



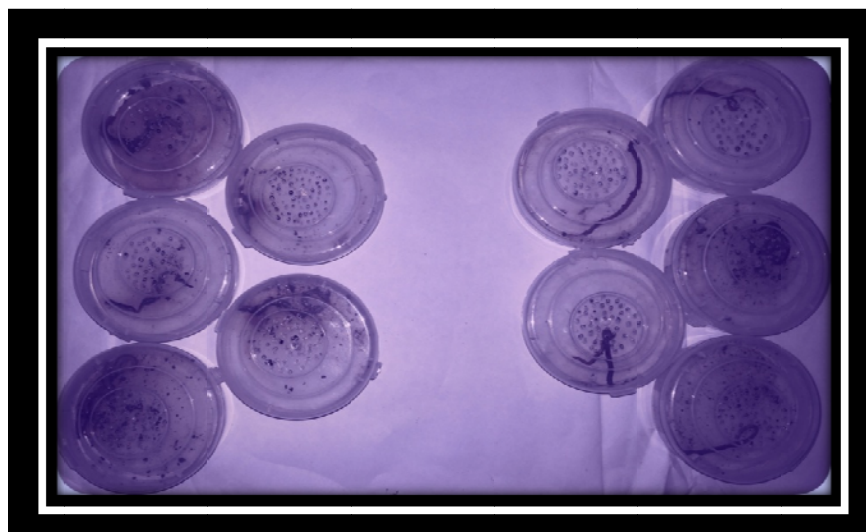
(120  $\mu$ l – 180  $\mu$ l /5ml), relatively nontoxic (>150  $\mu$ l /5ml) [8].

### 3. Results and Discussion

Quinalphose (Organochlorine) is pesticide and it is very vicious. We have estimated the mortality of Organochlorine by using a filter paper contact test. We were looking into the mortality of cannabis is 150 $\mu$ l/850 $\mu$ l concentration with detailed water (table 1).

**Observation Table 1**

Quinalphose	D/W	Volume of test sol <sup>n</sup>	Set 1	Set 2	Set 3	Mean for LC <sub>50</sub> Result
30 $\mu$ l	970 $\mu$ l	1ml	Live	Live	Live	
60 $\mu$ l	940 $\mu$ l	1ml	Live	Live	Live	
90 $\mu$ l	910 $\mu$ l	1ml	Live	Live	Live	
120 $\mu$ l	880 $\mu$ l	1ml	Live	Die	Live	
150 $\mu$ l	850 $\mu$ l	1ml	Die	Live	Die	150 $\mu$ l/850 $\mu$ l D/W
180 $\mu$ l	820 $\mu$ l	1ml	Live	Live	Live	
210 $\mu$ l	790 $\mu$ l	1ml	Die	Die	Die	
240 $\mu$ l	760 $\mu$ l	1ml	Die	Die	Die	
270 $\mu$ l	730 $\mu$ l	1ml	Die	Die	Die	
300 $\mu$ l	700 $\mu$ l	1ml	Die	Die	Die	



**Figure 1**

We were using 10 different concentrations of organochlorine 30 $\mu$ l to 300 $\mu$ l. And we were seeing them some earthworm has been going in the 150 $\mu$ l above concentration of Quinalphose (table 1). 30 $\mu$ l to 90 $\mu$ l concentration was less effect on earthworm they have been dynamic and acting close to the plastic vials.

In the 120 $\mu$ l to 150 $\mu$ l was also affected from. They accept been involved in the earthworm's body. The consistency has been folded and less dynamic and some marks are present in the physical structure of earthworms (table 1). They have been compared with control (fig-1).

In the concentration of 180 $\mu$ l to 240 $\mu$ l was very effected on earthworm body. The body of an earthworm was folding and died and some part of body of earthworms was broken down (fig 1) (table 1).

In the concentration above 240 $\mu$ l to 300 $\mu$ l is super toxic which affect on earthworm is. The earthworms have been melting and died. And tail region of earthworm has been developed (fig 1) (table 1).

### 4. Future Scope

This inquiry has been an important for agriculture the earthworm is an intestine of earth. The consequences should be shown the impact of pesticide on the crawler. And it will

be made an informative data about the toxicology of Organochlorine.

### References

- [1] BUSTOS-OBREGÓN, E., GOICOCHEA, R.I., 2002 – Pesticide soil contamination, mainly affects earthworm male reproductive parameters. Asian Journal of Andrology 4(3) 195
- [2] BOOTH, L.H., HODGE, S, O'HALLORAN, K., 2001– Use of biomarkers in earthworms to detect use and abuse of field applications of a model organophosphate pesticide. Bull. Environ. Contam. Toxicol. 67: 633–640; .
- [3] BOOTH, L.H., O'HALLORAN, K., 2001 – A comparison of biomarker responses in the earthworm *Aporrectodea caliginosa* to the organophosphorous insecticides Diazinon and Chlorpyrifos. Environ. Toxicol. Chem., 20, 2494-2502
- [4] OECD GUIDELINE FOR TESTING OF CHEMICALS - Earthworm, Acute Toxicity Tests, 1984, April 4 (<http://www.oecd.org>);
- [5] Sanchez-Hernandez, J.C., 2006 - Earthworm biomarkers in ecological risk assessment. Reviews of Environmental Contamination and Toxicology. 188: 85–126
- [6] SHAHLA, Y., D'SOUZA, D., 2010 – Effects of pesticides on the growth and reproduction of earthworm. Applied and Environmental Soil Science. 2010(2010): 1-9;

- [7] Walli, R. K., Singh, R., Dudeja, P. K., Sarkar, A. K. And Mahmood, A. 1984. Subchronic Malathion treatment effects on rat intestinal functions. Bull. Environ. Contam. Toxicol. 33: 289-294.
- [8] Yasmin, S. And Souza, D. D. 2007. Effect of pesticides on reproductive output of *Eisenia foetida*. Bull. Env. Contam. Toxicol. 79: 592-532.

### Author Profile



**Ahmad Shahezad** is a Research Student, Department of Zoology, Government Vidarbha Institute Science and humanities . He has done B. Sc, M.Sc(Zoology) from Vidya Bharti Mhavidiya Amravati, B.Ed from Nagpur, Maharashtra, India. He is specialized physiology. Presently he is working as a CHB Teacher in Govt. Vidharbha institute of science and Humanities, Amravati, Maharashtra, India



**Dr. Santosh Shival Pawar** is Associate Professor in Zoology, Department of forensic Science, Government Institute of Forensic Science, R.T Road, Civil Lines, Nagpur, Maharashtra, India. He has done B. Sc. M.Sc, and Ph.D in Zoology form Govt. Vidarbha Institute of Science and Humanities, Amravati, Maharashtra, India. He has Teaching Experience of 11 years. Presently he is working in Government Institute of Forensic Science, Nagpur, Maharashtra, India. His research interests include Biodiversity, Toxicology, Population Genetics.