Influence of different host plant cultivars on nutritional indices of *Plutella xylostella* (Lepidoptera: Plutellidae)

Roja Kianpour¹, Yaghoub Fathipour¹*, Javad Karimzadeh² and Vahid Hosseininaveh³

1. Department of Entomology, Faculty of Agriculture, Tarbiat Modares University, P. O. Box: 14115-336, Tehran, Iran.
2. Isfahan Research Centre for Agriculture and Natural Resources, Isfahan, Iran.
3. Department of Plant Protection, College of Agriculture and Natural Resources, University of Tehran, Karaj, Iran.

**Abstract:** The diamondback moth, *Plutella xylostella* (L.) is a serious and economically important pest of cruciferous crops worldwide. The nutritional indices of this pest on four host plants including two canola (SLM046 and RGS003) and two cabbage cultivars (Green-Cornet and Glob-Master) were determined under laboratory conditions (25 ± 0.5 °C, 65 ± 5% RH and 16: 8 L: D h). The highest relative consumption rate (RCR) and relative growth rate (RGR) were recorded on RGS003 (95.68 ± 14.52 mg/mg/day) and SLM046 (0.382 ± 0.041 mg/mg/day), respectively. The efficiency of the conversion of ingested food (ECI) and efficiency of conversion of digested food (ECD) were significantly higher on SLM046 (2.298 ± 0.646 and 2.471 ± 0.719%, respectively). However, there was no significant difference among cultivars regarding approximate digestibility (AD) index. The highest feeding performance of the larvae of *P. xylostella* was found on SLM046. The nutritional indices are appropriate tools in host plant resistance evaluation and they also could provide profound understanding of the behavioral and physiological bases of insect-host plant interactions.

**Keywords:** nutritional indices, canola, cabbage, *Plutella xylostella*

**Introduction**

The diamondback moth, *Plutella xylostella* (L.) (Lepidoptera: Plutellidae) is the most important pest of Brassicaceae crops in the world. Importance of *P. xylostella* is reflected in (i) being the most widely distributed of all the Lepidoptera (Talekar and Shelton, 1993), (ii) its high reproductive potential (over 20 generations per year in tropics), (iii) lack or disruption of its natural enemies (Hui et al., 2010) and (iv) its genetic elasticity facilitating rapid development of resistance to chemical insecticides (Sayyed et al., 2004; Sarfraz et al., 2007; Ahmad et al., 2012). Insecticide application is the primary method of control of *P. xylostella*, but high tolerance to most of insecticides and associated environmental problems may result in outbreaks of the pest by destruction of its natural enemies (Ahmad et al., 2012). These drawbacks have increased interest in other control methods such as biological control and resistant cultivars of host plants. Therefore, the mentioned methods are useful and desirable tools in most pest management programs because they are effective and non-toxic to natural enemies, human and the environment (Haseeb et al., 2004; Xu et al., 2004; Fathipour and Sedaratian, 2013).

Study of biological, physiological and ecological characteristics of insect pests on different host plants is a way to recognize the host plant resistance to these herbivores (Sarfraz et al., 2007). The role of quality of herbivores' food in insect-plant relationship has been determined in some studies (David and Gardiner, 1962; Sheiker...
et al., 2001; Xue et al., 2010). The rates of food ingestion, growth and utilization efficiency are important components of herbivores' performance. From a nutritional point of view, utilization efficiency reflects the quality of food consumed (Naseri et al., 2010; Baghery et al., 2013).

Few studies are available regarding the nutritional indices of *P. xylostella*. Some of these studies have presented the effects of chinaberry extract (Chen et al., 1996), antifeedants (Perera et al., 2000) and neem-based insecticides (Ahmad et al., 2012) on these indices. Chen et al. (1996) showed that the food consumption was reduced at high concentrations (2 and 4%) of chinaberry fruit extract. Also, some antifeedants significantly decreased the food consumption of *P. xylostella* larvae (Perera et al., 2000. Ahmad et al. (2012) suggested that high concentrations (15 and 20 ppm) of Neemazal, one of the neem-based insecticides, significantly affected the nutritional indices of the larvae of *P. xylostella* by reducing consumption and utilization rate of available food.

Growth, development and reproduction of insects strongly depend on the quality and quantity of food consumed (Scriber and Slansky, 1981). This information could help to assess the crop loss properly and design a suitable integrated pest management (IPM) program to keep the population of a herbivorous pest below an economically important level. Determining the nutritional indices of an insect on a particular host is a tool for evaluating host plant resistance mechanisms that could improve pest management programs. In this study, the effects of different cultivars of host plants on the nutritional indices of *P. xylostella* were studied.

**Materials and Methods**

**Insect and plants**

Seeds of four different cultivars of two host plants including canola, *Brassica napus* L. (SLM046, RGS003) and cabbage, *Brassica oleracea* var. capitata (Green-Cornet, Glob-Master) were obtained from the Seed and Plant Improvement Institute (Karaj, Iran). These seeds were individually planted in the greenhouse of Tarbiat Modares University in plastic pots, without any fertilizers and pesticides. The leaves of cruciferous cultivars were used for experiments when the plants were 4 weeks old. The original population of *P. xylostella* was collected from the cabbage fields of University of Tehran (Karaj, Iran), during September 2010. The collected specimens were maintained in a growth chamber at 25 ± 0.5 °C, 65 ± 5% RH and 16: 8 h (L:D). The F2 generation of *P. xylostella* was used in all experiments.

**Feeding assays**

Newly molted fourth instar larvae of *P. xylostella* were used to measure their nutritional indices on different host plants tested. The larvae were individually transferred into plastic containers (diameter: 10 cm, depth: 1.5 cm) with a hole on its top that was covered by fine mesh net for ventilation. The experiment was started with 20 replications per cultivar. Every 8 hours, the weights of the fourth instar larvae, food given, unconsumed food and feces produced were recorded until the pupal stage. To calculate the dry weight of the larvae, feces and leaves of each cultivar, extra specimens (10 specimens for each treatment) were weighed, oven-dried (until completely dried at 60 °C), and then re-weighed to establish a percentage of their dry weight. The nutritional indices were calculated based on the dry weights using the formulae presented in Waldbauer (1968) (Table 1).

**Statistical analysis**

Normal distribution of the data obtained from feeding assays was tested by Kolmogrov-Smirnov test. The data for the effects of different cultivars of cruciferous plants (set as completely randomized design) on nutritional indices were subjected to one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) to determine the similarities or significant differences. Statistical differences among means were evaluated using Tukey test at α = 0.05.

**Results**

Significant differences among host plants for larval weight, food consumed and feces produced by the fourth instar larvae of *P. xylostella* are presented in Table 2. The highest and lowest values of larval weight were on Green-Cornet (0.980 mg) and...
Glob-Master (0.110 mg), respectively (F = 107.39; df = 3, 60; P < 0.001). Food consumed by the fourth instars were highest on Green-Cornet (48.08 mg) and lowest on Glob-Master (21.52 mg) (F = 5.37; df = 3, 60; P < 0.03). The amounts of feces produced ranged from 0.522 (RGS003) to 1.184 mg (SLM046) (F = 3.39; df = 3, 60; P < 0.05).

Different host plants affected the relative growth rate (RGR) of the larvae of *P. xylostella* (Table 3). The lowest and highest RGR values belonged to the larvae reared on Green-Cornet and SLM046, respectively (F = 11.62; df = 3, 59; P < 0.01). The data on the effects of different host plants on the relative consumption rate (RCR) are given in Table 3. The RCR was significantly different among cultivars tested (F = 13.57; df = 3, 59; P < 0.01) and its value ranged from 95.68 mg/mg/day on RGS003 to 21.74 mg/mg/day on Green-Cornet. The efficiency of conversion of digested food (ECD) as the function of different cultivars of cruciferous plants is summarized in Table 3. Among all of the cultivars tested, the ECD was not significantly different except on SLM046 (F = 4.67; df = 3, 59; P < 0.01). The effects of different cruciferous cultivars on the conversion of ingested food efficiency (ECI) are indicated in Table 3. The highest value of ECI was related to the larvae reared on SLM046 and it was significantly different from other cultivars tested (F = 4.93; df = 3, 59; P < 0.01). As shown in Table 3, the fourth larval instar had no significant difference regarding approximate digestibility (AD) on different cultivars (F = 2.28; df = 3, 59; P > 0.05).

### Table 1

The formulae of the nutritional indices calculated for *Plutella xylostella* (Waldbauer, 1968).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Nutritional index</th>
<th>Formula</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RCR</td>
<td>Relative consumption rate</td>
<td>E/(A × T)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RGR</td>
<td>Relative growth rate</td>
<td>P/(A × T)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AD</td>
<td>Approximate digestibility</td>
<td>[(E-F)/E] × 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECI</td>
<td>Efficiency of conversion of ingested food</td>
<td>(P/E) × 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECD</td>
<td>Efficiency of conversion of digested food</td>
<td>[P/(E-F)] × 100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

P = dry weight gain (mg), A = initial and final mean dry weights of the larvae during feeding period (mg), E = dry weight of food ingested (mg), T = duration of feeding period (days), F = the dry weight of feces produced (mg).

### Table 2

Mean (+SE) larval weight of *Plutella xylostella*, food consumed and feces produced by fourth instar larvae on different cultivars.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cultivars</th>
<th>Larval weight (mg)</th>
<th>Food consumed (mg)</th>
<th>Feces produced (mg)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SLM046</td>
<td>0.786 ± 0.049b</td>
<td>35.23 ± 2.730ab</td>
<td>1.184 ± 0.207a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RGS003</td>
<td>0.179 ± 0.009c</td>
<td>30.51 ± 4.061ab</td>
<td>0.522 ± 0.086b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green-Cornet</td>
<td>0.980 ± 0.058a</td>
<td>48.08 ± 4.552a</td>
<td>0.928 ± 0.194ab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glob-Master</td>
<td>0.110 ± 0.005c</td>
<td>21.52 ± 3.875b</td>
<td>0.713 ± 0.096ab</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Means followed by the same letter within the same column are not significantly different (α = 0.05, Tukey).

### Table 3

Nutritional indices (mean ± SE) of fourth instar larvae of *Plutella xylostella* on different cultivars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cultivars</th>
<th>RCR (mg/mg/day)</th>
<th>RGR (mg/mg/day)</th>
<th>ECD (%)</th>
<th>ECI (%)</th>
<th>AD (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SLM046</td>
<td>28.838 ± 2.325b</td>
<td>0.382 ± 0.0412a</td>
<td>2.471 ± 0.719a</td>
<td>2.298 ± 0.646a</td>
<td>95.867 ± 0.715a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RGS003</td>
<td>95.685 ± 14.521a</td>
<td>0.335 ± 0.025a</td>
<td>0.563 ± 0.111b</td>
<td>0.539 ± 0.103b</td>
<td>97.557 ± 0.618a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green-Cornet</td>
<td>21.743 ± 2.379b</td>
<td>0.139 ± 0.016b</td>
<td>0.808 ± 0.166b</td>
<td>0.782 ± 0.152b</td>
<td>97.866 ± 0.549a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glob-Master</td>
<td>93.099 ± 15.749a</td>
<td>0.216 ± 0.027ab</td>
<td>0.387 ± 0.109b</td>
<td>0.356 ± 0.093b</td>
<td>95.321 ± 1.377a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Means followed by the same letters in the same columns are not significantly different (α = 0.05, Tukey). AD = approximate digestibility, ECI = efficiency of conversion of ingested food, ECD = efficiency of conversion of digested food, RCR = relative consumption rate, RGR = relative growth rate.
Discussion

Resistant cultivars are recognized as a key factor in IPM programs (Endo et al., 2007; Fathipour and Sedaratian, 2013). The quality and quantity of food consumed by a pest can affect its biological and physiological parameters (Nation 2000; Golizadeh et al., 2009). Recent demographic studies suggested SLM046 and Green-Cornet as susceptible cultivars and RGS003 and Glob-Master as resistant cultivars to *P. xylostella* (Soufbaf et al., 2010; Kianpour et al., 2013). The larvae of *P. xylostella* fed on the susceptible cultivars (SLM046 and Green-Cornet) had lower RCR values than those fed on the resistant ones (RGS003 and Glob-Master). The larvae fed on SLM046 and Green-Cornet had more weight with lower amount of food consumed. On the other hand, the larvae fed on RGS003 and Glob-Master consumed more food to reach suitable weight because these host plants may have not good quality or the values of nutritional elements were not enough (Slansky and Scriber, 1982). The highest RGR on SLM046 showed its high quality and suitability as a host plant for the larvae of *P. xylostella*.

More than 95% of amount of total food consumed by the fourth instar larvae of *P. xylostella* was digested. It might be linked to high ability of digestive enzymes of the larvae to digest food consumed. It seems that *P. xylostella* has a good conformity with the range of host plants and high ability to digest eaten food. On the other hand, about 2% of food eaten was converted to biomass on susceptible cultivar (SLM046). Indeed, the high amount of AD could be explained in two ways: (i) increase in RGR due to energy of digested food or (ii) repelling most of eaten food as feces. The data showed that the second explanation is more acceptable, showing that a great percentage of eaten food was converted into energy (Koul et al., 2004; Baghery et al., 2013).

Analysis of the nutritional indices can lead to understand the behavioral and physiological bases of insect-plant interactions (Lazarevic and Peric-Mataruga, 2003). Lower fitness of *P. xylostella* on some cultivars may depend on presence of some secondary phytochemicals in the cruciferous plants, e.g. glucosinolate (GS), or may depend on the absence of some primary nutrients such as nitrogen, which is necessary for growth and development of insect herbivores (Gols et al., 2008; Soufbaf et al., 2012). Some studies showed that high level of glucosinolates is the main factor that reduces the performance of *P. xylostella* (Li et al., 2000; Gols et al., 2008; Soufbaf et al., 2012). On the other hand, Soufbaf et al., (2012) reported that *P. xylostella* developed poorly on the resistant cultivar of canola, which has lower value of nitrogen in its leaf tissues.

In conclusion, this study revealed that among different measures to be applied for evaluating host plants resistance in IPM programs, the nutritional indices could have an important place and they might be used in combination with other methods for getting more reliable results. This conclusion has been supported by comparing the results of the nutritional indices obtained in this study with the life table parameters and digestive enzymes of *P. xylostella* (unpublished data) in which in most cases they were in conformity with one another.

References


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تأثیر میزان‌های مختلف گیاهی روی شاخ‌های تغذیه‌ای شب‌پره پشت‌المامی

*Plutella xylostella* (Lepidoptera: Plutellidae)

روجایان: یعقوب فتحی‌پور ۳، جواد کربزاده اصفهانی ۴ و وحید حسینی ۳

کلیه‌های تغذیه‌ای روی شب‌پره پشت‌المامی *Plutella xylostella* (Lepidoptera: Plutellidae)

درجه: ۲۵ مهر ۱۳۹۲ گز دوشیزه ۸ مهر ۱۳۹۲

چکیده: شب‌پره پشت‌المامی *Plutella xylostella* L. یکی از آفات مخرب محصولات خانواده کلمیان در که ان است. در این مطالعه، شاخ‌های تغذیه‌ای لاروها شب‌پره پشت‌المامی روی دو میزان گیاهی کلزا (ارقام RGS003 و سیم پیچ (ارقام SLM046) در دمای ۵/۰ ± ۲/۵ درجه سانتی‌گراد و رطوبت نسبی ۶۵ ± ۵ درصد و دوره نوری ۱۶ ساعت روشتابی و ۸ ساعت تاریک مورد مطالعه قرار گرفته. بیشترین میزان نرخ مصرف نسبی (RGR) و نرخ رشد نسبی (RCR) لاروها سن چهارم شب پشت‌المامی روی RGS003 به میزان ۱۴/۰ ± ۱/۵ و SLM046 به میزان ۲/۶ ± ۲/۰ (میلی‌گرمی/میلی‌گرم/روز) به‌دست آمد. بلافاصله میزان کاراپی تبدیل غذای خورده شده (ECI) و کاراپی تبدیل غذای هضم شده (ECD) به ترتیب ۱/۶ ± ۱/۵ درصد مشاهده گردید. میزان شاخ‌های تغذیه‌ای هضم‌شونده (AD) تفاوت معنی‌داری روی ارقام مختلف کلزا و کل میزان نداشت. این نتایج نشان داد که لاروها شب‌پره پشت‌المامی کلزا تغذیه‌ای بهتری را روی ارقام SLM046 دارند. تجزیه و تحلیل شاخ‌های تغذیه‌ای می‌تواند در مراحل مختلف روابط بین حشرات-گیاه میزبان مؤثر باشد.

واژگان کلیدی: شاخ‌های تغذیه، کلزا