



ทำการพ่นสารแขวนลอยจากเชื้อราสำเร็จรูป ที่มีจำหน่ายเป็นการค้า 2 ชนิด คือ *B. bassiana* ความเข้มข้น  $2.3 \times 10^7$  สปอร์/มิลลิลิตร และ *M. anisopliae* ความเข้มข้น  $1 \times 10^9$  สปอร์/มิลลิลิตร และสารเคมีฆ่าแมลง 2 ชนิด คือ อิมิดาโคลพรีด (imidacloprid 70% WG) และเบตาไซฟลูทรีน (betacyfluthrin 2.5% EC) ผลการทดลอง พบว่า สารแขวนลอยจากเชื้อราสำเร็จรูป ทำให้แมลงวันหนอนขนไต่ตาย 97.5 และ 82.5 เปอร์เซ็นต์ ตามลำดับ หลังพ่นสารแขวนลอย 4 วัน ส่วนการพ่นสารเคมีฆ่าแมลงทั้ง 2 ชนิด ทำให้แมลงวันหนอนขนไต่ตาย 100 เปอร์เซ็นต์ หลังจากพ่นสาร 2 วัน

The logo of Chiang Mai University is a circular emblem. In the center is a detailed illustration of an elephant standing and facing left. Above the elephant's head is a traditional Thai ceremonial object, possibly a 'phra' or a similar ritual item, with rays emanating from it. The entire emblem is enclosed within a circular border. The Thai text 'มหาวิทยาลัยเชียงใหม่' is written along the top inner edge of the circle, and 'CHIANG MAI UNIVERSITY 1964' is written along the bottom inner edge. There are decorative floral motifs on either side of the elephant.

ลิขสิทธิ์มหาวิทยาลัยเชียงใหม่  
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<b>Thesis Title</b>	Efficiency of Entomopathogenic Fungi for Controlling <i>Liriomyza</i> Leafminers		
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### Abstract

Spore suspensions of 8 different entomopathogenic fungi which comprised of *Hirsutella thompsonii* (isolate BCC 7908), *Beauveria bassiana* (isolate BCC 16041), *Nomuraea rileyi* (isolate BCC 14677), *Verticillium* sp. (isolate BCC 12975), *Aschersonia placenta* (isolate BCC11733), *A. bodia* (isolate BCC 11487), *Metarhizium* sp. (isolate BCC 1701) and *Paecilomyces* sp. at the concentration level of  $1 \times 10^6$  conidia/ml were examined for the efficacy of controlling leafminers in the laboratory conditions at the temperature of 29 C and relative humidity of 70%. The spore suspensions were sprayed directly on the insect bodies and on the tested leaves prior releasing of the adult leafminers. The result showed that only 3 conidial suspensions of *Paecilomyces* sp., *B. bassiana* and *Verticillium* sp. had killed the adults of leafminers after sprayed for 4 days with the recorded mortalities of 30, 25 and 15%, respectively. In contrast, a low rate of mortality of only 5% was observed when sprayed the leaves with conidial suspensions before releasing of the adult leafminers.

The 3 effective entomopathogenic fungi for controlling leafminers as mentioned above were again brought back and reexamined by increasing their concentration into 3 levels which were comprised of  $1 \times 10^7$ ,  $1 \times 10^8$  and  $1 \times 10^9$  conidia/ml. The spore suspensions were then directly sprayed on the tested leafminers. It was found out that conidial suspensions of *B. bassiana* at the levels of  $1 \times 10^8$  and  $1 \times 10^9$  conidia/ml were pronounced the best effective in controlling the leafminers. The 2 treatments of conidial suspensions did kill the leafminers as many as 65 and 72.5%, 4 days after spraying, respectively. Subsequently, *B. bassiana* alone was tested in the controllable condition with the RH of 79%. The result revealed that the mortality rate of the leafminers was increased up to 75%.

Another experiment was utilized 2 commercial products of fungal spore suspensions which available in the market. The 2 products were composed of *B. bassiana* and *M. anisopliae*. They were sprayed at the rates of  $2.3 \times 10^7$  and  $1 \times 10^9$  conidia/ml, respectively. Besides, 2 chemical insecticides, imidacloprid 70% WG and betacyfluthrin 2.5% EC were also added in the trial. The results showed that the spore suspensions were able to kill the adult leafminers by 97.5 and 82.5%, 4 days after spraying, respectively. In contrast, after spraying for 2 days, the chemical insecticides had completely killed 100% of the leafminers.