

**IMPACT OF SOWING DATES ON THE INFESTATION LEVEL OF
SOME PIERCING-SUCKING PESTS AND YEILD OF CUCUMBER
UNDER FAYOUM CONDITION**

Abd EL-Wareth, H. M. and A. A. Abd El- Raheem

Plant Protection Research Institute, ARC, Dokki, Giza, 12618 Egypt

ABSTRACT

The effect of sowing dates (March, 15th, April, 1st and April, 15th) during summer plantation on the infestation level of, *Aphis gossypii*, *Myzus persicae*, whitefly, *Bemisia tabaci* and spider mite, *Tetranychus urticae* and the yield of cucumber, *Cucumis sativus*, during two successive seasons (2014 and 2015) were studied. Data indicate that, the degree of infestation increased significantly by delaying planting date. The number of infestation with Aphids were (8.2, 11.1 and 21.4 individuals/leaf) during 2014 season, (5.5, 9.1 and 22.0 individuals/leaf) during 2015 season for the three sowing dates, respectively. The average weight of cucumber fruit reached the highest (180.0 & 258.7 Kg/date) in the first season and (191.7 & 269.9 Kg/date) in the second season for the first sowing date for unprotected and protected, respectively. For the other two sowing dates, the infected levels for the other two pests, *B. tabaci* and *T.urticae* as well as the yield of cucumber were occupied the same trend.

Key words: Planting dates, cucumber, *Aphis gossypii*, *Myzus persicae*, *Bemisia tabaci* and *Tetranychus urticae*.

INTRODUCTION

Family: Cucurbitaceae represent an important part of vegetable production and was considered very important in agricultural crops in Egypt. The high production of cucurbit vegetables especially cucumber (*Cucumis sativus* L.) is of prime important aspect for local consumption and for export purposes **Emam et.al.,(2006)**. This crop was infested by many pests, which are causing a considerable damage in either quantity or quality. They have established attacking by many important insect pests such as aphids, (*Aphisgossypii* Glover and *Myzus persicae* Sulzer), whitefly, *Bemisia tabaci* (Genn.) and spider mite, *Tetranychus urticae* Koch, **El-Sayed et al., (1991)**. The immature and adult stages of these pests feed on phloem sap and excrete honeydew that hamper photosynthesis and render fruits unmarketable,

and they are efficient vectors of plant viruses, **Booij (2003), Efil (2003), Sahu et al., (2005) and Hossain et al.,(2006) .**

The aim of this study was to investigate, the optimum sowing date for cucumber.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study was conducted at Sennoris district; Fayoum Governorate during two summer plantation seasons of cucumber 2014 and 2015. The experimental area (about 1/4 feddan) was divided into two equal sections. Each section was divided into 12 plots, each plot was 6x7m= 42m² (1/100 feddan). Four replicates for each sowing dates were carried out and yield losses were estimated. Normal agricultural practices were followed for all treatments. The experimental was designed a randomized complete block design.

A- Sowing dates:

Seeds of cucumber, *Cucumis sativus* L. (El- Madinaa variety), Fam. Cucurbitaceae were sown in three planting dates at, March, 15th, April, 1st and April, 15th, to study the relation between sowing dates and the infestation level for four pests *Aphis gossypii* Glover, *Myzus persicae* Sulzer, *Bemisia tabaci* (Genn.) and *Tetranychus urticae* Koch. Two weeks after planting, 10 leaves were picked randomly per plot every week, and the collected samples were kept in plastic bags and transferred to the laboratory for investigation and count it by using stereomicroscope.

B- Yield losses:

The second section was used to estimate the yield losses of unprotected in the three sowing date compared with those of protected. The protected plots were sprayed with chemical insecticide:

Scientific name: Thiamethoxam %^oWG

Commercial name: Actra (Syngenta product)

Chemical structure:(3-(2-chloro-thiazol-5-ylmethyl)-5-methyl-[1,3,5]oxadiazinan-4-ylidene-N-nitroamine

Applied at: 80gm/ feddan (according to Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation 2015, MALR), for the control from seedling stage till ten days before harvesting (every 21 days). The yield of protected and unprotected plots were estimated using the formula of yield losses %, according to (**Hossain et al.,(2006)**) as a following:

Percent losses in yield due to pests = (X1 – X2) /X1 * 100

Where, X1: is the mean yield of protected plots

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X2: is the mean yield of unprotected plots. Statistical analyses of all treatments were analyzed according to, **Duncan (1955)**

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results showed the lowest mean numbers of pests and highest yield were found during the 1st sowing date. On the other hand, the highest mean numbers of pests and lowest yield were recorded during the 3rd sowing date, for all pests under investigation during the two successive seasons, respectively.

1) Population density of *Aphis gossypii* and *Myzus persicae*:

Data presented in Table(1) and illustrated in Figs(1&2) indicate that, the highest population density was occurred during the 10th week for the 1st sowing date being (25.6 &25.9), during the 9th week for the other two sowing dates, being (39.4 &37.1) for the 2nd sowing date and (74.8& 71.4 individuals/ leaf) for the 3th sowing date, for the first and second seasons, respectively.

Data indicated that the population density of *A. gossypii* and *Myzus persicae* differed significantly according to the sowing date during the two successive seasons. In the first season, the population density of *A. gossypii* individuals increased by delaying planting date. The cucumber plants were sown in the earliest planting date infested significantly by the lowest mean number of aphids (8.2 individuals/ leaf). On the contrary, the plants of the last planting date harbored highest numbers of aphids (21.4 individuals/ leaf). In the second season, results took the same trend as obtained in the first season but were lower infestation rates than those recorded in the first season, being (5.5, 9.1 and 22.0 individuals/leaf) for the three sowing dates, respectively.

The present results are agreement with the findings of **Helaly et. al. (1990)** who reported that the population density of *Aphis craccivora* infesting cowpea varied significantly according to the time of sowing during summer plantation season. **Hassanein (1994)** recorded that the population density of *A. craccivora* was significantly affected by the time of sowing. He added that sowing date is an important factor for crop production as well as aphid infestation level. **Metwally et. al. (1994)** indicated that the highest level of infestation by *A. gossypii*, *A. craccivora* and *Myzus persica* occurred in the late summer season than in winter, on common bean and squash. But it contrast with **Shalaby (1998)** who stated that the lowest infestation by *A. craccivora* and *M. persicae* on common bean occurred during the latest

planting date (March, 30th) while, the earlier planting date (March, 1st and 15th) harbored the highest number of aphids.

Table(1): Average numbers of, *A. gossypii* and *M. persicae* on cucumber through three sowing dates during the two seasons of 2014 and 2015 under Fayoum conditions.

Weeks	Mean numbers sowing dates					
	2014			2015		
	15 th March	1 st April	15 th April	15 th March	1 st April	15 th April
1	0	0.4	0.6	0	0.5	1
2	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.8	2.9
3	2.5	2.8	2.1	0.7	2.3	5.7
4	3.8	4.6	5.3	2.8	7.7	6.4
5	5.2	9.9	8.6	3.9	5.1	11.3
6	8.4	7.1	21.2	2.4	6	24.9
7	16.5	10.5	45.3	2	11.3	38.3
8	12.1	27.8	59.9	6.1	23.9	56.1
9	10.7	39.4	74.8	10.4	37.1	71.4
10	25.6	26.1	34.6	25.9	16.4	33.1
11	14.8	13.5	21.5	14.1	9.6	26.2
12	9.3	8.4	13.1	6.2	4.2	19.5
13	4.2	3	9.2	2.1	2.1	8.1
14	1	1.3	2	0.3	0.9	2.1
Average	8.2a	11.1b	21.4c	5.5a	9.1b	22.0c

Mean in a column with different letters are significantly different (P<0.05)

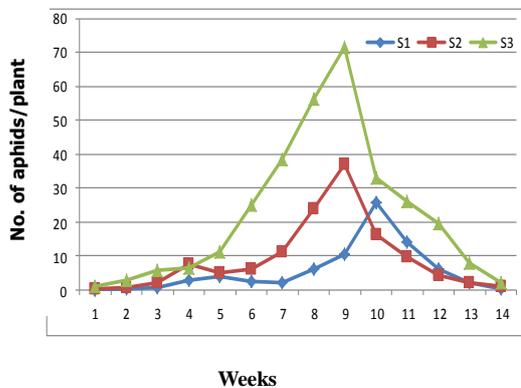


Fig.(1): Seasonal abundance of aphids on cucumber plants for the three sowing dates during the first season 2014.

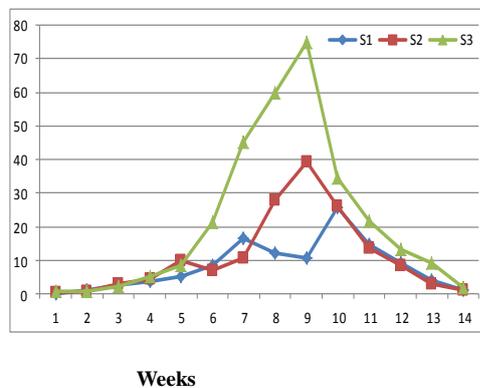


Fig.(2): Seasonal abundance of aphids on cucumber plants for the three sowing dates during the second season 2015.

2) Population density of *Bemisia tabaci*:

Regarding the data recorded in Table (2) and illustrated in Figs (3&4), it is obviously clear that, the rates of infestation by *B. tabaci* nymphs to cucumber plants, planted in the three different dates took the same trend aphids, i.e., increasing infestation as the planting date was delayed and one peak only for each sowing date during the two seasons. During the first season, the peak was occurred during the 8th week for the three sowing date being, 3.2, 4.0 and 10.2 nymphs/leaf for the three dates, respectively.

But during the second season, the highest population density was occurred during the 7th week for the 1st and 2nd sowing dates, but during the 9th week for the 3rd sowing date being 6.6, 13.3 and 23.9 nymphs/leaf for the three dates, respectively. During the two years, the heaviest infestation rates by *B. tabaci* nymphs were significantly, associated with planting on April 15th, as the seasonal mean counts were 10.2 and 11.3 nymphs/leaf for the two seasons, respectively. While the least mean number were recorded in the first sowing date being, 3.2 and 2.3 nymphs/ leaf for the two seasons, respectively. In a similar work on **Helaly et. al., (1990)** found that numbers of *B. tabaci* immature individuals occurred differently in different summer sowing dates of cowpea crop. **El-Sayed et. al. (1991)** revealed that the high rate of *B. tabaci* infestation different vegetable host plants were generally oriented to summer plantation, while the early summer plantation manifested lowest rate of infestation. **Foda et. al. (1994)** detected that the highest population density of *B. tabaci* adults and nymphs was occurred on pepper during late summer season (3rd week of June), followed by summer (3rd week of Feb.). **Metwally et. al. (1994)** recorded that the late planting dates of cucumber (June, 15th) harbored the higher numbers of *B. tabaci* immature stages than the earliest planting dates (Feb., 15th and March, 15th). **Emam et. al. (2006)** on sweet pea plants in Egypt, as they reported that the infestation rate of *B. tabaci* increased by delaying planting date.

Table(2): Average numbers of, *B. tabaci* on cucumber through three sowing dates during the two seasons of 2014 and 2015 under Fayoum conditions.

Weeks	Mean numbers sowing dates					
	2014			2014		
	15 th March	1 st April	15 th April	15 th March	1 st April	15 th April
1	0.4	0.82	2.0	0.0	1.5	1.2
2	0.7	1.2	3.3	0.7	2.6	2.4
3	1.2	1.9	5.2	0.9	3.5	3.5
4	2.1	2.2	6.61	1.9	4.2	4.7
5	2.5	3.5	10.8	2.4	6.2	6.1
6	4.2	4.8	11.5	3.4	7.72	9.2
7	5.6	6.1	13.4	6.6	13.3	14.0
8	6.6	7.8	15.8	5.1	11.7	15.6
9	5.5	10.5	21.5	3.3	8.7	23.9
10	4.4	6.5	16.1	2.01	7.6	19.8
11	4.3	4.8	13.0	1.9	6.3	11.6
12	3.1	3.4	11.3	1.7	4.3	8.9
13	2.3	1.3	7.8	1.3	2.1	2.8
14	1.7	0.8	4.6	0.5	0.6	1.1
Average	3.2	4	10.2	2.3	5.7	11.3

Mean in a column with different letters are significantly different (P<0.05)

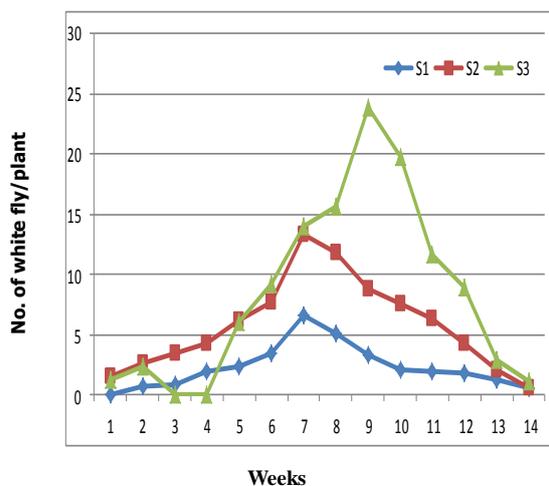


Fig.(3): Seasonal abundance of white fly on cucumber plants for the three sowing dates during the first season 2014.

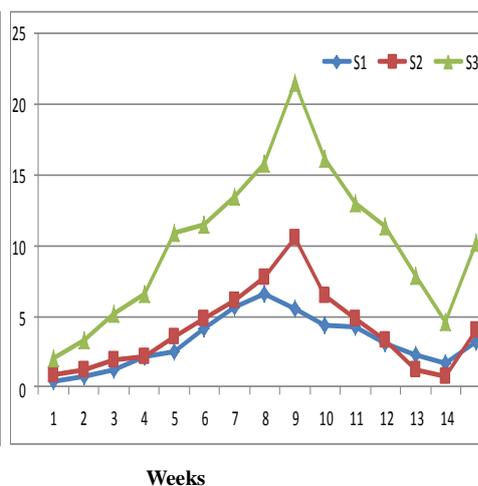


Fig.(4): Seasonal abundance of white fly on cucumber plants for the three sowing dates during the first season 2015.

3) *Tetranychus urticae* Koch:

Data presented in Table (3) and illustrated in Fugs(5&6) show that, The highest population numbers were noticed during the 8th week after planting for the three dates of the first season being 62.8, 90.0 and 110.5 individuals/leaf, respectively. During the second season the peak was occurred

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during the 7th week for 1st and 2nd sowing dates and during the 8th week for the 3rd sowing date being 49.6, 81.5 and 125.7 individuals/leaf, respectively.

The rate of infestation by *T. urticae* to cucumber plants during the two successive seasons, increased by delaying planting date. As for the first planting date, cucumber leaves where the lowest seasonal mean count of *T. urticae* (24.5 and 20.8 individuals/leaf, respectively). On the contrary, the latest date recorded the highest infestation rate (44.1 and 53.3 individuals/leaf, respectively). Sowing date of (April 1st) being (37.3 and 30.5 individuals/leaf) led to intermediate rate of infestation, respectively. Statistical analysis proved that, the degree of infestation of *T. urticae* was significantly affected by sowing dates. In similar work Metwally *et. al.* (1994) recorded that the population density of *T. urticae* increased by delaying planting date on cucumber and common bean.

The present results agree with those of **Emam *et. al.* (2006)** on sweet pea plants, **Geroh(2007)** on okra, **Fitzgerald *et al.*, (2008)** on strawberry, and **Dutta *et al.*, (2012)** on cucumber as they reported that there was significantly less spider mites population on plants sown in the earliest planting date, while those sown in the latest planting date had the highest spider mites population.

Table (3): Average numbers of, *T. urticae* on cucumber through three sowing dates during the two seasons of 2014 and 2015 under Fayoum conditions.

Weeks	Mean numbers sowing dates					
	2014			2014		
	15 th March	1 st April	15 th April	15 th March	1 st April	15 th April
1	4.3	5.5	6.8	3.3	5.8	7.8
2	7.3	9.8	10.5	7.5	13.5	11.6
3	8.8	10.4	17.8	11.8	25.7	25.7
4	11.4	16.0	28.1	23.6	31.8	38.5
5	35.8	35.6	60.7	29.6	50.5	62.4
6	43.9	71.5	89.0	33.5	72.3	94.8
7	55.6	77.3	100.2	49.6	81.5	110.5
8	62.8	90.0	110.5	42.2	53.6	125.7
9	37.5	68.4	87.4	38.3	31.4	88.8
10	29.8	59.5	79.8	26.7	20.5	60.3
11	21.9	38.6	59.6	12.0	16.7	44.5
12	13.8	19.3	29.9	6.8	13.6	36.9
13	7.5	15.0	17.0	4.3	7.8	27.8
14	2.5	5.2	9.8	2.4	2.8	10.3
Average	24.5	37.3	44.1	20.8	30.5	53.3

Mean in a column with different letters are significantly different (P<0.05)

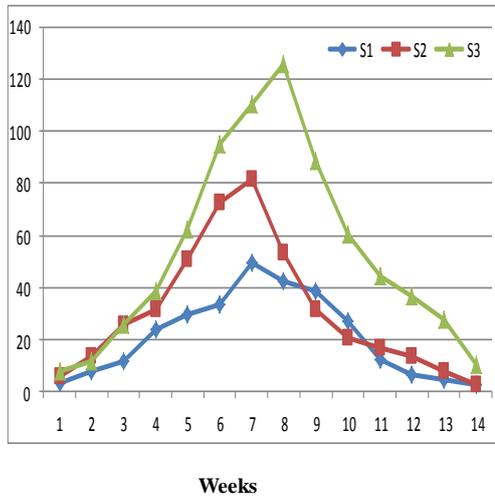


Fig.(5): Seasonal abundance of spider mite on cucumber plants for the three sowing dates during the first season 2014.

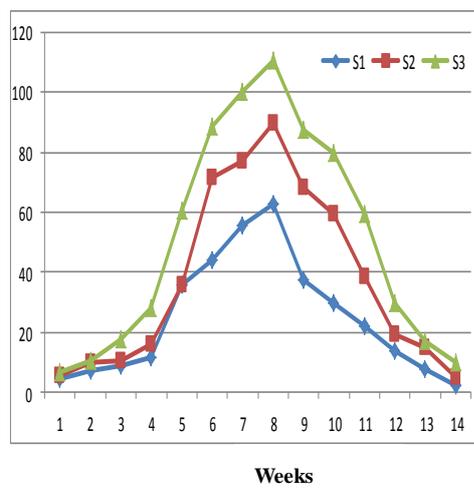


Fig.(6): Seasonal abundance of spider mite on cucumber plants for the three sowing dates during the first season 2015.

4) Effect of sowing dates on yield losses:

Data presented in Table (4), indicate that the cucumber yield significantly higher in early sowing date for protected than unprotected plots. There was a highly significant difference between protected than unprotected inside the three sowing dates. The highest seasonal mean weight of cucumber in the first planting date being 219.4 and 230.8 kg/date but the lowest weight was occurred during the 3rd sowing date being (143.0 and 138.9 kg/date) during the two successive seasons, respectively. For the second sowing date, yield occupied the intermediate level through out the two seasons, respectively. The yield losses were higher in the 3rd date (45.2 and 47.4%) compared with the 1st date being 30.4 and 29.0 %during the two successive seasons, respectively. It could be concluded that the earliest planting date gave higher yield than that of other two planting dates.

The obtained results agree with those of, **Bairwa et. al. (2005)** on okra, who stated that earliest planting date, produced significantly highest weight of yield and **Patil (2005)** on brinjal who reported 38.81 percent reduction in number of fruits and 32.21 percent reduction in yield at highest release level of 200 *T. macfarlanei* per plant over control. **GeroH (2011)** reported that *T. urticae* was attacked okra plants negative values of correlation coefficients

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depicted a reciprocal relationship between mite population and various yield components due to *T. urticae*.

Table(4): Mean weight of yield per sowing date of cucumber during the two summer plantation seasons of 2014 and 2015.

Sowing Dates	Mean yield of cucumber per date							
	First season				Second season			
	Un-protected	Protected	Mean Kg/date	Yield losses	Un-protected	Protected	Mean Kg/date	Yield losses
1 st	180.0a	258.7a	219.4	30.4c	191.7a	269.9a	230.8	29.0c
2 nd	128.7b	212.0b	170.4	39.3b	140.2b	223.5b	181.9	37.3b
3 rd	101.1c	184.8c	143.0	45.2a	94.3c	179.4c	138.9	47.4a

Mean in a column with different letters are significantly different (P<0.05)

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**تأثير مواعيد الزراعة علي مستوى الاصابة ببعض الافات الثاقبة الماصة
تحت ظروف محافظة الفيوم والمحصول علي نباتات الخيار**

حماده محمد عبد الحميد عبد الوارث و عبد الرحيم أحمد عبد الرحيم
معهد بحوث وقاية النباتات- مركز البحوث الزراعية- الدقي- الجيزة- مصر

تم اختبار ثلاثة مواعيد زراعية لبذور الخيار خلال العروة الصيفية وهي منتصف مارس وأول و منتصف أبريل وتأثيرها علي مستويات الإصابة بأربعة آفات وهي من القطن و من الخوخ الأخضر - الذبابة البيضاء والعنكبوت الأحمر وتأثيرها علي المحصول سواء للنباتات المعاملة بالمبيدات و غير المعاملة خلال موسمين متتاليين ٢٠١٤ و ٢٠١٥. أوضحت النتائج أن درجة الإصابة بتلك الافات ازدادت زيادة معنوية بتأخير ميعاد الزراعة فنباتات الخيار المنزرعه في الميعاد المبكر (الميعاد الأول وهو منتصف مارس) تصاب بأعداد قليلة مع زيادة في المحصول سواء المعامل (المرشوش بالأكتارا) أو غير المعامل بينما النباتات المنزرعة متأخرا في منتصف أبريل كانت متوسطات الإصابة عالية بتلك الافات مع نقص شديد في المحصول. وأوضحت النتائج أيضا أن مستوى الإصابة بالذبابة البيضاء والعنكبوت الأحمر خلال الموسمين اتخذت نفس المعدل الخاص بالمن. ولذلك يمكن أن نستخلص أن ميعاد الزراعة يؤثر تأثيرا كبيرا علي معدل الإصابة والمحصول الناتج ونوصي بالزراعة منتصف مارس.