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## **SIDE EFFECTS OF AZOXYSTROBIN AND TEBUCONAZOLE FUNGICIDES ON COTTON LEAF WORM SPODOPTERA LITTORALIS (LEPIDOPTERA: NOCTUIDAE) UNDER LABORATORY CONDITIONS**

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## SIDE EFFECTS OF AZOXYSTROBIN AND TEBUCONAZOLE FUNGICIDES ON COTTON LEAF WORM *SPODOPTERA LITTORALIS* (LEPIDOPTERA: NOCTUIDAE) UNDER LABORATORY CONDITIONS.

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### ABSTRACT

The side effects of azoxystrobin (Amistar, 25% SC) and tebuconazole (Toledo 43% SC) fungicides on some biological aspects of Egyptian cotton leaf worm (ECLW) (*Spodoptera littoralis*, Boisduval) were investigated in comparison with the untreated control under laboratory conditions. The fourth instar larvae were fed for 24 hrs on castor bean leaves (*Ricinus communis* L.) treated with different concentrations of the tested compounds. Food consumption was measured regularly throughout the feeding tests until pupation. The results clearly indicated that the two fungicides reduced the weight consumed leaves larva<sup>-1</sup> and decreased the feeding ratio. The azoxystrobin fungicide was more effective than tebuconazole especially at higher concentrations. Both compounds reduced larval weight and increased larval mortality and larval durations (days). Furthermore, reduced pupation % and adult emergence, and increased pupal durations. These compounds reduced reproductive parameters of adults (fecundity and fertility) and increased sterility %. The longevity of males and females was reduced.

The present study revealed that, in all cases, the toxic effects of azoxystrobin and tebuconazole on some biological aspects of the Egyptian cotton leaf worm were proportionally increase with the increase of the concentrations. The results clearly indicated that the azoxystrobin fungicide was more effective than tebuconazole on Egyptian cotton leaf worm (ECLW).

**Key words:** Azoxystrobin, tebuconazole, biological effects, The Egyptian cotton leaf worm, biological aspects.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

The Egyptian cotton leaf worm, *Spodoptera littoralis* (Boisduval) (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae) is one of the major insect pests that cause a considerable feeding damage to many of the important vegetables and field crops such as sugar beet, cotton, spinach, alfalfa, pepper, eggplant, tomato, potato, lettuce, bean, strawberry and some ornamental crops throughout the year in Asia, Europe and Africa including Egypt (Hosny *et al.*, 1986; Bayoumi *et al.*, 1998; Pineda *et al.*, 2007; Said *et al.*, 2012; Saleh *et al.*, 2015; El-Sheikh, 2015 and Wahba, 2016). It is a polyphagous insect having about 112 host plants (Meisner and Nemny, 1992; Khidr *et al.*, 2003 and Sherief *et al.*, 2009).

Several reports indicate that numerous fungicides have side effects on non-target organisms especially on the insect pests such as *Drosophila* and their hymenopterous parasitoids (Delpuech and Allemand, 2011), *Trichogramma atopovivilia* (Pratisoli *et al.*, 2010), *Spodoptera litura* (Srivastava *et al.*, 2017), *Spodoptera exigua* (Adamski and Ziemmichi, 2004) and *Spodoptera littoralis* (Abd El-Aziz, Shadia and Mohamed, 2002; El-Kholy, 2005 and El-Sisi *et al.*, 2016).

Therefore, the objectives of this study is to evaluate the effect of two fungicides i.e: azoxystrobin and tebuconazole (commonly used to control early and late blight on solanaceae crops) on some biological aspects of the Egyptian cotton leaf worm.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### A. The insect.

The Egyptian cotton leaf worm (*Spodoptera littoralis*) colony were obtained from Plant Protection Research Institute (PPRE), Agriculture Research Center (ARC), Dokki, Giza, Egypt. This strain were reared for 10 generations without exposure to any pesticides. The larvae were reared in laboratories of Department of Plant Protection, Faculty of Agriculture, Cairo, Al-Azhar University. They maintained on clean fresh castor bean leaves, *Ricinus communis* L., in a controlled environmental chamber at  $25\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $65\pm 5\%$  R.H. and a photoperiod of 12:12 hrs. (L:D) as a method described by **El-Defrawi *et al.* (1964)**.

### B. The treatments.

#### 1- Tested fungicides:

Two fungicides were used in this study at different concentrations. The azoxystrobin fungicide (Amistar, 25% SC) was used at 1, 5, 10, 25, 50, 75 and 100 ppm while tebuconazole fungicide (Toledo 43% SC) was used at 1, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100 and 125 ppm. Some characteristics of these compounds are listed in Table (1).

#### 2- Bioassay:

The leaf dipping bioassay method was used. The pre washed clean leaves of castor bean leaves (*R. communis*) were dipped in aqueous solution of the abovementioned concentrations for each concentration of any

pesticide for 15 seconds, and allowed to dry on paper towel at room temperature, then placed in glass jars (1.0 liter) with paper towel on the bottom. Leaves dipped in water served as control.

Newly moulted fourth instar larvae (one day old) with an average weight  $20 \pm 3\text{mg}$  were starved for 3 hrs. before use to insure an empty intestine, before they placed in the jars. Five replicates (in each containing 10 larvae) were used in each concentration beside the control. The larvae were fed on treated leaves for 24 hrs. then, on fresh untreated leaves until the end of the larval stage. The jars were covered with muslin. The dead larvae and feces were discarded and larval mortality was observed daily, uneaten leaves and new fresh leaves were weighted daily after taking the natural loss of moisture in consideration (control 2).

At the end of larval stage, the consumed fresh leaves was corrected according to the method described by **Ghanema, Hoda (2002)** as follow:

Corrected weight of the consumed leaves =  $\frac{\text{Cb}}{\text{Ca}} \times \text{Ta}$ .

#### Where:

**Cb** = Initial weight of castor bean leaves before larval exposure.

**Ca** = Final weight (after exposure to natural dryness for 24 hrs.) of leaves without larvae.

**Ta** = Final weight of treated leaves after feeding the larvae for 24 hrs.

Daily weight (fresh basis) of consumed

**Table (1): Some information of the used compounds.**

Trade names	Common names	IUPAC names	Rate of application* /100 L. water	Source of compounds
<b>Amistar 25% SC</b>	Azoxystrobin	methyl (E)-2-[2-[6-(2-cyanophenoxy)pyrimidin-4-yl]oxy]phenyl]-3-methoxyacrylate	<b>50 cm<sup>3</sup></b>	Syngenta Co.
<b>Toledo 43% SC</b>	Tebuconazole	(RS)-1-p-chlorophenyl-4,4-dimethyl-3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)pentan-3-ol	<b>35 cm<sup>3</sup></b>	Rotam Agrochemicals Co.

\* According to the recommendations by Agricultural Pesticide Committee (APC), Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (2017).

treated leaves/larva =  $A - B / C$ .

**Where:**

**A** = Initial fresh weight of treated leaves before feeding the larvae.

**B** = Corrected fresh weight of treated leaves after feeding the larvae.

**C** = Number of survived larvae.

Also, the following parameters were calculated at the end of larval instars as follow:

- Mean weight of consumed leaves larva<sup>-1</sup> (gm).
- Feeding ratio (**Wada and Manukata, 1968**) =  $b / a \times 100$ .

**Where:**

**a** = Amount of fresh weight of leaves consumed in the control.

**b** = Amount of fresh weight of leaves consumed in the treatment

- Antifeedant index % (AFI) according to Pavela et al. (2008) as follow:

$$AFI = \{(C-T) / (C+T)\} \times 100.$$

**Where:**

**C** = Weight of leaves consumed in the control.

**T** = Weight of leaves consumed in the treatment.

- The larval weight (mg).
- The larval duration (days).
- The larval mortality %.

Also, at pupal stage, the pupation %, pupal mortality % and pupal duration (days) were recorded. At the adult stage, the adult emergence % was calculated.

Pairs of 2 males and 2 females resulted from each concentration of each pesticide were placed in glass jar (2 liter) containing *Nereum oleander* leaves as a site of egg laying. The jars were provided with pads of cotton soaked with a 15 % sugar solution and covered with muslin. Pads of cotton were replaced daily when needed. Five replicates were used in each concentration beside the control treatment. The

effect of these compounds on adult stage was calculated as follow:

- Reproductive parameters (fecundity and fertility).

**Where:**

Fecundity = Number of deposited eggs female<sup>-1</sup>.

Fertility = Egg hatchability %.

- Sterility % (Topozada et al., 1966) as follow:

$$= 100 - \{(a \times b / A \times B) \times 100\}.$$

**Where:**

**a** = Number of eggs laid female<sup>-1</sup> in the treatment.

**b** = Percent of hatchability in the treatment.

**a** = Number of eggs laid female<sup>-1</sup> in the control.

**b** = Percent of hatchability in the control.

Percentages of mortality were corrected when needed according to Abbott's formula (**Abbott, 1925**).

**C- Statistical analysis.**

Statistical analysis was conducted by ANOVA and compared by L.S.D. test at 5% and 1% level of probability in all experiments according to **Gomez and Gomez (1984)**.

**RESULTS**

Data presented in Table (2) revealed the effect of treatments on food consumption. From these results, the fungicides clearly reduced the weight of consumed leaves larva<sup>-1</sup> and decreased the feeding ratio. The tebuconazole fungicide gave lower effect than azoxystrobin especially at higher concentrations. The results also indicated that the toxic effect of these compounds on feeding was gradually increased with the increasing of concentration. The results in Table (3) showed the effect of compounds on larval weight, larval mortality and larval duration. The results showed that, all concentrations in the two fungicides reduced the mean weight of larva. The reduction in food consumption by larva in fungicides treatments was continued from the fourth instar to the end

**Table (2): Food consumption by *Spodoptera littoralis* 4<sup>th</sup> instar larvae after feeding on fungicide treated leaves for 24 hrs. (at the end of larval instar).**

Treatments	Conc. (ppm)	Average weight of consumed leave/ larva (gm) $\pm$ SE*	Feeding ratio %	AFI** (%)
Control	00.00	3.21 $\pm$ 0.30	00.00	00.00
Toledo 43% SC	01.00	3.00 $\pm$ 0.27	93.15	03.55
	05.00	2.90 $\pm$ 0.26	90.34	05.07
	10.00	2.72 $\pm$ 0.28	84.74	08.26
	25.00	2.54 $\pm$ 0.30	79.13	11.65
	50.00	2.21 $\pm$ 0.19	68.85	18.45
	100.00	2.08 $\pm$ 0.06	64.80	21.16
	125.00	1.74 $\pm$ 0.27	54.21	29.58
Amistar 25% SC	01.0	3.04 $\pm$ 0.31	94.70	02.72
	05.0	2.83 $\pm$ 0.33	88.16	06.29
	10.0	2.71 $\pm$ 0.36	84.42	08.44
	25.0	2.48 $\pm$ 0.45	77.26	12.83
	50.0	2.06 $\pm$ 0.09	64.17	21.82
	75.0	1.60 $\pm$ 0.27	49.84	33.47
	100.0	1.36 $\pm$ 0.16	42.37	40.48

\* SE= Standard error.

\*\* AFI= Antifeedant index.

L.S.D. at	5%	1%
Treatments (T.)	=0.24	=0.31
Concentrations (C.)	=0.35	=0.47
T. x C.	=0.44	=0.64

**Table (3): Effect of feeding of *Spodoptera littoralis* 4<sup>th</sup> instar larvae on fungicide treated leaves for 24 hrs. (at the end of larval instar).**

Treatments	Conc. (ppm)	Mean larval weight (mg) $\pm$ SE*	Mean larval duration (days) $\pm$ SE	Larval mortality (%)
Control	00.00	1351.2 $\pm$ 139	11.38 $\pm$ 0.47	00.0
Toledo 43% SC	01.00	1317.0 $\pm$ 194	11.45 $\pm$ 0.39	04.0
	05.00	1314.4 $\pm$ 163	11.75 $\pm$ 0.56	06.0
	10.00	1299.0 $\pm$ 145	11.97 $\pm$ 0.50	08.0
	25.00	1274.6 $\pm$ 101	12.21 $\pm$ 0.36	10.0
	50.00	1263.4 $\pm$ 100	12.43 $\pm$ 0.41	14.0
	100.00	1149.8 $\pm$ 49	12.56 $\pm$ 0.32	14.0
	125.00	1149.4 $\pm$ 50	12.74 $\pm$ 0.34	18.0
	Amistar 25% SC	01.0	1294.4 $\pm$ 166	11.74 $\pm$ 0.40
05.0		1282.0 $\pm$ 136	12.06 $\pm$ 0.51	16.0
10.0		1265.2 $\pm$ 121	12.20 $\pm$ 0.49	16.0
25.0		1246.6 $\pm$ 118	12.39 $\pm$ 0.46	22.0
50.0		1243.0 $\pm$ 71	12.80 $\pm$ 0.24	30.0
75.0		1150.0 $\pm$ 52	12.90 $\pm$ 0.16	34.0
100.0		1132.6 $\pm$ 40	13.37 $\pm$ 0.40	38.0

\* SE= Standard error.

L.S.D. at	5%	1%	5%	1%
Treatments (T.)	=059.15	=078.28	=0.26	=0.34
Concentrations (C.)	=151.80	=201.80	=0.52	=0.70
T. x C.	=198.95	=250.73	=0.68	=0.98

of larval instar of the *S. littoralis* insect compared with the control treatment. The reduction in food consumption may be reduced the larval weight and also increased the larval duration. Some larval mortality was observed especially on the higher concentrations and this was more obvious with azoxystrobin than tebuconazole comparing with the control treatment.

The results in Table (4) cleared the effect of the tested compounds on pupation %, pupal mortality %, pupal duration (days) and adult emergence %. From these results, the fungicides reduced pupation %, adult emergence % and increased the pupal duration as well as pupal mortality % especially at higher concentrations. Azoxystrobin was more effective than tebuconazole in this respect.

The obtained results illustrated in Table (5) indicated the effect of treatments on reproductive parameters (fecundity and fertility) and sterility %. These data revealed that the fungicides reduced the fecundity (egg laid female<sup>-1</sup>) and this was significantly observed in comparison with the control treatment. Also, these fungicides reduced the fertility (hatchability %) and increased sterility % especially on higher concentrations.

The results in Table (6) showed the effect of the tested fungicides on longevity of males and females of *S. littoralis* insect. These data indicated that these compounds reduced longevity in comparison with control treatment. The reduction % in longevity was increased with the increase of concentration especially at the higher concentrations.

**Table (4): Effect of feeding of *Spodoptera littoralis* 4<sup>th</sup> instar larvae on fungicide treated leaves for 24 hrs. on pupal stage.**

Treatments	Conc. (ppm)	Pupation (%)	Mean pupal weight (mg) ± SE*	Mean pupal duration (days) ± SE	Pupal mortality (%)
Control	00.00	100.0	386.6±8.6	9.61±0.51	02.0
Toledo 43% SC	01.00	96.0	386.8±6.7	9.58±0.47	02.0
	05.00	94.0	379.8±12.5	9.51±0.40	03.0
	10.00	92.0	377.4±19.4	10.21±0.85	05.0
	25.00	90.0	370.6±11.9	10.60±0.37	07.0
	50.00	86.0	373.2±16.1	10.70±0.39	10.0
	100.00	86.0	375.6±13.8	10.89±0.26	11.0
	125.00	82.0	368.6±11.5	11.17±0.37	17.0
Amistar 25% SC	01.0	94.0	384.8±6.5	9.72±0.56	02.0
	05.0	84.0	376.8±11.4	10.24±0.41	03.0
	10.0	84.0	376.6±17.3	10.68±0.43	08.0
	25.0	78.0	369.2±12.9	10.85±0.60	11.0
	50.0	70.0	375.0±12.6	10.91±0.58	16.0
	75.0	66.0	356.6±9.8	11.19±0.82	18.0
	100.0	62.0	364.0±13.3	11.45±1.02	22.0

\* SE= Standard error

<b>L.S.D. at</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>1%</b>
<b>Treatments (T.)</b>	= 05.81	= 07.69	= 0.31	= 0.42
<b>Concentrations (C.)</b>	= 15.81	= 21.03	= 0.75	= 1.00
<b>T. x C.</b>	= 19.78	= 25.55	= 0.97	= 1.10

**Table (5): Effect of feeding of *Spodoptera littoralis* 4<sup>th</sup> instar larvae for 24 hrs. on fungicide treated leaves on adult emergence, reproductive parameters and sterility.**

Treatments	Conc. (ppm)	Adult emergence (%)	Fecundity (eggs/female) $\pm$ SE*	Fertility (hatchability %)	Sterility (%)
Control	00.00	98.0	873 $\pm$ 50	97.13	00.00
Toledo 43% SC	01.00	98.0	856 $\pm$ 38	97.12	02.00
	05.00	97.0	842 $\pm$ 33	97.00	03.00
	10.00	95.0	801 $\pm$ 66	96.43	08.00
	25.00	93.0	692 $\pm$ 53	96.11	21.65
	50.00	90.0	662 $\pm$ 52	96.00	25.11
	100.00	89.0	614 $\pm$ 25	93.00	32.71
	125.00	83.0	610 $\pm$ 23	91.00	34.57
Amistar 25% SC	01.0	98.0	845 $\pm$ 35	96.11	04.27
	05.0	97.0	833 $\pm$ 33	93.26	08.45
	10.0	92.0	786 $\pm$ 56	91.22	15.53
	25.0	89.0	782 $\pm$ 55	89.70	17.33
	50.0	84.0	658 $\pm$ 52	88.13	31.66
	75.0	82.0	626 $\pm$ 39	86.15	36.43
	100.0	78.0	610 $\pm$ 31	81.14	41.69

\* SE= Standard error

<b>L.S.D. at</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>1%</b>
<b>Treatments (T.)</b>	=044.77	=059.25
<b>Concentrations (C.)</b>	=080.55	=107.13
<b>T. x C.</b>	=112.23	=134.79

**Table (6): Effect of feeding of *Spodoptera littoralis* 4<sup>th</sup> instar larvae for 24 hrs. on fungicide treated leaves on male and female longevity of adults.**

Treatments	Conc. (ppm)	Male longevity (day) $\pm$ SE*	Male longevity reduction %	Female longevity (day) $\pm$ SE*	Female longevity reduction %
Control	00.00	12.3 $\pm$ 0.3	00.00	11.7 $\pm$ 0.3	00.00
Toledo 43% SC	01.00	12.1 $\pm$ 0.1	01.90	11.8 $\pm$ 0.3	00.00
	05.00	11.9 $\pm$ 0.3	03.60	11.3 $\pm$ 0.6	03.10
	10.00	11.8 $\pm$ 0.2	04.20	11.1 $\pm$ 0.4	05.30
	25.00	10.8 $\pm$ 1.0	12.20	10.8 $\pm$ 0.4	07.50
	50.00	10.5 $\pm$ 0.5	14.60	9.9 $\pm$ 0.3	15.20
	100.00	10.0 $\pm$ 0.7	18.70	9.7 $\pm$ 0.4	16.90
	125.00	9.3 $\pm$ 0.5	24.40	9.7 $\pm$ 0.4	22.70
Amistar 25% SC	01.0	11.0 $\pm$ 0.9	10.60	11.6 $\pm$ 0.2	00.90
	05.0	10.6 $\pm$ 0.5	14.00	11.2 $\pm$ 0.5	03.90
	10.0	10.3 $\pm$ 1.2	16.70	10.6 $\pm$ 0.6	09.60
	25.0	9.3 $\pm$ 1.5	24.70	10.6 $\pm$ 0.6	09.20
	50.0	9.0 $\pm$ 0.9	27.30	9.6 $\pm$ 0.3	17.80
	75.0	8.6 $\pm$ 0.8	30.00	9.6 $\pm$ 0.4	18.10
	100.0	8.2 $\pm$ 0.5	33.30	9.6 $\pm$ 0.4	18.10

\* SE= Standard error

<b>L.S.D. at</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>1%</b>
<b>Treatments (T.)</b>	=0.48	=0.63	=1.00	=01.33
<b>Concentrations (C.)</b>	=0.97	=1.29	=0.52	=00.70
<b>T. x C.</b>	=1.07	=1.55	=1.04	=18.71

## DISCUSSION

The tested fungicides (azoxystrobin and tebuconazole) were investigated for their possible interaction with the biological aspects of the ECLW when sprayed on solanaceae crops. These fungicides clearly reduced feeding ratio of this insect and reduced the average weight of consumed leaves larva<sup>-1</sup> when treated with different concentrations of two fungicides. The reduction in consumed leaves and feeding ratio may be due to these compounds exhibited antifeeding properties on ECLW larvae and the reduction in larval weight may be due to the reduction in consumed leaves. Also, these compounds affect the pupal and adult stages and caused considerable damage on the growth and development of this insect from the fourth instar larvae until the adult stage.

The results in this study indicated that the fungicides may cause toxic effects on ECLW insect and affected the growth and development. The relative differences in this study are probable related to the differences in fungicide concentrations, the structure and chemical group and the site of action in *S. littoralis* insect.

These results are in accordance with those reported by many authors. **Chalfant (1977)** found that the Guazatine fungicide caused significant reduction in feeding in insect pests. **Abdel-Aziz, Shadia and Mohamed (2002)** reported that Euparen M fungicide was very effective in reducing the feeding of *S. littoralis* larvae followed by Galbin Copper, Rizolex and Dithane M-45, respectively. **El-Kholy (2005)** mentioned that the tested fungicides reduced the feeding ratio of 4<sup>th</sup> instar larvae of *S. littoralis* and this was more obvious with Sulphur and Dithane M-45, Delcup, Topas 100 and Domark. **El-Sisi et al. (2016)** concluded that besides using the fungicides, they showed slightly initial and latent effects against second and fourth instar larvae of *S. littoralis* and high developmental effect against both pupae and moth stages enough to broke the insect life-cycle especially in case of Copper Sulphate and Copper Oxychloride especially 2<sup>nd</sup> instar larvae

of this insect. **Srivastava et al. (2017)** mentioned that Ridomil MZ affect the growth and development of *S. litura* at higher concentrations. They added that larval duration and its mortality increased with increase in the level of fungicides. The larval duration was significantly prolonged. Also, the increase in fungicide concentration showed the marked decrease in pupal stage and adult emergence indicating a significant correlation between adult emergence % and concentration. The lowest pupation rate, adult emergence, the longevity of adults and fecundity was recorded with Ridomil MZ treated larvae. The reduction in fecundity may be due to disfunction of maturation of an insect egg which depend on the materials that are synthesized by the ovary in suit which includes protein, lipids and carbohydrates all of which required for the embryonic structure (**Shaurub et al., 1998**).

In conclusion, the data revealed that these fungicides may be affect the physiological and biochemical process and also fungicides can serve a practical tool to reduce the *S. littoralis* populations and may assume a greater role integrated programs showed to the manage insect pests and diseases.

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التأثيرات الجانبية لمبيد الفطريات أزوكسي ستروبين وتيبوكونازول علي دودة ورق القطن المصرية تحت الظروف المعملية.

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#### الملخص العربي

تم دراسة التأثيرات البيولوجية لمبيد الفطريات أزوكسي ستروبين (أميستار SC 25%) وتيبوكونازول (توليدو SC 43%) علي بعض العمليات الحيوية لدودة ورق القطن المصرية بالمقارنة بالكنترول تحت الظروف المعملية. تمت تغذية يرقات العمر الرابع علي أوراق خروع معاملة بتركيزات مختلفة من المركبات السابقة لمدة ٢٤ ساعة وتم قياس معدل الإستهلاك الغذائي لليرقات حتى التعذير. أوضحت النتائج أن مبيدات الفطريات المستخدمة تنقص من وزن الغذاء المستهلك لكل يرقة وتنقص من معدل التغذية. وكان مبيد أزوكسي ستروبين أكثر فاعلية من مبيد تيبوكونازول خصوصاً علي التركيزات العالية. كما أوضحت النتائج أيضاً أن هذه المركبات تنقص من وزن اليرقات المعاملة وتزيد من معدل موت اليرقات وطول مدة العمر اليرقي. وبينت النتائج أن هذه المركبات تنقص من النسبة المئوية للتعذير وتزيد من مدة عمر العذارى. أما تأثير هذه المركبات علي الحشرات الكاملة فقد أوضحت النتائج أنها تنقص من عدد البيض الموضوع لكل أنثى وتنقص نسبة الخصوبة وتزيد من معدل العقم. كما أن هذه المركبات تنقص من طول فترة عمر الفراشات الذكور والإناث.

وعموماً وفي كل الحالات فإن التأثيرات السامة لمبيد الفطريات أزوكسي ستروبين وتيبوكونازول علي العمليات الحيوية لدودة ورق القطن المصرية تزيد بزيادة التركيز المستخدم ولكن كان مبيد أزوكسي ستروبين أكثر فاعلية من مبيد تيبوكونازول علي العمليات الحيوية لدودة ورق القطن المصرية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: التأثيرات الجانبية - أزوكسي ستروبين - تيبوكونازول - التأثيرات البيولوجية - دودة ورق القطن المصرية.