. 2010. Insecticidal activity of the essential oils from different plants against three stored-product insects. Journal of Insect Science. 10: 21 Available on: <http://www.insectscience.org/10.21/i1536-2442-10-21.pdf>. (accessed August 23, 2011).
- Bakkali, F., Averbeck, S., Averbeck, D. and Idaomar, M. 2008. Biological effects of essential oils – a review. Food and Chemical Toxicology, 46: 446-475.
- Clemente, S., Mareggiani, G., Broussalis, A., Martino, V. and Ferraro, G. 2003. Insecticidal effects of Lamiaceae species against stored products insects. Boletin de Sanidad Vegetal Plagas, 29: 1-8.
- Cope, J. M. and Fox, C. W. 2003. Oviposition decision in the seed beetle *Callosobruchus maculatus* (Coleoptera: Bruchidae): effects of seed size on super parasitism. Journal of Stored Products Research, 39: 355-365.
- Erler, F. 2005. Fumigant activity of six monoterpenoids from aromatic plants in Turkey against the two stored-product pests confused flour beetle, *Tribolium confusum*, and mediterranean flour moth, *Ephestia kuehniella*. Journal of Plant Diseases and Protection, 112: 602-611.
- Finney, D. J. 1971. Probit Analysis, 3rd edn. Cambridge University Press, London
- Ghasemi Pirbalouti, A., Karimi, A., Yousefi, M., Enteshari, S. and Golparvar, A. R. 2011. Diversity of *Thymus daenensis* Celak in central and west of Iran. Journal of Medicinal Plants Research. 5: 319-323.
- Hori, M. 2003. Repellency of essential oils against the Cigarette Beetle, *Lasioderma serricorne* (Fabricius) (Coleoptera: Anobiidae). Applied Entomology and Zoology, 38: 467-473.
- Huang, F. and Subramanyam, B. 2005. Management of five stored-product insects in wheat with pirimiphos-methyl and pirimiphos-methyl plus synergized pyrethrins. Pest Management Science, 61: 356-362.
- Hummelbrunner, L. and Isman, M. 2001. Acute, sublethal, antifeedant, and synergistic effects of monoterpenoid essential oil compounds on the tobacco cutworm, *Spodoptera litura* (Lep., Noctuidae). Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry, 49: 715-720.
- Isman, M. B., Wan, A. J. and Passreiter, C. M. 2001. Insecticidal activity of essential oils to the tobacco cutworm, *Spodoptera litura*. Fitoterapia, 72: 65-68.
- Jirovetz, L., Buchbauer, G., Ngassoum, M. B., Ngamo, L. T. and Adjoudji, O. 2005. Combined investigation of the chemical composition of essential oils of *Ocimum gratissimum* and *Xylopia aethiopica* from Cameroon and their insecticidal activities against stored maize pest *Sitophilus zeamais*. Ernährung, 29: 55-60.
- Khalfi, O., Sahraoul, N., Bentahar, F. and Boutekedjiret, C. 2008. Chemical composition and insecticidal properties of *Origanum glandulosum* (Desf) essential oil from Algeria. Journal of the Science of Food and Agriculture, 89: 1562-1566.
- Kim, S. I., Roh, J. Y., Kim, D. H., Lee, H. S. and Ahn, Y. J. 2003. Insecticidal activities of aromatic plant extracts and essential oils against *Sitophilus oryzae* and *Callosobruchus chinensis*. Journal of Stored Products Research, 39: 293-303.
- Kucerova, Z., Aulicky, R. and Stejskal, V. 2003. Accumulation of pest-arthropods in

- grain residues found in an empty store. *Journal of Plant Diseases and Protection*, 110: 499-504.
- Lahlou, M. 2004. Methods to study the phytochemistry and bioactivity of essential oils. *Phytotherapy Research*, 18: 435-448.
- Lamiri, A., Lhaloui, S., Benjilali, B. and Berrada, M. 2001. Insecticidal effects of essential oils against Hessian fly, *Mayetiola destructor* (Say). *Field Crops Research*, 71: 9-15.
- Lee, B. H., Lee, S. E., Annis, P. C., Pratt, S. J., Park, B. S. and Tumaalii, F. 2002. Fumigant toxicity of essential oils and monoterpenes against the red flour beetle, *Tribolium castaneum* Herbst. *Journal of Asia-Pacific Entomology*, 5: 237-240.
- Lee, S., Petreson, C. J. and Coats, J. R. 2003. Fumigation toxicity of monoterpenoids to several stored product insects. *Journal of Stored Products Research*, 39: 77-85.
- Mohan, S. and Fields, P. G. 2002. A simple technique to assess compounds that are repellents or attractive to stored product insects. *Journal of Stored Products Research*, 33: 289-298.
- Mondal, M. and Khalequzzaman, M. 2010. Toxicity of naturally occurring compounds of plant essential oil against *Tribolium castaneum* (Herbst). *Journal of Biological Sciences*, 10: 10-17.
- Nickavar, B., Mojab, F. and Dolat-Abadi, R. 2005. Analysis of the essential oils of two *Thymus* species from Iran. *Food Chemistry*, 90: 609-611.
- Papachristos, D. P. and Stamopoulos, D. C. 2003. Selection of *Acanthoscelides obtectus* (Say) for resistance to Lavender essential oil vapour. *Journal of Stored Products Research*, 39: 433-441.
- Pascual-Villalobos, M. J. and Ballesta-Acosta, M. C. 2003. Chemical variation in an *Ocimum basilicum* Germplasm collection and activity of the essential oils on *Callosobruchus maculatus*. *Biochemical Systematics and Ecology*, 31: 673-679.
- Passino, G. S., Bazzoni, E. and Moretti, M. D. L. 2004. Microencapsulated essential oils active against Indian meal moth. *Boletín de Sanidad Vegetal Plagas*, 30: 125-132.
- Rajendran, S. and Sriranjini, V. 2008. Plant products as fumigants for stored-product insect control. *Journal of Stored Products Research*, 44: 126-135.
- Rozman, V., Kalinovic, I. and Korunic, Z. 2007. Toxicity of naturally occurring compounds of Lamiaceae and Lauraceae to three stored product insect. *Journal of Stored Products Research*, 43: 349-355.
- Rozman, V., Kalinovic, I. and Liska, A. 2006. Insecticidal activity of some aromatic plants from Croatia against granary weevil (*Sitophilus granarius* L.) on stored wheat. *Cereal Research Communications*, 34: 705-708.
- Saidj, F., Rezzoug, S. A., Bentahar, F. and Boutekedjirt, C. 2008. Chemical composition and insecticidal properties of *Thymus numidicus* (Poiret) essential oil from Algeria. *Journal of Essential Oil Bearing Plants*, 11: 397-405.
- Sajjadi, S. E., and Khatamsaz, M. 2003. Composition of the essential oil of *Thymus daenensis* Celak. ssp *loncifolius* (Celak.) Jalas. *Journal of Essential Oil Research*, 15: 34-35.
- Sampson, B., Tabanca, N., Kirimer, N., Demirci, B., Can Baser, K., Khan, I., Spiers, J. and Wedge, D. 2005. Insecticidal activity of 23 essential oils and their major compounds against adult *Lipaphis pseudobrassicae* (Davis) (Aphididae: Homoptera). *Pest Management Science*, 61: 1122-1128.
- Taghizadeh, A., Moharrampour, S. and Meshkatalasadat, M. H. 2010. Insecticidal properties of *Thymus persicus* essential oil against *Tribolium castaneum* and *Sitophilus oryzae*. *Journal of Pest Science*, 83: 3-8.
- Toews, M. D., Pearson, T. C. and Campbell, J. F. 2006. Imaging and automated detection of *Sitophilus oryzae* (Coleoptera: Curculionidae) pupae in hard red winter wheat. *Journal of Economic Entomology*, 99: 583-591.
- WMO, 1995. Scientific assessment of ozone depletion: World Meteorological Organization (WMO) global ozone research and monitoring project. Report No. 37, WMO, Geneva, Switzerland.

## ترکیب شیمیایی و سمیت تنفسی اسانس آویشن دناپی *Thymus daenensis* روی دو گونه آفت انباری

آزاده جراحی<sup>۱</sup>، سعید محرمی پور<sup>۲\*</sup> و سهراب ایمانی<sup>۱</sup>

۱- دانشگاه آزاد اسلامی، واحد علوم و تحقیقات، دانشکده کشاورزی، گروه حشره‌شناسی کشاورزی، تهران، ایران.

۲- دانشگاه تربیت مدرس، دانشکده کشاورزی، گروه حشره‌شناسی کشاورزی، تهران، ایران.

\* پست الکترونیکی نویسنده مسئول مکاتبه: moharami@modares.ac.ir

دریافت: ۳ اردیبهشت ۱۳۹۳؛ پذیرش: ۱۹ دی ۱۳۹۴

**چکیده:** اسانس‌های گیاهی و اجزای تشکیل‌دهنده آن‌ها به‌عنوان ترکیبات جایگزین برای آفت‌کش‌های تدخینی محسوب می‌شوند. آویشن دناپی *Thymus daenensis* Celak. یکی از گیاهان دارویی و بومی ایران می‌باشد. اسانس برگ و گل گیاه آویشن دناپی با استفاده از دستگاه کلونجر و به روش تقطیر با آب استخراج شد و ترکیبات آن با استفاده از دستگاه GC-MS مورد شناسایی قرار گرفت. ۱۴ ترکیب در اسانس شناسایی شد. تیمول (۵۷/۴٪)، کارواکرول (۹/۸٪)، بتا-کاروفیلین (۶/۹٪)، آلفا-ترپینن (۶/۷٪) و پی-سایمن (۶/۳٪) به‌عنوان ترکیبات اصلی در اسانس بودند. سمیت تنفسی اسانس روی حشرات بالغ یک تا ۳ روزه سوسک چهار نقطه‌ای *Callosobruchus maculatus* (F.) و شپشه گندم *Sitophilus granarius* (L.) در دمای  $27 \pm 1$  درجه سلسیوس، رطوبت نسبی  $65 \pm 5$  درصد و در تاریکی انجام گرفت. مرگ‌ومیر حشرات بالغ در غلظت‌ها (۲۸/۱۲، ۴۰/۶۲، ۵۳/۱۲ و ۶۵/۶۲ میکرولیتر بر لیتر هوا) و زمان‌های مختلف مطالعه شد. درصد مرگ‌ومیر سوسک چهار نقطه‌ای حبوبات و شپشه گندم در بالاترین غلظت (۶۵/۶۲ میکرولیتر بر لیتر هوا) به ترتیب ۹۰ و ۶۰ درصد در طول ۳ ساعت به‌دست آمد. براساس مقادیر  $LC_{50}$ ، سوسک چهار نقطه‌ای حبوبات ( $4/22 \mu\text{l/lair}$ ) نسبت به شپشه گندم ( $6/55 \mu\text{l/lair}$ ) به‌طور معنی‌داری حساس‌تر است. نتایج حاکی از کارایی اسانس آویشن دناپی در حفاظت از محصولات انباری می‌باشد.

**واژگان کلیدی:** سمیت تنفسی، اسانس، *Sitophilus granarius*، *Callosobruchus maculatus*، *Thymus daenensis*