تاثیر کیفیت تغذیه در اسیب پذیری بید کلم به باکتری Bacillus thuringiensis

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The effects of host-plant quality on the vulnerability of the diamondback moth to *Bacillus* thuringiensis

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Laboratory studies were performed to explore the effects of host-plant quality on the vulnerability of the diamondback moth, *Plutella xylostella* (L.) (Lepidoptera: Plutellidae), to *Bacillus thuringiensis* (*Bt*) under the constant environmental condition $(25 \pm 2 \,^{\circ}\text{C}, 70 \pm 5 \,^{\circ}\text{K}$ RH and L:D 16:8 h). The cultures of *P. xylostella* were kept on different host plants, including *Brassica pekinensis* (Chinese cabbage) cv. Hero, *B. oleracea* var. *botrytis* (cauliflower) cv. Royal, and *B. oleracea* var. *capitata* (common cabbage) cv. Globe Master and cv. Red Dynasty for at least one generation. These host plants are of high (Hero), intermediate (Royal and Globe Master) and low quality (Red Dynasty) for feeding *P. xylostella*. The bioassay tests were carried out using two different formulations (solution and powder) of *Bt* var. *kurstaki* with six different concentration $(10^{-2}, 10^{-4}, 10^{-6}, 10^{-8}, 10^{-10} and 10^{-12})$, which were tested on the batches of five third instar *P. xylostella* larvae and replicated eight times. The results demonstrated that the quality of host plant significantly influenced the vulnerability of *P. xylostella* to *Bt*. Indeed, the moth larval mortality caused by *Bt* was significantly greater on Red Dynasty compared to Hero. The estimated LC₅₀ of Hero, Globe Master, Royal and Red Dynasty were 4.20×10^{-4} , 8.99×10^{-5} , 1.25×10^{-5} and 4.35×10^{-6} ml/ml, respectively. In addition, the LC₅₀ of Hero, Globe Master, Royal and Red Dynasty were estimated 2.30×10^{-4} , 1.24×10^{-5} , 9.45×10^{-6} and 1.97×10^{-7} gr/ml, respectively. The results indicated that the efficiency of *Bt* was better on the host larvae fed on low-quality host plants. These findings may be promising for integrated pest management programs against *P. xylostella*, and need further field studies.