



Centurion
UNIVERSITY
*Shaping Lives...
Empowering Communities...*

INSECT RESISTANCE

Global average loss due to insect pests is 14%. Estimated losses in individual crops vary from 5% in wheat to 26.7% in rice and still more in crops like cotton & sugarcane.

Insect Resistance :

1. The ability of a plant to withstand, oppose or overcome the attack of an insect is known as insect resistance.
2. It is the property of a variety or a host crop due to which it is attacked by an insect pest to a significantly lower degree than are other varieties of the same host.



Centurion
UNIVERSITY
*Shaping Lives...
Empowering Communities...*

Host Habitation

1. Polyphagy 3. Seasonal Oligophagy

2. Oligophagy 4. Monophagy

1. Polyphagy : Insects feed on a wide range of hosts avoiding few plant species. Eg. Scales & moths.

2. Oligophagy : Live on one taxonomic unit only. Eg. Hessianfly on wheat

3. Seasonal oligophagy : Insects may live on many species in one part of the year and on few in another part of the year. Eg : Aphids.

4. Monophagy : Avoid all hosts except one particular species or variety Eg. Boll weevil on cotton.



Centurion
UNIVERSITY
*Shaping Lives...
Empowering Communities...*

Mechanism of Insect Resistance

- 1. Non preference** : Host Varieties exhibiting this type of resistance are unattractive or unsuitable for colonization, oviposition or both by an insect pest. This type of resistance is also termed as non-acceptance and anti-xenosis. Non preference involves various morphological and biochemical features of host plants such as – color, hairiness, leaf angle, taste etc.
- 2. Antibiosis** : Antibiosis refers to an adverse effect of feeding on a resistant host plant on the development and/or reproduction of the insect pest. In severe cases, it may even lead to the death of the insect pest. Antibiosis may involve morphological, physiological or biochemical features of the host plant; some cases of insect resistance involve a combination of features.



Centurion
UNIVERSITY
*Shaping Lives...
Empowering Communities...*

3. Tolerance : An insect tolerant variety is attacked by the insect pest to the same degree as a susceptible variety. But at the same level of infestation, a tolerant variety produces a higher yield than a susceptible variety. Ability of the host plant to withstand the insect population to a certain extent which might have damaged a more susceptible host. Tolerance is mainly a host character and it may be because of greater recovery from pest damage. Eg. Rice varieties tolerant to stem borer/gall midge produce additional tillers to compensate yield losses (as in stem borer in sorghum).

4. Avoidance : Pest avoidance is the same as disease escape , and as such it is not a case of true resistance Mostly insect avoidance result from the host plants being at a much less susceptible developmental stage when the pest population is at its peak. Eg. Early maturing cotton varieties escape pinkboll worm infestation, which occurs late in the season.



Centurion
UNIVERSITY
*Shaping Lives...
Empowering Communities...*

Factors for insect -resistance

Insect resistance may involve :

1. Morphological
2. Physiological (or)
3. Biochemical features of the host plant

1. Morphological features : Morphological factors like, hairiness, colour, thickness and toughness of tissues etc. are known to confer insect resistance.

a) Hairiness of leaves is associated with resistance to many insect pests leaf beetle in cereals, in cotton to Jassids.

b) Colour of plant : Color may contribute to non preference in some cases. For example : Red cabbage, Red leaved brussel's sprouts are less favored than green varieties by butterflies and certain Lepidoptera for oviposition. Boll worms prefer green cotton plants to red ones.



Centurion
UNIVERSITY
Shaping Lives...
Empowering Communities...

c) Thickness and Toughness of plant – Tissues prevent mechanical obstruction to feeding and oviposition and thereby lead to non-preference as well as antibiosis.

Eg. 1. Thick leaf lamina in cotton contributes to Jassid resistance

2. Solid stem in wheat confers resistance to wheat stem sawfly

2. Physiological Factors : Osmotic concentration of cell sap, various exudates etc; may be associated with insect resistance.

Eg. 1) Leaf hairs of some *solanum sps.* secrete gummy exudates. Aphids and colorado beetles get trapped in these exudates.

2) Exudates from secondary trichomes of *Medicago disciformis* leaves have antibiotic effects on alfalfa weevil.



Centurion
UNIVERSITY
*Shaping Lives...
Empowering Communities...*

Biochemical Factors : Several biochemical factors are associated with insect resistance in many crops. It is believed that biochemical factors are more important than morphological and physiological factors in conferring non-preference and antibiosis.

Eg. 1) High concentrations of gossypol is associated with resistance in several insect pests in cotton.

2) In rice – high silica content in shoots gives resistance to shoot borer

Genetics of Insect Resistance

Insect resistance is governed by -

1. Oligogenes 2. Polygenes 3. Cytoplasmic genes

1. Oligogenic Resistance : Insect resistance is governed by one or few major genes or oligogenes, each gene having a large and identifiable individual effect on resistance.

Eg. In wheat green bugs; In cotton Jassids



Centurion
UNIVERSITY
*Shaping Lives...
Empowering Communities...*

2. Polygenic Resistance : It is governed by several genes, each gene producing a small and usually cumulative effect. Such cases of resistance.

- 1) Involve more than one feature of the host plant
- 2) Are much more durable than the cases of oligogenic resistance.

Examples for polygenic resistance

- 1) In wheat to cereal leaf beetle

3. Cytoplasmic Resistance : governed by plasmagenes

Eg. 1. Resistance to European corn borer in maize

2. Resistance to root aphid in lettuce



Centurion
UNIVERSITY
Shaping Lives...
Empowering Communities...

Sources of Insect Resistance:

1. Cultivated variety : Resistance to many insect pests may be found among the cultivated varieties of the concerned crop. Varieties SRT 1, Khand waz ; DNJ 286 and B 1007 of *G. hirsutum* are good sources of resistance to Jassids.

2. Germplasm collection :

Eg. 1) In apples for rosy apple aphid, green apple, apple maker and apple saw-fly.

2) In cotton, several strains resistant to Jassids.

3. Related wild species :

Eg. 1) Resistance to both the species of potato nematodes has been transferred from *Solanum vernei* to potato 2) Jassid resistances is known in wild relatives of cotton *G. tomentosum*; *G. anomalum* and *G. armourianum*



Centurion
UNIVERSITY
Shaping Lives...
Empowering Communities...

4. An unrelated organism : It is done through recombinant DNA technology

a) The 'Cry' gene of *Bacillus thuringiensis* is the most successful example.

Other genes of importance are the

b) Protease inhibitor encoding genes found in many plants eg. the cowpea trypsin inhibitor (cp TI) gene.

Breeding Methods for Insect Resistance

1. Introduction : Eg. *Phylloxera vertifoliae* resistance grape root-stocks from U.S.A. into France.

2. Selection :

Eg. 1) Resistance to potato leaf hopper

2) Resistance to spotted alfalfa aphid



Centurion
UNIVERSITY
Shaping Lives...
Empowering Communities...

3. Hybridization :

Pedigree oligogenic characters

Back cross Polygenic characters

4. Genetic Engineering : *B. thuringiensis* (cry gene) resistance in maize, soybean, cotton etc.

Screening Techniques for determining resistance:

The most crucial and, perhaps , the most difficult task in breeding for insect resistance is the identification of insect resistant plant during segregation generations. There are two types of screenings

1. Field Screening
2. Glass house screening



Centurion
UNIVERSITY
*Shaping Lives...
Empowering Communities...*

Field Screening :

The techniques designed to promote uniform infestation by an insect pest in the field are

1. Inter planting a row of known susceptible variety between two rows of testing material.
2. Screening in highly prone areas
3. in case Soil insect pests to be tested in sick plots only
4. Testing in a particular season when the infestation is very high. Eg. Rice stem borer in off season.
5. Transferring manually equal number of eggs or larvae to each test plant.



Centurion
UNIVERSITY
*Shaping Lives...
Empowering Communities...*

Glass house screening

Result from glass house tests are much more reliable than those from field tests since both the environment and the initial level of infestations are more or less uniform for all the plants being tested.

Problems in Breeding for Insect Resistance :

1. Breeding for resistance to an insect pest may lead to the susceptibility to another pest. Eg. Glabrous strains of cotton are resistant to bollworms but susceptible to Jassids.
2. Reduction in quality or make unfit for consumption.
3. Linkage between desirable & undesirable genes. Inter specific varieties are generally low yielding and their produce is often of inferior quality.



Centurion
UNIVERSITY
*Shaping Lives...
Empowering Communities...*

4. Screening for resistance is the most critical and difficult step in a breeding programme it necessitates a close co-ordination among scientists belonging to different disciplines.

5. It is a long term programme

Achievements

IN INDIA

1. Cotton varieties – G 27, MCU 7, LRK 516 – resistant to boll worms.

2. Rice – variety vijaya – resistant to leaf hopper

Rice – TKM 6, Ratna – Stemborer

Rice – Vajram, chaitanya, Pratibha – BPH