

FUMIGANT EFFICACY OF 1,8-CINEOLE AND EUGENOL ON THE PUPAL STAGE OF TRIBOLIUM CASTANEUM (HERBST) (INSECTA: COLEOPTERA: TENEBRIONIDAE)

Liška, Anita; Rozman, Vlatka; Brmež, Mirjana; Rebekić, Andrijana; Lucić, Pavo

Source / Izvornik: **Poljoprivreda, 2015, 21, 23 - 29**

Journal article, Published version

Rad u časopisu, Objavljena verzija rada (izdavačev PDF)

<https://doi.org/10.18047/poljo.21.2.4>

Permanent link / Trajna poveznica: <https://um.nsk.hr/um:nbn:hr:151:839785>

Rights / Prava: [In copyright](#)/[Zaštićeno autorskim pravom.](#)

Download date / Datum preuzimanja: **2025-03-17**



Sveučilište Josipa Jurja
Strossmayera u Osijeku

**Fakultet
agrobiotehničkih
znanosti Osijek**

Repository / Repozitorij:

[Repository of the Faculty of Agrobiotechnical
Sciences Osijek - Repository of the Faculty of
Agrobiotechnical Sciences Osijek](#)



Fumigant efficacy of 1,8-cineole and eugenol on the pupal stage of *Tribolium castaneum* (Herbst) (Insecta: Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae)

Fumigantna učinkovitost 1,8-cineola i eugenola na stadij kukuljice kestenjastog brašnara *Tribolium castaneum* (Herbst) (Insecta: Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae)

Liška, A., Rozman, V., Brmež, M., Rebekić, A., Lucić, P.

Poljoprivreda/Agriculture

ISSN: 1848-8080 (Online)

ISSN: 1330-7142 (Print)

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.18047/poljo.21.2.4>



Poljoprivredni fakultet u Osijeku, Poljoprivredni institut Osijek

Faculty of Agriculture in Osijek, Agricultural Institute Osijek

FUMIGANT EFFICACY OF 1,8-CINEOLE AND EUGENOL ON THE PUPAL STAGE OF *TRIBOLIUM CASTANEUM* (HERBST) (INSECTA: COLEOPTERA: TENEBRIONIDAE)

Liška, A., Rozman, V., Brmež, M., Rebekić, A., Lucić, P.

Original scientific paper
Izvorni znanstveni članak

SUMMARY

The fumigant efficacy of 1,8-cineole and eugenol compounds was tested on the pupal stage of the red flour beetle Tribolium castaneum (Herbst). Effects of those compounds were determined as mortality as well as impact on development of treated male and female pupae. Also differences in sensitivity to the tested compounds between sexes of T. castaneum pupae were assessed. Compounds were tested at 3 doses rate 0.34, 0.86 and 1.71 ml L⁻¹ vol. at 30±1°C and 70±10% r.h. during 48 h. Compounds toxicity was expressed in two action modes: lethal, and as an impediment to normal metamorphosis of pupae into adult stage, forming "adultoids" and deformed adults (at both sexes). Male pupae were generally more sensitive to both tested compounds. Overall, better efficiency was performed with 1,8-cineole, while eugenol had not accomplished promising effect on the tested pupae.

Keywords: fumigation; 1,8-cineole; eugenol; Tribolium castaneum; pupae

INTRODUCTION

The red flour beetle *Tribolium castaneum* (Herbst) is a polyphagous, cosmopolitan pest (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae). Besides cereals, it can infest a huge range of stored products including sunflower, oil cake, flour, legumes, peanut, coffee, dry fruit, cocoa, chocolate, powdered milk, spices, as well as herbarium collections in museums (Mason, 2003). Fumigation plays a significant role for *T. castaneum* control, as well as for all other stored-product pests. However, in 1992 methyl bromide, a fumigant with the widest range of effectiveness, was defined as ozone depleting substance and since then its usage has been banned in developing countries by the stipulation of Montreal Protocol; by the year 2015 it will be completely banned in the rest of the world (Montreal Protocol, 1995). Therefore there is a need for alternatives in all applications of methyl bromide. As a direct alternative only two fumigants have been left, phosphine and sulphuryl fluoride, according to Ducom (2012).

The reasons of phosphine restriction to become complete replacement of methyl bromide are exposure time and temperature (Ducom, 2012), as well as

increasing resistant populations among storage pests (Mahroof and Hagstrum, 2015).

The other possible alternative is sulphuryl fluoride. However, there are also limitations, first and foremost lower activity at the insect egg stage and psocids (Athanasios et al., 2012) including problems of residues in food (Ducom, 2012). All the things considered, there is an urgent need for new cognition of pest control methods which would be adequately efficient and similarly reduce adverse effect of synthetic substances in stored products protection. Besides, there is a strong interest in the research into plant products efficiency apropos of essential oils and their compounds for stored pest control. Botanical insecticides show different effects on pests which could diminish cross-resistance (Isman, 2008); moreover, they are relevant part of integrated protection within organic production (Ebadollahi, 2013). It has been found out that essential oils and/or their compounds have different effect on pests likewise con-

Assist. Prof. Anita Liška (aliska@pfos.hr), Prof. Dr. Vlatka Rozman, Prof. Dr. Mirjana Brmež, Assist. Prof. Andrijana Rebekić, Pavo Lucić, MSc - Department of Plant Protection, Faculty of Agriculture in Osijek, Josip Juraj Strossmayer University of Osijek, Kralja P. Svačića 1d, 31000 Osijek, Croatia

tact, repellent, antifeedant, and fumigant or inhibitory to eggs laying (Arabi et al., 2008; Benzi et al., 2009). Besides, they have neurotoxic effect inducing symptoms similar to those produced by organophosphates and carbamate-based insecticides (Isman, 2000).

Monoterpenoid 1,8-cineole have a promising potential for use as a fumigant inducing very good results in the control of stored products insects (Lee et al., 2003). Authors Guo et al. (2015) reported that 1,8-cineole along with some other essential oil components of *Etingera yunnanensis* rhizomes exhibited stronger contact toxicity than β -caryophyllene against *T. castaneum* adults. Since in our previous study (Liška et al., 2010) 1,8-cineole was far the most effective compound followed by camphor and eugenol against *T. castaneum* adults, we selected 1,8-cineole and eugenol for testing their efficacy on the immature stage of *T. castaneum*.

With this experiment a fumigant efficacy of 1,8-cineole and eugenol compounds were tested against the pupal stage of the red flour beetle. Also differences in sensitivity between sexes of *T. castaneum* pupae to the tested compounds were determined.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Essential oil compounds

Used compounds: 1,8-cineole 93% (GC) and eugenol 99% (GC) were purchased from the producers „Sigma-Aldrich“ (Germany) and „Fluka“ (SG Switzerland).

Insects rearing

Test insects of *T. castaneum* species were reared under the controlled conditions at $30 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$; 70-80% relative humidity (r.h.); in darkness on a mixture of hard wheat flour and dry yeast at the ratio 10:1 (Liu and Ho, 1999). Sexing pupae (Lyon, 2000) was performed with stereozoom loupe with digital camera and software Olympus SZX12 when the pupae were 1-3 days old.

Fumigant toxicity of 1,8-cineole and eugenol

Fumigation was performed in the glass jars of 350 ml volume filled with wheat grain occupying 50% of the jars volume. Twenty sexed pupae were put into the silk mesh cages, and altogether placed in jars in four repetitions. Compounds (1,8-cineole and eugenol) were applied with „Kartell“ micropipette on filter paper attached to the lids of the glass containers - tightly sealed and kept under controlled conditions at $30 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$; 70-80% r.h. in darkness for 48 hours. The compounds were tested at 3 dose rates (0.34, 0.86 and 1.71 ml L⁻¹vol.). The control was carried out under the same conditions only without oil application. In order to assess fumigant efficacy of the tested compounds on the pupal stage, insect mortality and growth activity have been determined following the modified scale according to Mandava (1985). By that scale, a number of dead units in the pupal stage (developmental stage 0), a number of adultoids (developmental stage 1, live and dead), deformed adults (developmental stage 2) developed from the treated sur-

vived pupae, and a number of normally developed adults (developmental stage 3) without deformations were defined. Intermediate form or „adultoid“ has a characteristic appearance with the front part of the body likewise adult and is pigmented with widespread forewings and hindwings (if developed), while abdomen has a typical appearance of pupae and is non-pigmented.

Data analysis

Fumigant efficacy data were processed by statistical analysis system (SAS/STAT Software 9.3 2013-2014). In order to determine distribution deviations, a Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was used in module SAS Interactive Data Analysis. One-way analysis of variance of the tested variables was subjected to SAS Analyst module and a procedure ANOVA was used. Tukey's Studentized Range (HSD) test was used to detect differences between means at the 0.05 significance level.

RESULTS

Compound toxicity on male sex pupae

Compound toxicity on male sex pupae was expressed in two modes. First, lethal for the treated pupae; in consequence their further development was disabled. The percentage of dead pupae at the stage 0 was ranged from 1.25% to 30.00%, depending on the compound and doses (Table 1). As another mode of action, interference to normal metamorphosis of pupae into adults was detected, forming „adultoid“ units and deformed adults developed from treated survived pupae. The percentage of „adultoids“ at the stage 1 was ranged from 2.50% to 37.50% (dead), while percentage of deformed units at the stage 2 was ranged from 0% to 22.50% (live), respectively 2.50% to 12.50% (dead) in regard to the compound and dose. These deformities were less or more expressed on elytra developed adults. With increasing 1,8-cineole dose (from 0.34 to 0.86 and 1.71 ml L⁻¹vol.) percentage of normally developed live adults (stage 3), which developed from survived treated pupae, has been significantly decreased (56.25%; 31.25% and 18.75%; $F=25.0$; $df=3$; $P<0.05$). A significant efficacy of eugenol, in regard to the control was detected only at the highest dose expressed with significantly higher percentage of dead units at the stage 2. Since this percentage was relatively low (12.5%) but significant mortality of treated pupae has not been reached and percentage of normally developed live adults has not been significantly different from the control, it could be concluded that eugenol, in this experiment, is not effective against *T. castaneum* male pupae.

Table 1. Fumigant efficacy of 1,8-cineole and eugenol to the *Tribolium castaneum* (Herbst) male sex pupae (scale according to Mandava, 1985)

Tablica 1. Fumigantna učinkovitost 1,8-cineola i eugenola na muške kukuljice vrste *Tribolium castaneum* (Herbst) (skala prema Mandavi, 1985.)

Oil Ulje	Dose ml L ⁻¹ Doza ml L ⁻¹ vol.	Units of <i>Tribolium castaneum</i> ♂ by growth stages (%)* Muške jedinice <i>Tribolium castaneum</i> prema stadiju rasta (%)*							
		Growth stage / Stadij rasta							
		Stage 0 Stadij 0	Stage 1 Stadij 1		Stage 2 Stadij 2		Stage 3 Stadij 3		
		Dead** Uginuli** Mean±SE	Live Živi Mean±SE	Dead Uginuli Mean±SE	Live Živi Mean±SE	Dead Uginuli Mean±SE	Live Živi Mean±SE	Dead Uginuli Mean±SE	
1,8-cineole 1,8-cineol	0.34	30.00±3.53a	0.00±0.00a	6.25±3.14b	3.75±2.39b	3.75±3.75a	56.25±5.15b	0.00±0.00a	
	0.86	23.75±3.75a	0.00±0.00a	12.50±3.22b	22.50±3.22a	6.25±1.25a	31.25±2.39c	3.75±2.39a	
	1.71	27.50±5.20a	0.00±0.00a	37.50±7.21a	6.25±1.25b	8.75±2.39a	18.75±5.90c	1.25±1.25a	
	0	3.75±2.39b	3.75±2.39a	3.75±2.39b	7.50±3.22b	0.00±0.00a	81.25±7.46a	0.00±0.00a	
Eugenol Eugenol	0.34	2.50±2.50a	0.00±0.00a	16.25±1.25a	0.00±0.00a	2.50±2.50a	78.75±3.75a	0.00±0.00a	
	0.86	3.75±2.39a	0.00±0.00a	11.25±4.26ba	2.50±1.44a	2.50±2.50ba	80.00±2.04a	0.00±0.00a	
	1.71	1.25±1.25a	0.00±0.00a	2.50±2.50b	3.75±2.39a	12.50±4.78a	80.00±7.07a	0.00±0.00a	
	0	3.75±2.39a	3.75±2.39a	3.75±2.39b	7.50±3.22a	0.00±0.00b	81.25±7.46a	0.00±0.00a	

* Means in the same column followed by the same letters in superscript are not significantly different $P < 0.05$; comparison is for each dose by columns – Prosječne vrijednosti u kolonama s istim slovom nisu statistički značajne $P < 0,05$; usporedbe za svaku dozu su prema kolonama

**All units at the stage 0 represent dead pupae only – Sve jedinice u fazi 0 predstavljaju mrtve kukuljice

Compound toxicity on female sex pupae

T. castaneum female pupae have shown different sensitivity depending on the applied compound and dose. In comparison of the results (Tukey's test, $\alpha = 0.05$) among compounds and control without oil application (Table 2), it is noticeable that 1,8-cineole showed significant efficiency for female pupae con-

trol with significantly more dead units at the stage 0 (31.25% - at dose of 1.71 ml L⁻¹vol.) ($F = 5.88$, $df = 3$, $P = 0.0105$) along with significantly lower percentage of normally developed live adults (units at the stage 3) ($F = 18.57$, $df = 3$, $P < 0.05$). Increasing doses from 0.34 to 1.71 ml L⁻¹vol. had no influence on significant increase of eugenol efficacy against *T. castaneum* female pupae.

Table 2. Fumigant efficacy of 1,8-cineole and eugenol to the *Tribolium castaneum* (Herbst) female sex pupae (scale according to Mandava, 1985)

Tablica 2. Fumigantna učinkovitost 1,8-cineola i eugenola na ženske kukuljice vrste *Tribolium castaneum* (Herbst) (skala prema Mandavi, 1985.)

Oil Ulje	Dose ml L ⁻¹ Doza ml L ⁻¹ vol.	Units of <i>Tribolium castaneum</i> ♀ by growth stage (%)* Ženske jedinice <i>Tribolium castaneum</i> prema stadiju rasta (%)*							
		Growth stage / Stadij rasta							
		Stage 0 Stadij 0	Stage 1 Stadij 1		Stage 2 Stadij 2		Stage 3 Stadij 3		
		Dead** Uginuli** Mean±SE	Live Živi Mean±SE	Dead Uginuli Mean±SE	Live Živi Mean±SE	Dead Uginuli Mean±SE	Live Živi Mean±SE	Dead Uginuli Mean±SE	
1,8-cineole 1,8-cineol	0.34	18.75±5.15ba	1.25±1.25a	7.50±2.50a	3.75±1.25a	3.75±3.75b	63.75±7.46b	1.25±1.25a	
	0.86	18.75±5.90ba	0.00±0.00a	8.75±2.39a	10.00±3.53a	6.25±3.75ba	55.0±7.35b	1.25±1.25a	
	1.71	31.25±7.18a	0.00±0.00a	11.25±3.75a	8.75±3.75a	17.50±3.22a	28.75±6.25c	0.00±0.00a	
	0	0.00±0.00b	0.00±0.00a	2.50±2.50a	3.75±2.39a	0.00±0.00b	93.75±9.39a	0.00±0.00a	
Eugenol Eugenol	0.34	10.00±2.04a	0.00±0.00a	7.50±1.44a	1.25±1.25a	1.25±1.25a	81.25±3.14b	0.00±0.00a	
	0.86	8.75±4.26ba	0.00±0.00a	5.00±2.04a	3.75±1.25a	0.00±0.00b	83.75±1.25ba	0.00±0.00a	
	1.71	0.00±0.00b	0.00±0.00a	3.75±3.75a	3.75±2.39a	8.75±3.14a	83.75±4.26ba	0.00±0.00a	
	0	0.00±0.00b	0.00±0.00a	2.50±2.50a	3.75±2.39a	0.00±0.00b	93.75±2.39a	0.00±0.00a	

* Means in the same column followed by the same letters in superscript are not significantly different $P < 0.05$; comparison is for each dose by columns – Prosječne vrijednosti u kolonama s istim slovom nisu statistički značajne $P < 0,05$; usporedbe za svaku dozu su prema kolonama

**All units at the stage 0 represent dead pupae only – Sve jedinice u fazi 0 predstavljaju mrtve kukuljice

Comparison of compounds efficacy between pupae sex

After the fumigation treatment, *T. castaneum* pupae showed different sensitivity to the tested compounds depending on sex. With 1,8-cineole significant differences in sensitivity between sexes were observed at higher doses (Table 3). Thus, at the dose of 0.86 ml L⁻¹ vol., there were more deformed live units of male sex at the stage 2, than females (22.50%, respectively 10.00% F=6.82; df=1; P=0.040). Additionally, at the same dose of 1,8-cineole for male sex there was a signifi-

cantly lower percentage of live adults developed from the treated survived pupae (31.25% - live male units at the stage 3; respectively 55.00% - live female units at the stage 3; F=9.42; df=1; P=0.0220), accordingly pointing to the better survival of female pupae, in general. Male sex was at 1,8-cineole dose of 1.71 ml L⁻¹ vol. more sensitive, which is noticeable through a higher percentage of "adultoids" at the stage 1 (37.50% - male units, respectively 11.25% - female units; F=10.42; df=1; P=0.0180).

Table 3. Fumigant efficacy of 1,8-cineole between *Tribolium castaneum* (Herbst) pupae sex (scale according to Mandava, 1985)

Tablica 3. Fumigantna učinkovitost 1,8-cineola i eugenola između spolova kukuljica *Tribolium castaneum* (Herbst) (skala prema Mandavi, 1985.)

		Units of <i>Tribolium castaneum</i> by growth stage (%)* Jedinke <i>Tribolium castaneum</i> prema stadiju rasta (%)*					
		Growth stage / Stadij rasta					
Sex Spol	Stage 0 Stadij 0	Stage 1 Stadij 1		Stage 2 Stadij 2		Stage 3 Stadij 3	
	Dead** Uginuli**	Live Živi	Dead Uginuli	Live Živi	Dead Uginuli	Live Živi	Dead Uginuli
Dose 0.34 ml L ⁻¹ vol. / Doza 0,34 ml L ⁻¹ vol.							
	Mean ± SE	Mean ± SE	Mean ± SE	Mean ± SE	Mean ± SE	Mean ± SE	Mean ± SE
♂	30.00 ± 3.53a	0.00 ± 0.00a	6.25 ± 3.14a	3.75 ± 2.39a	3.75 ± 3.75a	56.25 ± 5.15a	0.00 ± 0.00a
♀	18.75 ± 5.15a	1.25 ± 1.25a	7.50 ± 2.50a	3.75 ± 1.25a	3.75 ± 3.75a	63.75 ± 7.46a	1.25 ± 1.25a
Dose 0.86 ml L ⁻¹ vol. / Doza 0,86 ml L ⁻¹ vol.							
	Mean ± SE	Mean ± SE	Mean ± SE	Mean ± SE	Mean ± SE	Mean ± SE	Mean ± SE
♂	23.75 ± 3.75a	0.00 ± 0.00a	12.50 ± 3.22a	22.50 ± 3.22a	6.25 ± 1.25a	31.25 ± 2.39b	3.75 ± 2.39a
♀	18.75 ± 5.90a	0.00 ± 0.00a	8.75 ± 2.39a	10.00 ± 3.53b	6.25 ± 3.75a	55.00 ± 7.35a	1.25 ± 1.25a
Dose 1.71 ml L ⁻¹ vol. / Doza 1,71 ml L ⁻¹ vol.							
	Mean ± SE	Mean ± SE	Mean ± SE	Mean ± SE	Mean ± SE	Mean ± SE	Mean ± SE
♂	27.50 ± 5.20a	0.00 ± 0.00a	37.50 ± 7.21a	8.75 ± 3.75a	8.75 ± 2.39a	18.75 ± 5.90a	1.25 ± 1.25a
♀	31.25 ± 7.18a	0.00 ± 0.00a	11.25 ± 3.75b	6.25 ± 1.25a	17.5 ± 3.22a	28.75 ± 6.25a	0.00 ± 0.00a

* Means in the same column followed by the same letters in superscript are not significantly different $P < 0.05$; comparison is for each dose by columns – Prosječne vrijednosti u kolonama s istim slovom nisu statistički značajne $P < 0,05$; usporedbe za svaku dozu su prema kolonama

**All units at the stage 0 represent dead pupae only – Sve jedinice u fazi 0 predstavljaju mrtve kukuljice

Difference in efficacy depending on pupae sex was less expressed in the treatment with eugenol (Table 4). Only at the lowest dose (0.34 ml L⁻¹ vol.) male sex was more sensitive which was expressed as significantly higher percentage of dead "adultoids" with regard to the female sex (16.25%; respectively 7.50% F=21.0; df=1; P=0.0038). At higher doses of eugenol (0.86 and 1.71 ml L⁻¹ vol.) pupae of both sexes were equally sensitive. Also in growth stages between sexes no significant differences were observed (Tukey's test, $\alpha = 0.05$).

Table 4. Fumigant efficacy of eugenol between *Tribolium castaneum* (Herbst) pupae sex (scale according to Mandava, 1985)

Tablica 4. Fumiganтна učinkovitost eugenola na spolove kukuljica *Tribolium castaneum* (Herbst) (skala prema Mandavi, 1985.)

Sex Spol	Units of <i>Tribolium castaneum</i> by growth stage (%)* Jedinke <i>Tribolium castaneum</i> prema stadiju rasta (%)*						
	Growth stage / Stadij rasta						
	Stage 0 Stadij 0	Stage 1 Stadij 1		Stage 2 Stadij 2		Stage 3 Stadij 3	
	Dead** Uginuli**	Live Živi	Dead Uginuli	Live Živi	Dead Uginuli	Live Živi	Dead Uginuli
	Dose 0.34 ml L ⁻¹ vol. / Doza 0,34 ml L ⁻¹ vol.						
	Mean±SE	Mean±SE	Mean±SE	Mean±SE	Mean±SE	Mean±SE	Mean±SE
♂	2.50±2.50a	0.00±0.00a	16.25±1.25a	0.00±0.00a	2.50±2.50a	78.75±3.75a	0.00±0.00a
♀	10.00±2.04a	0.00±0.00a	7.50±1.44b	1.25±1.25a	1.25±1.25a	81.25±3.14a	0.00±0.00a
Dose 0.86 ml L ⁻¹ vol. / Doza 0,86 ml L ⁻¹ vol.							
	Mean±SE	Mean±SE	Mean±SE	Mean±SE	Mean±SE	Mean±SE	Mean±SE
♂	3.75±3.75a	0.00±0.00a	11.25±4.26a	2.50±1.44a	2.50±2.50a	80.00±2.04a	0.00±0.00a
♀	8.75±4.26a	0.00±0.00a	5.00±2.04a	3.75±1.25a	0.00±0.00a	83.75±1.25a	0.00±0.00a
Dose 1.71 ml L ⁻¹ vol. / Doza 1,71 ml L ⁻¹ vol.							
	Mean±SE	Mean±SE	Mean±SE	Mean±SE	Mean±SE	Mean±SE	Mean±SE
♂	1.25±1.25a	0.00±0.00a	2.50±2.50a	3.75±2.39a	12.50±4.78a	80.00±7.07a	0.00±0.00a
♀	0.00±0.00a	0.00±0.00a	3.75±3.75a	3.75±2.39a	8.75±3.14a	83.75±4.26a	0.00±0.00a

* Means in the same column followed by the same letters in superscript are not significantly different $P < 0.05$; comparison is for each dose by columns

**All units at the stage 0 represent dead pupae only

DISCUSSION

The fumigant effectiveness of 1,8-cineole and eugenol against *T. castaneum* pupae was expressed in two action modes: lethal, and as an impediment to normal metamorphosis of pupae into adult stage, forming "adultoids" and deformed adults (at both sexes). These deformities were more or less expressed on adult elytra. Among deformed adults there were also alive units, although there is an assumption that thus deformed adults have weaker reproduction in comparison to normally developed adults. In support of that, Fathpour et al. (2007) while testing influence of juvenile hormone pyriproxyfen against cockroaches indicated strong positive correlation between morphogenetic anomalies on adult wings and their sterility. In addition, morphologic abnormalities on *T. castaneum* were noticed by Santos et al. (2011), especially on adults after the treatment with allyl isothiocyanate, the main component of mustard oil, on larvae and pupae, suggesting that mono-isothiocyanates could also interfere with growth and insect development. Altogether, a better activity was recorded with 1,8-cineole, while a satisfactory effect on tested pupae has not been achieved with eugenol. In our previous study (Liška et al., 2011), at the same dose (0.34 ml L⁻¹vol.) 1,8-cineole had a significant higher lethal effect

on treated pupae (male and female) when applied in empty glass containers (70.0% and 27.5% respectively) regarding of application in containers filled with wheat (30.0% and 18.75% respectively). Between sexes, significant differences in efficacy of tested components were noticed. These differences were most expressed by 1,8-cineole. Concerning female sex, 1,8-cineole affected higher percentage of deformed units at the adult stage, in contrast to the male sex. Difference in compound efficacy between sexes was less expressed by the compound eugenol. The same effect of monoterpenoids (terpinen-4-ol, 1,8-cineole, linalool, *R*-(+)-limonene and geraniol) was detected by Stamopoulos et al. (2007) on the pupae of akin species *Tribolium confusum* (Jacquelin du Val), pointing out as well to the appearance of "adultoids" and deformed adults. Our results are partly in accordance with previously mentioned investigation, and that is the fact that toxicity of monoterpenoids has properties acting as juvenile hormones. In other words, metamorphosis postponement at the pupal stage along with occurrence of "adultoids" and deformed adults could be elucidated by the hypothesis of direct influence on hormonal system (Bowers, 1969) similar to influence of insect growth regulators.

CONCLUSION

The fact that the tested monoterpenoids from our research have a growth regulators feature should not be neglected. However, it could represent a base for further investigation in terms of combination of a few essential oils' compounds with different activity, lethal and as a growth regulator, all aiming to have more effective pest control, or moreover, a possible synergism among compounds.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This study has been conducted within the scientific project "Bioactivity of essential oil components in stored grain protection" (079-0790570-0430) provided by the Ministry of Science and Sports of Republic of Croatia.

REFERENCES

1. Arabi, F., Moharramipour, S., Sefidkon, F. (2008): Chemical composition and insecticidal activity of essential oil from *Perovskia abrotanoides* (Lamiaceae) against *Sitophilus oryzae* (Coleoptera: Curculionidae) and *Tribolium castaneum* (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae). Int. J. Trop. Insect. Sci., 28: 144-150. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S1742758408079861>
2. Athanassiou, C.G., Phillips, T.W., Aikins, M.J., Hasan, M.M., Throne, J.E. (2012): Effectiveness of sulphuryl fluoride for control of different life stages of stored-product psocids (Psocoptera). J. Econ. Entomol., 105: 282-287. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1603/EC11209>
3. Benzi, V., Stefanazzi, N., Ferrero, A.A. (2009): Biological activity of essential oils from leaves and 3. fruits of pepper tree (*Schinus molle* L.) to control rice weevil (*Sitophilus oryzae* L.). Chil. J. Agr. Res., 69: 154-159.
4. Bowers, W.S. (1969): Juvenile hormone: activity of aromatic terpenoid ethers. Science, 164: 323-325. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1126/science.164.3877.323>
5. Ducom, P. (2012): Methyl bromide alternatives. In: Navarro, S., Banks, H.J., Jayas, D.S., Bell, C.H., Noyes, R.T., Ferizli, A.G., Emekci, M., Isikber, A.A., Alagusundaram, K. (Eds) Proceedings of the 9th International Conference on Controlled Atmosphere and Fumigation in Stored Product, Antalya, Turkey. 15-19 October 2012, Turkey, pp 205-214. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.2212/spr.2006.2.1>
6. Ebadollahi, A. (2013): Essential oils isolated from Myrtaceae family as natural insecticides. Annu Rev & Research in Biol 3:148-175.
7. Fathpour, H., Noori, A., Zeinali, B. (2007): Effects of a juvenoid pyriproxyfen on reproductive organ development and reproduction in German cockroach (Dictyoptera: Blattellidae). Iranian J. Sci. & Technol., Transaction A, 31: 89-98.
8. Guo, S.S., You, C.X., Linag, J.Y., Zhang, W.J., Geng, Z.F., Wang, C.F., Du, S.S., Lei, N. (2015): Chemical Composition and Bioactivities of the Essential Oil from *Etilingera yunnanensis* against Two Stored Product Insects. Molecules 20: 15735-15747. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.3390/molecules200915735>
9. Isman, M.B. (2000): Plant essential oils for pest and disease management. Crop Protect, 19: 603-608.
10. Isman, M.B. (2008): Prospective botanical insecticides: for richer and poorer. Pest Management Sci., 64:8-11. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/ps>
11. Lee, B. Ho, Annis, P.C., Tumaalii, F. (2003): The potential of 1,8-cineole as a fumigant for stored wheat. Proceedings of the Australian Postharvest Technical Conference, Canberra, 25-27 June 2003. CSIRO Stored Grain Research Laboratory, Canberra.
12. Liška, A., Rozman, V., Kalinović, I., Ivezić, M., Baličević, R. (2010): Contact and fumigant activity of 1,8-cineole, eugenol and camphor against *Tribolium castaneum* (Herbst). In: Carvalho, M.O., Fields, P.G., Adler, C.S., Arthur, F.H., Athanassiou, C.G., Campbell, J.F., Fleurat-Lessard, F., Flinn, P.W., Hodges, R.J., Isikber, A.A., Navarro, S., Noyes, R.T., Riudavets, J., Sinha, K.K., Thorpe, G.R., Timlick, B.H., Trematerra, P., White, N.D.G. (Eds.), Proceedings of the 10th International Working Conference on Stored Product Protection, Estoril, Portugal, 27 June to 2 July 2010, pp. 715-719.
13. Liška, A., Rozman, V., Kalinović, I., Eđed, A., Mustač, S., Perhoč, B. (2011): Bioactivity of 1,8-cineole against red flour beetle, *Tribolium castaneum* (Herbst), pupae. Poljoprivreda/Agriculture, 17(1): 58-63.
14. Liu, Z.L., Ho, S.H. (1999): Bioactivity of the essential oil extracted from *Evodia rutaecarpa* Hook f. et Thomas against the grain storage insects, *Sitophilus zeamais* Motsch. and *Tribolium castaneum* (Herbst). J. Stored Prod. Res., 35: 317-328. doi: [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0022-474X\(99\)00015-6](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0022-474X(99)00015-6)
15. Lyon, W.F. (2000): Confused and Red flour beetles. Ohio State University Extension Fact Sheet. HYG-2087-97.
16. Mahroof, R.M., Hagstrum, D.W. (2015): Pest management in the food industry. Stewart Postharvest Review, 11: 1-3.
17. Mandava, N.B. (1985): CRC Handbook of Natural Pesticides Methodes. In: Theory Practice and Detection. CRC Press, Inc, Boca Raton, FL.
18. Mason, L.J. (2003): Grain insect fact sheet E-224-W: red and confused flour beetles, *Tribolium castaneum* (Bhst.) and *Tribolium confusum* Duval. Purdue University, Department of Entomology. <http://extension.entm.purdue.edu/publications/E-224.pdf>. Accessed 5 November 2012.
19. Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone layer. UNEP 1995. Report of the Methyl Bromide, Technical Options Committee pursuant to Article 6 of the Montreal Protocol Decision IV/13.
20. Santos, J.C., Faroni, L.R.A., Sousa, A.H., Guedes, R.N.C. (2011): Fumigant toxicity of allyl isothiocyanate to populations of the red flour beetle *Tribolium castaneum*. J. Stored Prod. Res. 47: 238-243. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jspr.2011.03.004>
21. SAS 9.3 Copyright (c) 2013-2014 by SAS Institut Inc., Cary, NC, USA (Licensed to POLJOPRIVREDNI FAKULTET OSIJEK T/R Site 70119033).
22. Stamopoulos, D.C., Damos, P., Karagianidou, G. (2007): Bioactivity of five monoterpenoid vapours to *Tribolium confusum* (du Val) (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae). J. Stored Prod. Res., 43: 571-577. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/10.1016/j.jspr.2007.03.007>

FUMIGANTNA UČINKOVITOST 1,8-CINEOLA I EUGENOLA NA STADIJ KUKULJICE KESTENJASTOG BRAŠNARA *TRIBOLIUM CASTANEUM* (HERBST) (INSECTA: COLEOPTERA: TENEBRIONIDAE)

SAŽETAK

*Fumigantna učinkovitost komponenata 1,8-cineola i eugenola testirana je na stadij kukuljice kestenjastoga brašnara *Tribolium castaneum* (Herbst). Određen je mortalitet i aktivnost rasta kukuljica oba spola, kao i razlike u osjetljivosti između spolova kukuljica *T. castaneum* na ispitivane komponente. Komponente su testirane u 3 koncentracije, 0,34, 0,86 i 1,71 $\text{m}^3\text{vol.}$ u kontroliranim uvjetima na $30 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$; 70-80% rvz, u tami tijekom 48 sati. Toksičnost komponenata bila je izražena kroz dva načina djelovanja: letalno te kao ometanje normalne preobrazbe kukuljice u odrasli stadij, formirajući „adultoid“ i deformirane odrasle jedinke (kod oba spola). Kukuljice muškoga spola općenito su senzibilnije na obje testirane komponente. Sveukupno, bolje je djelovanje ostvareno s 1,8-cineolom, dok s eugenolom nije postignut zadovoljavajući učinak na testirane kukuljice.*

Ključne riječi: fumigacija; 1,8-cineol; eugenol; *Tribolium castaneum*; kukuljice

(Received on 21 May 2015; accepted on 23 November 2015 - *Primljeno 21. svibnja 2015.; prihvaćeno 23. studenoga 2015.*)