

University of Khartoum; and reared for several months to breed under laboratory conditions. Stock of 3rd instar larvae were then secured for the bioassay tests.

2.2. Preparation of water extracts

The dry samples of all plant species were ground finely using an electric blender. A weight of 10g powder from each plant was taken per 250 ml conical flasks where 50 ml of tap water was added, and left to stand overnight (12h). In the second day, such samples were mixed vigorously for about six hours on a magnetic stirrer before filtrations using filter papers (0.9mm). The volumes were completed with water to 100ml to obtain 10% (w/v) concentrations of all plants extracts. Another two concentrations (5% and 2.5%) were also prepared from these extracts through serial dilutions.

2.3. Bioassay treatments

Eighty four clean plastic Petri dishes were prepared to accommodate each experiment. Each 10g sound and clean sorghum (*Sorghum bicolor*) seeds were treated with respective plant aqueous extract concentration, and left to dry for 10 minutes under room conditions. Such treated seeds were introduced in the Petri dishes, including an untreated control, where ten 3rd instar larvae of *Trogoderma granarium* were simultaneously added. Three replications were applied and arranged in a Completely Randomized design. The extract concentrations of the different plants were evaluated in separate experiments, but the highest concentration (10%) of the seven plant extracts were compared in the last experiment.

Investigations of the Petri dishes were done on the 2nd and 3rd days, and thenceforth every 3 days until the end of the experiment (27 days). The number of dead insects and other observations (e.g., feeding activity) were recorded per each count. Data of mortality percents were statistically analyzed; and then compared according to Duncan's Multiple Range Test.

3. Results and Discussion

The larval mortality results obtained from the seven plant extracts at different intervals from treatments were presented in table 1. Generally, all treatments exerted variable mortality effects on the pest, and in most cases some larvae were observed crawling away from the treated seeds, suggesting the presence of repellent effects. The detailed mortality results for each plant were explained below.

Neem leaves water extract at 10% concentration gave the best significant results compared with all other treatments, during the different periods. Such concentration showed its superior effect in 48h and attained 100% mortality on the 18th day, preceding the other treatments. However, from the 10th day and onwards, the medium dosage rate (5%) of neem extract manifested significantly comparable effect with that of its highest dose, which proved the potentiality of neem.

The result of *Dodonaea viscosa* leaves extract at 48h and

72h, manifested significant mortality effect on the insect compared with the untreated control, but without significant differences between the three dosage rates. At the end of first week, the effect of the highest concentration (10%) surpassed the other rates significantly inducing 100% mortality by the end of the third week. However, from this point onwards, the two lower doses showed relatively poor effects.

The highest concentration (10%) of *Lantana camara* gave significantly the highest mortality rates almost during all times of investigations, as compared with the other two concentrations and the control. It scored 100% mortality on the 3rd week. However, the lower doses (5% and 2.5%) started to show significant effects from the 3rd day onwards, compared with those of the control check.

The effect of *Artemisia herba-alba* extract at the three concentrations, during the first week, showed more or less similar significant results compared with the control. From the 10th day onwards, the highest rate (10%) was significantly better, and therefore attained its full mortality percent after 27 days preceding the other treatments.

Regarding "Rehan" *Ocimum basilicum*, the 10% concentration also showed the best significant effect on the second day of treatment. But, in subsequent counts both 10% and 5% levels gave similar significant results when compared with those of the lowest concentration (2.5%) and the untreated check. Termination (100%) of insect mortality for the highest dose was achieved on the 18th day, almost similar to what have been mentioned for neem treatment.

Tobacco (*Nicotiana rustica*) treatments at all concentrations induced significantly similar effect during the first three days. Slightly before the second week and onwards, the 10% extract was significantly superior to other treatments, causing full mortality at the end of 21st day. On the other hand, the two lowest concentrations seemed to lose their insecticidal actions after such period, as appeared from stable mortality data.

Lastly, all concentrations of "Argel" *Solenostemma argel* exerted significantly similar results during the first week, compared with the untreated control. After the first week, the 10% and 5% concentrations were almost significantly better than the lower dose and the control. In other way, no significant difference was appeared between the performances of these two concentrations (10% and 5%).

In general, the results of testing the insecticidal effects of all water extracts of the seven plants, each at three dosage rates (2.5%, 5% and 10%), showed that the rate of insect mortality increases with an increase in concentration and exposure time. Since these plants were observed to show some variable degrees of repellent actions on the pest, hence the chances of getting lethal doses were ultimately increased with an increase in concentration. It is worthy to state that some of these plants such as neem extracts were reported to act in various ways against insects, including repellent effects [13]-[17]. Besides this fact, it seemed that the tested plants exerted their killing effects on insects largely through

stomach action rather than contact action. Therefore, relatively longer time was required to induce their mortality effects.

Moreover, the results of individual plants bioassays proved that the highest concentration (10%) was the best treatment in

Table 1: Insecticidal effects of water extracts* of seven local plant species, when applied at different doses against the 3rd instar larvae of *Trogoderma granarium*.

Doses/ Plant sp.	Mean mortality percents at different days from treatments									
	2	3	7	10	13	16	18	21	24	27
<i>Azadirachta indica:</i>										
10%	13.0a	23.0a	56.0a	73.0a	87.0a	97.0a	100.0a	-	-	-
5%	07.0ab	10.0b	43.0b	67.0a	77.0a	93.0a	97.0a	100.0a	-	-
2.5%	03.0b	03.0bc	33.0b	47.0b	57.0b	67.0b	73.0b	97.0a	100.0a	-
Control	00.0b	00.0c	00.0c	00.0c	00.0c	00.0c	00.0c	07.0b	13.0b	23.0
C.V%	85.7	44.5	15.0	10.7	12.9	7.8	7.3	5.3	3.6	3.5
SE±	0.2	0.3	0.6	6.9	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0
<i>Dodonaea viscosa:</i>										
10%	10.0a	23.0a	43.0a	63.0a	70.0a	80.0a	90.0a	100.0a	-	-
5%	13.0a	17.0a	40.0ab	53.0b	60.0b	67.0b	73.0b	90.0a	90.0a	97.0a
2.5%	10.0a	17.0a	30.0b	43.0c	50.0b	57.0b	63.0b	77.0b	83.0b	87.0b
Control	00.0b	00.0b	00.0c	00.0d	00.0c	00.0c	00.0c	07.0c	13.0c	23.0c
C.V%	86.4	61.1	20.4	12.5	15.7	12.7	12.1	9.02	7.9	6.5
SE±	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9
<i>Lantana camara:</i>										
10%	23.0a	23.0a	53.0a	70.0a	77.0a	83.0a	97.0a	100.0a	-	-
5%	07.0b	23.0a	37.0b	53.0b	57.0b	63.0b	73.0b	93.0a	100.0a	-
2.5%	07.0b	13.0ab	30.0b	43.0b	50.0b	53.0b	63.0b	77.0b	80.0b	87.0a
Control	00.0b	00.0b	00.0c	00.0c	00.0c	00.0c	00.0c	07.0c	13.0c	23.0b
C.V%	45.6	66.7	21.5	15.5	30.5	10.0	9.6	7.01	7.6	8.2
SE±	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9
<i>Artemisia herba-alba:</i>										
10%	20.0a	20.0a	37.0a	43.0a	60.0a	67.0a	73.0a	83.0a	97.0a	100.0a
5%	17.0ab	27.0a	27.0ab	37.0b	50.0b	50.0b	57.0b	60.0b	80.0b	87.0b
2.5%	10.0ab	13.0a	17.0ab	30.0b	43.0b	47.0b	53.0b	57.0b	73.0b	80.0b
Control	0.0b	00.0b	00.0b	00.0c	00.0c	00.0c	00.0c	07.0c	13.0c	23.0c
C.V%	51.6	61.2	50.3	27.2	23.5	10.9	9.7	10.7	5.6	8.5
SE±	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9
<i>Ocimum basilicum:</i>										
10%	17.0a	20.0a	50.0a	60.0a	73.0a	83.0a	100.0a	-	-	-
5%	10.0ab	13.0a	40.0a	50.0a	70.0a	83.0a	90.0a	97.0a	100.0a	-
2.5%	03.0b	13.0a	23.0b	30.0b	43.0b	53.0b	67.0b	80.0b	90.0a	97.0a
Control	00.0b	00.0b	00.0c	00.0c	00.0c	00.0c	00.0c	07.0c	13.0b	23.0b
C.V%	86.1	55.3	20.4	20.2	13.8	15.8	9.8	8.9	7.4	5.0
SE±	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
<i>Nicotiana rustica:</i>										
10%	13.0a	23.0a	47.0a	57.0a	73.0a	83.0a	97.0a	100.0a	-	-
5%	17.0a	20.0a	40.0ab	43.0ab	53.0b	60.0b	70.0b	90.0a	97.0a	97.0a
2.5%	03.0a	20.0a	33.0b	37.0b	47.0b	53.0b	60.0b	73.0b	83.0b	83.0b
Control	00.0b	00.0b	00.0c	00.0c	00.0c	00.0c	00.0c	07.0c	13.0c	23.0c
C.V%	92.3	36.5	13.6	25.4	16.3	19.5	14	9.3	5.4	6.3
SE±	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9
<i>Solenostemma argel:</i>										
10%	10.0a	17.0a	20.0a	43.0a	60.0a	60.0a	70.0a	80.0a	90.0a	93.0a
5%	10.0a	17.0a	17.0a	33.0ab	50.0ab	60.0a	63.0a	73.0a	90.0a	93.0a
2.5%	10.0a	17.0a	20.0a	27.0b	43.0b	50.0a	57.0a	57.0b	70.0b	70.0b
Control	00.0a	00.0b	00.0b	00.0c	00.0c	00.0b	00.0b	07.0c	13.0c	23.0c
C.V%	42.9	53.9	19.4	19.9	20.4	13.6	13.0	11.6	7.1	9.5
SE±	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9

*= Only leaves were extracted from all plants, except *A. herba-alba* the whole plant was used.

Means with the same letter (s), in each column of individual plants, are not significantly different at 0.05 level (based on DMR test).

all cases. Therefore, the comparison of mortality results obtained from such plants at 10% concentrations was explained in table 2. On the second day (48h) of treatments, *Lantana camara* leaves gave the highest mortality mean

(23.0% dead larvae), followed by *Artemisia herba-alba* (20.0%), *Ocimum basilicum* (17.0%) and *Azadirachta indica* (13.0%). Nevertheless, equally during the second (48h) and third (72h) day's intervals, all botanical extracts exerted more or less comparable low mortality results

without significant differences between them. On the seventh day, the neem treatment surpassed all other treatments significantly in its effect on larvae (56.0% mortality), but without significant differences from *L. camara* (53.0%) and *O. basilicum* (50.0%) treatments. From the second week (16th day) onwards, the results of *O. basilicum* and *Nicotiana rustica* were significantly compared with those of neem and lantana on the top rank. However, following the previous four plants, *Dodonaea viscosa* extract manifested 100% larval mortality by the end of the 3rd week (21 days). Again, all treatments of the studied plants showed progressively increasing effects with an increase in exposure time.

Considering the literature of botanical insecticides, similar results were reported showing the effect of concentrations on the bioactivities of some extracts [13]-[17]-[18]-[19]. On the other hand, the lower concentrations in this study seemed to lose their activities earlier and no progresses in mortalities were observed from most plants during later counts. As mentioned above, the insects might have lower chances in this case to ingest lethal doses with such lower concentrations. The reason could also be attributed partially to the fact that most plant products are characterized by relatively fast degradation rates due to their instability under several climatic conditions such as light and air [20]-[21].

Comparing all plants at 10% concentrations (Table 2) showed no significant differences between insect mortality means during the first three days of treatments, although *Lantana camara* was the best. This ensured what has been mentioned previously about stomach actions of these plants which delayed their killing effects. The delayed effects of some plants preparations including neem were also reported by some authors [13]-[17]-[22].

Therefore, after one week of treatments prominent variations were detected between the different plants extracts. At this stage, *Azadirachta indica*, *Ocimum basilicum* and *Lantana camara* showed the best significant results compared with the other plants. However, after the second week *Nicotiana rustica* achieved significantly similar effect. Considering these plant species, *O. basilicum* extract showed no significant difference between 5% and 10% concentrations during the experimental time as recorded above. This was also applied to *A. indica* and *L. camara* during later counts. Furthermore, the 10% concentrations of *A. indica* and *O. basilicum* induced 100% mortalities within 18 days surpassing other treatments. On the other hand, *N. rustica* and *Dodonaea viscosa* were similar to *L. camara* in that they performed 100% mortalities after three weeks. Although poor insecticidal results were reflected by *S. argel* treatments as compared with the other plants, but this plant species was compensated for that by manifesting significantly equivalent effects at its two concentration levels, 5% and 10%.

Actually several research works were performed in different parts of the world showing the various biological activities of neem on different insect pests, but the literature regarding the other investigated plants were very scanty and scattered. The activities of neem were principally pertained to its

constituents of numerous bioactive substances which proved cause insecticidal, repellent, antifeedant and growth regulatory effects on various pests [13]. Sir Elkhatim (2005), showed the insecticidal and repellent actions of neem and *S. argel* aqueous extracts against *Tribolium castaneum* [18]. On the other hand, *O. basilicum* and *L. camara* were also reported as potent insecticidal plants in Sudan [23]-[24]. Deshpandee and Tipins (1977) and Gubara (1983) related the toxic action of *O. basilicum* against the store insects to the presence of several active compounds including for instances; cineole, linalool, methyl cinnamate and methyl chavicol [23]-[25].

In spite of the fact that neem leaves have less amount of active substances compared with seed kernels [13], Siddig (1991) and Siddig and Baleela (2007) working in Sudan showed promising results from using neem leaves water extract against store pests, and recommended their application because of the availability of leaves all the year round [26]-[27]. Although neem leaves, which are less potent than seeds, are used in this study, the findings explained that no one of the chosen plants was better than the neem in controlling the store pest, *T. granarium*. Nevertheless, the current findings proved the biological activities of the seven studied plants, and encouraging more research in this field.

Table 2: Comparison of mortality effects of seven plants water extracts* at 10% concentration on the 3rd instar larvae of *Trogoderma granarium*

Plant sp.	Mean mortality percents at different days from treatments						
	2	3	7	10	16	21	27
A	13.0a b	23.0 a	56.0a	73.0a	97.0a	100.0a	-
B	10.0a b	23.0 a	43.0b c	63.0b	80.0b	100.0a	-
C	23.0a	23.0 a	53.0a b	70.0a b	83.0a b	100.0a	-
D	20.0a b	20.0 a	37.0b c	43.0c	67.0b c	83.0a b	100.0 a
E	17.0a b	20.0 a	50.0a b	60.0b	83.0a b	100.0a	-
F	13.0a b	23.0 a	47.0b	57.0b c	83.0a b	100.0a	-
G	10.0a b	17.0 a	20.0c	43.0c	60.0c	80.0b	93.0 a
Control	00.0b	00.0 b	00.0d	00.0d	07.0d	013.0c	023.0 b
C.V %	55.6	40.4	11.9	14.0	12.1	4.7	2.3
SE±	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3

*= Only leaves were extracted from all plants, except *A. herba-alba* the whole plant was used.

The seven compared plants were; A= *Azadirachta indica*, B= *Dodonaea viscosa*, C= *Lantana camara*, D= *Artemisia herba-alba*, E= *Ocimum basilicum*, F= *Nicotiana rustica*, G= *Solenostemma argel*. Means followed by the same letter(s), in each column, are not significantly different at 0.05 level (based on DMR test).

4. Conclusion

Comparison of insecticidal effects manifested by leaves water extracts of seven plant species revealed that,

Azadirachta indica, *Ocimum basilicum* and *Lantana camara* were the most effective, in descending order, against the larvae of *Trogoderma granarium*. The potent insecticidal actions obtained by these plants are encouraging for additional advanced research to incorporate such botanical extracts in integrated pest management programmes. However, future studies may include proper evaluation of repellent and antifeedant actions of these extracts, besides their phytochemical analysis through modern techniques. This can be done concurrently with bioassays against different pests, as well as screening of other active plants which might lead to discovery of a plant with better performance than that of the neem extract.

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