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Department of Plant Protection

Effect of Ethanolic Extract of some Natural Plants Against Sorghum Aphid (*Rhopalosiphum maidis*)

B.Sc. (Honours) Graduation Research Project

In Plant Protection

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Inception

قال سبحانه وتعالى:

(وما اوتيتم من العلم الا قليلا)

صدق الله العظيم

Dedication

I would like to offer this work to

My sweet family and my teachers

Acknowledgment

Firstly, unlimited thanks to great Allah who obtained me the health and the forte to complete this work.

Secondly I am greatly obligated to my supervisor Dr. Ragaa Elhadaa for her leadership, guidance and keen attention and continuous patient to complete this study. Also grate thanks to each of Ustaz saif-Eldien Mohamed, Ustaz Elzain, Ustaz Mohamed Elhabib and Mr. Jabir for amending and revising this work.

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Abstract

The study was conducted at Laboratory of Entomology-Plant Protection Department- Collage of Agricultural Studies to test the effect of ethanolic extracts of the plants cafour, damas and moringa against sorghum aphid (*Rhopalosiphum maidis*) in February 2016.

The extracts were used at concentrations (10%, 20% and 30%) to test its effect on insect mortality after 24hours and 48hours of treatment.

The results showed that, the treated plants with cafure at 20% and 30% concentration gave the highest mortality, followed by damas.

Lower percentages of mortality were obtained by all concentrations of moringa which were significantly not different from the control.

The results shows that priority was using cafure in the 30% concentration as insect repellant in sorghum comparing to other tested plants while the moringa was similar to the control results.

الملخص

اجريت هذه الدراسه في معمل الحشرات بكليه الدراسات الزراعيه(شمبات) - جامعه السودان للعلوم والتكنولوجيا وذلك لمعرفه اثر مستخلصات كل من نباتات (الكافور -- الدمس- - المورنقا) ضد حشرةمنّ الذرة.

تم استخدام النباتات في صورة مستخلص ايثانولي عند التراكيز 10% ,20%,30% واختبار اثرها علي موت الحشرة بعد 24 ساعة و 48 ساعة.

اظهرت نتائج الدراسة ان النبات المعامل بالكافور اعطي اعلى نسبة موت للحشرة عند تركيز 30%و20% يليه الدمس. بينما المورينقا بجميع تراكيزها أعطت اقل نسبة موت والتى لا تختلف معنوياً عن الكنترول.

أظهرت النتائج أفضلية إستخدام الكافور في تركيز 30% كقاتللحشرة منّ الذرة مقارنة بالنباتات الأخري المعاملة .