

The Effects of Water Extracts from Lemon Balm on Colorado Potato Beetle Behaviour

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this study was to determine the effects of various concentrations of water extracts prepared from the fresh or dry mass of lemon balm on the feeding of Colorado potato beetle larvae in L2 and L4 stages. The extracts from the dry matter were prepared at the concentrations of 2%, 5% and 10% and from the fresh matter at the concentrations of 10%, 20% and 30%. The feeding intensity assessment was conducted by dipping leaves of potato in respective solutions of the extracts and determining the mass of food consumed by larvae, as well as the changes of larvae body weight. In the studies on the olfactory reaction of adult insects, a glass “Y-tube” olfactometer was used. The feeding by L4 larvae of Colorado potato beetle was effectively limited by the extract prepared from the dry matter of lemon balm with 10% concentration. The larvae at L2 stage turned out to be more susceptible to the effects of extracts – the extracts in almost all used concentrations limited the feeding of the studied pest. The body weight gain in L2 and L4 larvae of Colorado potato beetle were effectively limited by the extracts prepared from the dry plants of lemon balm in as low concentration as 5%. However, the effect of extracts prepared from the fresh matter of lemon balm plants was effective in limiting the body weight gain of L4 larvae at the minimum concentration of 20%, whereas for L4 larvae the effective concentration was 30%. The evident deterrent reaction of odour substances originating from lemon balm plants towards the females of Colorado potato beetle was found. The males did not react to the above-mentioned factor.

Keywords: water extracts, *Melissa officinalis* L., *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say., olfactometer, biological control

INTRODUCTION

Plant extracts and volatile oils are increasingly often applied in the plant protection measures against pests. These substances have a wide spectrum of action and, moreover, they are safe to the natural environment and easy to prepare. They contain defensive compounds which make difficult or impossible for pests to consume the plants. Therefore, numerous attempts are made to limit the chemical pest control agents via the use of products obtained from herb species [Dankowska and Bendowska 2006, Wawrzyniak 2009, Biniaś and Gospodarek 2017]. The odour of the host plant is a very important factor determining the behaviour and feeding intensity of pests. Therefore, the substances acting as deterrents or preventing the identifi-

cation of host plant by pest are used increasingly often [Korczyński and Koźmiński 2007].

Potato (*Solanum tuberosum* L.) is one of principal cultivated plants in Poland, although in the last decades, a downward trend appeared in both area of cultivation and yields. Nevertheless, it still plays a significant role as a human food source, as well as the animal fodder and a crop rotation species [Kalbarczyk 2004]. Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say.) is one of the most dangerous pests of potato, causing significant losses in yield. Applying insecticides is one of the main methods of controlling this pest, but adverse effects of using chemicals encourage the search for natural alternatives in the protection of potatoes [Mohammadi et al. 2007, Ebadollahi et al. 2017].

Table 1. The effect of extracts from *Melissa officinalis* L. on the food mass eaten by the larvae of *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say. [mg]

Object	12 h	24 h	48 h	72 h
Larvae L4				
C	38.67 b*	87.00 b	157.17 b	251.67 c
DM 2%	34.33 b	84.00 b	160.17 b	224.00 bc
DM 5%	15.00 ab	33.17 ab	94.00 ab	130.00 a
DM 10 %	12.17 a	32.67 a	78.33 a	121.50 a
FM 10%	31.50 b	64.83 ab	143.50 ab	221.83 bc
ŠW 20%	27.33 ab	52.50 ab	111.83 ab	179.83 abc
FM 30%	21.67 ab	43.17 ab	98.83 ab	157.33 ab
Larvae L2				
C	28.67 b	51.17 b	99.0 d	145.00 c
DM 2%	26.33 ab	50.33 b	83.33 c	127.17 b
DM 5%	16.17 a	35.67 a	69.50 ab	84.17 a
DM 10 %	14.50 a	33.83 a	62.17 a	89.00 a
FM 10%	12.50 a	27.33 a	70.17 b	126.33 b
ŠW 20%	13.83 a	32.83 a	79.00 bc	130.83 b
FM 30%	13.17 a	27.17 a	54.00 a	82.83 a

Symbols: C – control, DM – dry matter, FM – fresh matter.

* Values for individual terms of observations marked by different letters are statistically different ($\alpha = 0.05$).

The Colorado beetle larvae at L4 stage, feeding in the objects employing the extracts from fresh and dry matter at two highest concentrations, showed, as early as after 24 hrs from the inception of experiment, significantly lower body weight gain than the larvae feeding in the control experiment (Table 2). The extracts prepared from dry matter at 2% concentration, and from the fresh matter at 10% concentration, proved to be ineffective in limiting the body weight gain in L4 larvae. The extracts prepared from dry matter at 5% and 10% concentrations, as well as those prepared from the fresh matter at 30% concentration, limited the body weight gain in L2 larvae of Colorado potato beetle. However, it was noted that 72 hrs after the inception of experiment, all the applied extracts, both these prepared from the fresh and dry matter of lemon balm, had contributed to the decreases in the body weight gain in the L2 larvae of the studied pest.

Few studies on the effects of water extracts from lemon balm upon the feeding of Colorado potato beetle and other pest of cultivated plants have been performed to date. Only Hiesaar et al. [2000] demonstrated that the water extract of this plant resulted in more than fifteen-fold lower number of eggs laid by the females of *Trialeurodes vaporariorum*, and – owing to that – it can be potentially used to protect glasshouse plants against this pest. Our earlier studies showed that the extracts

obtained from other herb plants could effectively limit the feeding by Colorado potato beetles. The extracts prepared from dry matter of wormwood (*Artemisia absinthium* L.) at 10% concentration, and from fresh matter with 30% concentration result in more than three-fold decrease in the amount of food eaten by L2 larvae of Colorado potato beetle, and limit their body weight gain [Rusin et al. 2015]. In the presented experiment, the effect of lemon balm was stronger; even lower concentrations of the applied extracts limited the feeding of the studied pests. In the study by Biniaś et al. [2016 b], all applied extracts prepared from the dry and fresh matter of sage (*Salvia officinalis* L.) contributed to the decreases in mass of food eaten by L4 larvae. In our experiment, such an effect was noted only in the case of the highest concentration of the extract from dry matter of lemon balm. Furthermore, the limiting effect on the feeding by Colorado potato beetles were noted in the cases of water extracts from St. John's wort (*Hypericum perforatum* L.) [Biniaś et al. 2016 a], tarragon (*Artemisia dracuncululus* L.) [Rusin et al. 2016 a], and wild thyme (*Thymus serpyllum* L.) [Rusin et al. 2016 c].

Many authors emphasise the fact that olfactory stimuli can play a significant role in limiting the feeding activities of pests [Koschier et al. 2002, Koschier and Sedy 2003, Katerinopoulos et al. 2005]. In our experiment, an evident nega-

Table 2. The effect of extracts from *Melissa officinalis* L. on larvae body weight gain [mg]

Object	12 h	24 h	48 h	72 h
Larvae L4				
C	7.3 a'	32.1 c	34.5 c	37.2 c
DM 2%	7.1 a	29.8 c	31.6 c	32.7 bc
DM 5%	4.2 a	5.4 a	6.2 a	8.9 a
DM 10 %	3.8 a	4.9 a	4.9 a	5.1 a
FM 10%	6.4 a	25.7 bc	28.9 bc	31.8 bc
ŚW 20%	6.1 a	18.6 b	22.1 b	25.3 b
FM 30%	5.3 a	8.7 a	10.8 a	15.8 ab
Larvae L2				
C	6.2 b	8.8 b	13.4 b	18.6 c
DM 2%	5.4 ab	6.9 ab	11.2 b	13.7 bc
DM 5%	1.6 a	2.8 a	4.2 a	4.6 a
DM 10 %	1.0 a	1.3 a	1.4 a	1.8 a
FM 10%	4.8 ab	6.1 ab	9.5 b	11.9 b
ŚW 20%	4.3 ab	5.8 a	9.1 b	10.5 b
FM 30%	1.2 a	1.4 a	1.8 a	2.1 a

Symbols as in Table 1.

* Values for individual terms of observations marked by different letters are statistically different ($\alpha = 0.05$)

Table 3. Responses of pests to the odors derived from *Melissa officinalis* L. fresh matter expressed as a number of entrance per one insect into selected areas of Y-tube olfactometer

Pest	Control	<i>Melissa officinalis</i> L.
<i>Leptinotarsa decemlineata</i> Say. – females*	0.87	0.37
<i>Leptinotarsa decemlineata</i> Say. – males	0.63	0.37

* Differences significant at $\alpha = 0.05$, in other cases differences were not proven statistically.

tive reaction to the odour substances originating from the fresh matter of lemon balm was noted among the females of Colorado potato beetle ($t=2.26$, $P=0.041$) (Table 3). The control tube was selected by the pest almost three times as often than the tube of the olfactometer where the odour of lemon balm was introduced. The males of *L. decemlineata* also visited the the control tube more often than that where the odour of lemon balm was pumped; however, in this case, the differences had not been proven statistically ($t=0.97$, $P=0.350$). The data pertaining to the effect of odour substances originating from non-host plants upon the behaviour of adult individuals of *L. decemlineata* are diverse. In their study, Rusin et al. [2016 b] demonstrated the strong deterrent reaction of odour substances originating from *A. absinthium* towards the males of Colorado potato beetle. In the study by Biniś et al. [2016 a, 2016 b], however, no evident deterrent effect of odour substances originating from *S. officinalis* and *H. perforatum* L. towards the adult individuals of Colorado potato beetle was found.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The feeding by L4 larvae of Colorado potato beetle was effectively limited by the extract prepared from dry matter of lemon balm at 10% concentration. The larvae at L2 stage turned out to be more susceptible to the effects of extracts – the extracts in almost all used concentrations limited the feeding by the studied pest.
2. The body weight gain in L2 and L4 larvae of Colorado potato beetle were effectively limited by the extracts prepared from the dry plants of lemon balm in as low concentration as 5%. However, the effect of the extracts prepared from the fresh matter of lemon balm plants was effective in limiting the body weight gain of L4 larvae at the minimum concentration of 20%, whereas for L2 larvae the effective concentration was 30%.
3. The evident deterrent reaction of odour substances originating from lemon balm plants towards the females of Colorado potato beetle

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