ギ酸エチル及び二酸化炭素混合ガスの常圧及び減圧くん蒸に対する5種カイガラムシ類（マルカイガラムシ科、カタカイガラムシ科及びコナカイガラムシ科）の感受性
Susceptibilities of Five Species of Scales (Diaspididae and Coccidae) and Mealybugs (Pseudococcidae) to Fumigation with a Gas Mixture of Ethyl Formate and Carbon Dioxide under Normal Atmospheric Pressure or Vacuum

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Abstract: Five species of scales (Diaspis boisduvalii, Aonidiella auranti, and Coccus hesperidum) and mealybugs (Planococcus citri and Dysimicoccus brevipes) were fumigated with a gas mixture of ethyl formate (EF, C\(_2\)H\(_5\)O\(_2\)) and carbon dioxide (CO\(_2\)) to simulate a fumigation by using a commercial product formulation (EF 16.7% + CO\(_2\) 83.3%, w/w) and their susceptibilities were investigated. All developmental stages of D. boisduvalii, A. auranti, and C. hesperidum tested were completely killed at a fumigation dosage of EF 25.1 mg/l + CO\(_2\) 124.9 mg/l (equivalent to 150 mg/l of the gas mixture) for 3 h at 15°C. Crawler, nymph, and adult D. brevipes were more tolerant than P. citri; however, these stages of both mealybugs were 100% killed at dosages of EF 16.7 mg/l + CO\(_2\) 83.3 mg/l (100 mg/l of gas mixture) for 3 h at 15°C. Among the five species tested, the least susceptible stage was P. citri eggs, which showed 25.3%, 54.2%, and 92.3% mortality at gas mixture dosages of 150 mg/l, 250 mg/l (EF 41.8 mg/l + CO\(_2\) 208.3 mg/l), and 350 mg/l (EF 58.5 mg/l + CO\(_2\) 291.5 mg/l), respectively. LD\(_{90}\) and LD\(_{95}\) for the P. citri egg stage under gas mixture fumigation were calculated as 242.0 mg/l and 408.0 mg/l. The efficacy of gas mixture fumigation was increased under vacuum [-18-22 kPa (ABS)]. Mortalities of P. citri egg were increased under vacuum of up to 61.2%, 70.2%, and 100% with a gas mixture at 150 mg/l, 250 mg/l, and 350 mg/l dosage rates, respectively.

Keywords: ethyl formate, scale insect, mealybug, vacuum fumigation, carbon dioxide

Introduction

Despite its use for quarantine purposes, a transition from methyl bromide (MB) to alternative chemicals or techniques is needed worldwide. Japan imports many types of agricultural plant products, and those detected a quarantine pest by plant quarantine inspection at import are destined for MB fumigation. There has, however, been little research aimed at the development of alternatives to MB for fresh fruits and vegetables in Japan (Yamada et al., 2012). A quarantine treatment that can reduce up to 50% the MB dosage on fresh vegetables has been developed (Misumi et al., 2009), but will not allow a complete phasing out of MB. Techniques allowing a full transition to alternatives are necessary. MB and hydrogen cyanide are currently used in plant quarantine treatment for fresh fruits and vegetables, but various alternative options for quarantine treatment are considered desirable because of public concerns about environment and food safety.

Ethyl formate (EF, C\(_2\)H\(_5\)O\(_2\)) is a liquid fumigant whose boiling point is 52-54°C (ICSC, 2010) and for propelling, enhancing vaporization, and reducing explosion risk, it has been registered as an agrochemical of gas mixture with carbon dioxide (CO\(_2\)) in countries including Australia, New Zealand, and South Korea. EF decomposes easily and has relatively low human toxicity. It is also approved to use for "organic" products as a naturally existing material. For fruits and vegetables, strawberries showed no differences between EF-treated and untreated fruits except for calyx damage (Simpson et al., 2004), and table grapes tolerated 5.0% EF treatment for 1 or 2 h, although rachis browning was increased (Simpson et al., 2007). In addition, for silo

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fumigation for wheat grain, EF has recently been examined for use in a gas mixture with methyl isothiocyanate (MITC) instead of CO₂ to control stored product pests such as Sistothilus oryzae (Ren et al. 2008). However, some phytotoxicity has been reported, with EF fumigation causing a deterioration in quality or injury to plant products. Yamada et al. (2012) reported damage to string bean leaves fumigated for use in a gas mixture with methyl isothiocyanate (MITC) in a mortality test for leaf miners and spider mites. Phytotoxicity on lettuce treated with EF was observed at high concentrations (Stewart and Mon. 1984). The explosion limits of EF are described as 2.7–16.5 vol%. The development of a fumigation schedule with lower EF dosage is desirable for safe implementation of EF fumigation in quarantine processes at ports of entry and export.

We investigated the fumigation efficacy of a gas mixture of EF and CO₂ on scales and mealybugs at normal atmospheric pressure, aimed at introduction into a quarantine treatment schedule for fresh fruits and vegetables. We also tested vacuum (VAC) fumigation using the same gas mixture, with the purpose of optimizing fumigation with a reduced EF dosage rate for safety and efficient use of EF gas in commercial fumigation.

Materials and Methods

1. Test insects

Diaspis boisduvalii, an orchid scale, was collected from a pot plant of an orchid reared at the pest identification laboratory of Yokohama Plant Protection Station (YPPS) in November 2009 and reared for successive generations on Japanese squash in the research division of YPPS was used. Eggs were oviposited under the shells of adult females and were investigated separately from other stages in the evaluation of fumigation efficacy.

Aonidiella aurantii individuals were derived from a colony in the citrus grove of an agrochemical manufacturer in Shizuoka prefecture. Branches and leaves of lemon infested with mixed stages of A. aurantii were collected in August 2011 and used for fumigation.

Coccus hesperidum nymphs were collected from a lemon tree in the back yard of the research division of YPPS in July 2011 and reared with lemon seedlings in a rearing room at 25°C. When the numbers had been increased enough for the study, lemon seedling pots infested with mixed stages of C. hesperidum were fumigated.

Planococcus citri, a citrus mealybug was collected from a banana tree (Musa sp.) at a glass house of the Tukuba Botanical Garden, National Museum of Nature and Science, Ibaraki prefecture, in August 2010 and reared for successive generations on Japanese squash in the research division of YPPS was used. Three-day-old eggs and mixed stages of nymph and adult were prepared for fumigation. Eggs were collected in a method that adult females were allowed to lay eggs for one day in laboratory dishes lined with black-dyed filter paper. Eggs on the filter paper, which was cut into pieces, and other stages were placed on a piece of squash used for rearing, whose flesh coated with paraffin was fumigated. According to the results of a developmental period study for each stage (Misumi, unpublished), the size or length of the body was used as a factor in distinguishing a hatched nymph from other stages and the stages were separately counted for the evaluation of fumigation.

Dysimicoccus brevipes, a pineapple mealybug, was collected from pineapples purchased at a retail store in Nago, Okinawa prefecture in April 2009 and reared for successive generations on Japanese squash in the research division of YPPS was used. Because a pineapple mealybug is recognized as an ovoviviparous insect, mixed stages from hatched nymph to adult on a piece of squash prepared in the same way as for citrus mealybug were fumigated. According to a study on the developmental period of each stage (Misumi, unpublished), the insects were classified into three groups: hatched nymph, 2nd-3rd nymph, and 3rd nymph and adult, based mainly on the body size at the evaluation.

For both species of mealybugs, the method described by Sawamura and Narai (2008) was used to determine the developmental period of days required for each stage under the rearing conditions.

All five species tested were reared at a constant temperature of 25°C at 50–70% RH under a photoperiod of light 16 h: dark 8 h in rearing rooms, and each insect stage of the species was moved to a temperature-controlled fumigation room on the day before fumigation, or at least 4 h before fumigation. Japanese squash (variety Kurokawa) was used for rearing and at fumigation was harvested in a glasshouse in Miyazaki prefecture.

2. Fumigation

Fumigations were conducted using an acrylic fumigation box (W22 × D22 × H18 cm external dimensions, 6 l internal volume; equipped with gas injection and sampling ports, temperature probe, stirring bar and gas exhaust valve) placed in a temperature-controlled fumigation room at 15°C. A larger acrylic fumigation box with internal volume 29.5 l was also used only for a fumigation test of C. hesperidum. To simulate commercial fumigation in actual
plant quarantine, a dosage rate of EF and CO₂ was determined based on commercial gas cylinders (Vaporman™, EF 16.7% and CO₂ 83.3%, w/w). Because Vaporman™ is not available in Japan, dosing was conducted by the following procedure; EF liquid (purity over 98%, Alfa Aesar) was collected from a glass vial using a syringe and injected into the fumigation box through an injection port with a septum, and subsequently CO₂ from a gas cylinder was quickly introduced into the box. The pressure in the fumigation box was decreased to 20–21 kPa (ABS) just before dosing of EF and CO₂ and then restored to atmospheric pressure at 10 min after dosing. A mercury manometer (Sansho Co., Ltd.) or a digital manometer (HIT-1500NH, Hodaka Co., Ltd.) was used to measure pressure inside the fumigation boxes. For gas circulation inside the box, a magnetic stirrer was used throughout the exposure period of fumigation. Forced aeration (3 l/min) was applied for 1 h after 3 h of fumigation. The fumigation tests were replicated two or three times for each stage.

EF and CO₂ gas concentrations in the space inside the fumigation box during fumigation were measured at 30, 60, 120, and 180 min after dosing, by gas chromatographs (EF: Shimadzu GC-2014 with FID, CO₂: Shimadzu GC-2014 with TCD) to calculate CT (concentration × time) product, and a temperature recorder (Chino graphic logger CR 1016-A) was used to monitor temperatures during fumigation. A NDIR gas analyzer (UR-126G Komyo-rikagaku kogyo) was also used for measuring CO₂ concentration. Untreated control insects were placed in another fumigation box in the same temperature-controlled fumigation room and underwent the same fumigation procedures except for dosing.

### 3. Evaluation of Mortality

Each test insect treated was moved to a temperature-controlled rearing room after fumigation. For the egg stages of scales, egg hatch was counted daily from 3 to at least 14 days after fumigation. Mortalities of other stages of scales were evaluated based on freshness and shriveling of the body under the stereoscopic microscope from 7 to 10 days after fumigation. For scales whose mortality was difficult to determine by body freshness and shriveling alone, a biological microscope was used and the pulsation and/or flowing of body fluids were assessed as indicators of vital status. Larval and adult stages of the citrus mealybug and pineapple mealybug and the egg stage of citrus mealybugs were each maintained in the rearing room from 3 to 5 days and from 7 to 14 days, after which their mortality was evaluated under the stereoscope by motion of insects or egg hatching.

Probit analysis was adopted for estimating the lethal dosage values of EF/CO₂ gas mixtures (Polo Plus, version 2.0; LeOra Software 2002).

### Results and Discussion

The mortalities of Diaspis boisduvalii and Aonidiella aurantii are presented in Table 1 and those of Coccus hesperidum in Table 2.

All stages of D. boisduvalii and A. aurantii fumigated with two dosages of gas mixture at EF 25.1 mg/l and CO₂ 124.9 mg/l and at EF 41.8 mg/l and CO₂ 208.3 mg/l showed 100% mortality at each dosage rate for 3 h at 15°C. Aharoni et al. (1987) reported that an exposure of A. aurantii for 3 h at EF concentration 1.5% resulted in 100% mortality of all stages. A dosage of EF 25.1 mg/l is approximately 0.8% and is approximately half of the concentration investigated by Aharoni et al. (1987). In our study, the efficacy of EF may have been enhanced by mixing with CO₂. A gas concentration of EF at the initial phase of fumigation of A. aurantii was measured as 22.3 mg/l at the dosage rate of EF 25.1 mg/l and had decreased by approximately 11% at the termination of the exposure. In contrast, in the test for D. boisduvalii, the EF gas concentration initially was 23.3 mg/l for fumigation at the EF 25.1 mg/l dosage rate, but the loss of gas concentration was approximately 16%. D. boisduvalii was fumigated on an arch-shaped section of Japanese squash coated with paraffin, a condition that may account for the lower EF gas concentration during the fumigation of D. boisduvalii. When a whole squash was fumigated with the EF/CO₂ gas mixture, little EF gas was absorbed by the squash and the EF gas concentration did not decrease during fumigation at a loading of about 0.1 kg/l (Misumi et al., 2013). All tested stages of C. hesperidum showed complete mortality under the same fumigation conditions as for the Diaspididae species, though CT products estimated from actual EF concentrations in the mortality test for C. hesperidum were slightly lower than those for the Diaspididae species. Sorption of EF to the seedling pots of lemon infested with C. hesperidum may have contributed to lowering the CT products. In a preliminary test, we had confirmed that Ceroplastes rubens, red wax scale, on mandarin branches could be killed completely under the same fumigation conditions but using dosage rates of EF 88.5 and CO₂ 291.5 mg/l (Misumi, unpublished).

Based on the results of mortality tests for Diaspididae and Coccidae, all insects tested were completely killed by gas mixtures at lower dosage rates of EF 25.1 mg/l and CO₂ 124.9 mg/l for 3 h at 15°C, indicating that both insect
families are be susceptible to gas mixture fumigation by EF and CO₂.

Mortalities of each stage of Planococcus citri and Dysmicoccus brevipes for fumigation with gas mixtures at dosages of EF 8.4 mg/l and CO₂ 41.7 mg/l, EF 16.7 mg/l and CO₂ 83.3 mg/l, EF 25.1 mg/l and CO₂ 124.9 mg/l, EF 41.8 mg/l and CO₂ 208.3 mg/l, and EF 58.5 mg/l and CO₂ 291.5 mg/l, all for 3 h at 15°C, are presented in Tables 3 and 4.

A gas concentration of EF during fumigations for crawlers, nymphs, and adults of both P. citri and D. brevipes changed as showing a similar curve to that measured for the test of D. boisduvalii because both were fumigated on an arch-shaped section of Japanese squash. In contrast, P. citri eggs were fumigated on a piece of filter paper placed in a laboratory dish. EF gas concentration at the initial stage of exposure was almost identical at all of the dosage rates tested, and thereafter EF concentrations changed negligibly until the end of the exposure time.

Mortalities of crawlers, nymphs, and adults of P. citri reached 100% in fumigations with the lowest gas mixture dosage of EF 8.4 and CO₂ 41.7 mg/l. The egg stage (3-day-old egg) however, showed incomplete mortalities following fumigation at every dosage of EF and CO₂ applied in this study. The egg mortalities were 25.3% and 54.2% at dosage rates of EF 25.1 and CO₂ 124.9 mg/l and of EF 41.8 and CO₂ 208.3 mg/l, respectively (Park et al., 2007). Given that the dosage differences between the estimated LCₙ₀ and LCₙ₁ ranged from 2.69 mg/l to 3.06 mg/l, it appears that this slight dosage increase could change the mortality rate from 50% to 95%. The EF dosage rate must thus be a prior factor in the mortality of P. citri. The nymph and adult stages of P. citri had high susceptibilities to EF fumigation.

D. brevipes showed from 41.8 to 65.3% mortalities among crawler, nymph, and adult at gas mixture dosages of EF 8.4 and CO₂ 41.7 mg/l, but complete mortalities were
Table 3. Mortalities of egg, nymphal, and adult stages of Planococcus citri fumigated with gas mixtures at five dosage rates of ethyl formate (EF) and carbon dioxide (CO2) for 3 hours at 15°C.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dosage rate (mg/l)</th>
<th>Duration (h)</th>
<th>No. tested (N)</th>
<th>Stage tested</th>
<th>CT products (mg.h/l)</th>
<th>Mortality (mean% ± SD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EF 84</td>
<td>CO2 41.7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Hatched nymph</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>100</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mixed nymph &amp; adult</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EF 16.7</td>
<td>CO2 83.3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Hatched nymph</td>
<td>35.8</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mixed nymph &amp; adult</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EF 25.1</td>
<td>CO2 124.9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3-day-old egg</td>
<td>60.1</td>
<td>25.3 ± 11.4</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hatched nymph</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mixed nymph &amp; adult</td>
<td>52.6</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EF 41.8</td>
<td>CO2 208.3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3-day-old egg</td>
<td>98.2</td>
<td>54.2 ± 4.98</td>
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<tr>
<td>EF 58.5</td>
<td>CO2 291.5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3-day-old egg</td>
<td>147.6</td>
<td>92.3 ± 1.34</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Hatched nymph</td>
<td>10.9 ± 0.33</td>
<td>8.4 ± 1.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mixed nymph &amp; adult</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Both dosage rates of EF and CO2 are designed to simulate a commercial gas mixture (EF 16.7%+CO2 83.3%, w/w).

Table 4. Mortalities of nymphal and adult stages of Dysmicoccus brevipes fumigated with gas mixtures at three levels of dosage rates of ethyl formate (EF) and carbon dioxide (CO2) for 3 hours at 15°C.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dosage rate (mg/l)</th>
<th>Duration (h)</th>
<th>No. tested (N)</th>
<th>Stage tested</th>
<th>CT products (mg.h/l)</th>
<th>Mortality (mean% ± SD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EF 8.4</td>
<td>CO2 41.7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Hatched nymph</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>65.3 ± 13.2</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2nd-3rd nymph</td>
<td></td>
<td>41.8 ± 23.0</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>3rd nymph-adult</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EF 16.7</td>
<td>CO2 83.3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Hatched nymph</td>
<td>34.9</td>
<td>100</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2nd-3rd nymph</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3rd nymph-adult</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EF 25.1</td>
<td>CO2 124.9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Hatched nymph</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2nd-3rd nymph</td>
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<td>100</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3rd nymph-adult</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Hatched nymph</td>
<td>0.0 ± 0.00</td>
<td>1.7 ± 0.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2nd-3rd nymph</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.7 ± 0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3rd nymph-adult</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Both dosage rates of EF and CO2 are designed to simulate a commercial gas mixture (EF 16.7%+CO2 83.3%, w/w).

achieved at EF 16.7 and CO2 83.3 mg/l. Comparing mortalities for both stages of nymph and adult between P. citri and D. brevipes, susceptibilities of D. brevipes were recognized lower than those of P. citri except in the egg stage. A dosage rate of EF 16.7 mg/l that caused 100% mortality in almost all stages is equivalent to 0.53% at 15°C. This concentration is acceptably far below the explosion limit for EF of 2.7%.

Because the egg stage of P. citri was the most tolerant of the stages tested in five species of scales and mealybugs, further investigation, employing a dose–response test to estimate LD values, was carried out. LD50 and LD95 of P. citri eggs are presented in Table 5. LD values were estimated for the gas mixtures of EF and CO2. The LD50 of a gas mixture estimated for a range of 239.1–245.6 mg/l is equivalent to a range of 39.9–41.0 mg/l of EF dosage rate as a constituent of a gas mixture. The egg stage of P. citri showed low susceptibility. An EF dosage rate in the range 39.9–41.0 mg/l completely killed other scales and other stages of mealybugs, whereas for P. citri
eggs it would produced only 50% mortality. Thus, though gas mixture fumigation with EF and CO₂ is effective against those scales and mealybugs, a treatment schedule capable of killing the egg stage of *P. citri* will be necessary for plant quarantine treatment. A standard dosage rate of gas mixture of EF and CO₂ usually requires a 120% increase with respect to the estimated LD₉₅ dosage rate. The LD₉₅ for gas mixture in this study corresponded to approximately 68.1 mg/l dosage of EF, so that the EF dosage required for a quarantine treatment standard would then be 120% of this LD₉₅ partial dosage, or 81.7 mg/l. This EF dosage represents a 2.61% concentration at 15°C. Because this concentration is below the explosive limits of EF, it may be the basis of a practical and safe fumigation schedule.

Susceptibility of grape mealybug (*Pseudococcus maritimus*) on table grapes has been investigated, although under different temperature and exposure times than those used in our study. For the egg stage, the LC₉₀ is estimated as EF 4.85% applied for 1h at 24°C, and the EF concentration could be reduced to 3.48% when EF was applied with 10% CO₂ (Simpson et al., 2007). Bean thrips (*Caliothrips fasciatus*) on navel oranges were also completely controlled by a 1-h commercial-scale fumigation with Vapormate™ at an EF concentration of 31 mg/l in a 20-ft marine container (Mitcham et al., 2011). For plant quarantine fumigation with a mixture of EF and CO₂, the dosage rate of the gas mixture may be calculated as 489 mg/l (including 81.7 mg/l or 2.61% of EF). Thus a fumigation with gas mixture of EF and CO₂ at a dosage rate of 489 mg/l for 3 h at 15°C would also be effective against grape mealybugs and bean thrips. When applied as a gas mixture with CO₂, EF fumigation will be more effective and flammability risk will be greatly reduced.

When EF fumigation without CO₂ was applied against dried fruit beetle, *Carpophilus hemipterus*, on prunes, the use of VAC conditions (at 800 mb pressure) reduced both EF dosage rate and exposure time while maintaining control efficacy against the adult stage of the beetle (Rouzes et al., 2008). To investigate the effect of VAC fumigation and to achieve 100% mortality of the egg stage of *P. citri*, individuals were fumigated with a gas mixture of EF and CO₂ for 3 h at 15°C under VAC conditions and mortality was recorded. The pressure in a fumigation box containing 3-day-old eggs of *P. citri* was reduced to 8 kPa just before dosing with the gas mixture, and three levels of dosage rates (EF 25.1 mg/l and CO₂ 124.9 mg/l, EF 41.8 mg/l and CO₂ 208.3 mg/l, and EF 58.5 mg/l and CO₂ 291.5 mg/l) were tested. The fumigation was carried out as described above, and the pressure inside the box was confirmed at the end of the exposure time with a mercury or digital manometer. These results are shown in Table 6.

Even though the fumigation conditions including dosage rate, temperature, and exposure time were identical between treatments under VAC and normal atmospheric pressure (NAP), increased mortality was observed with VAC fumigation: from 25.3% to 61.2% for the mixture EF 25.1 mg/l and CO₂ 124.9 mg/l and from 54.2% to 70.2% for...
the mixture EF 41.8 mg/l and CO2 208.3 mg/l, although estimated mortality rates for those fumigations varied widely, owing to large standard deviations. Furthermore, 100% mortality was achieved by VAC fumigation with a mixture of EF 58.5 mg/l and CO2 291.5 mg/l. All pressures following exposure ranged from 18 to 22 kPa.

From the results of the above tests, we conclude that a mixture of EF 16.7% and CO2 83.3% is effective as a plant quarantine treatment for pests of fresh fruits and vegetables under NAP, though the confidence limits of the LD90 values for P. citri eggs were not sufficiently narrow. In addition, fumigation efficacy will be enhanced when this formulation is applied under VAC conditions. For improved quarantine security, it is thus advisable to fumigate with an EF and CO2 gas mixture under VAC instead of NAP when higher-risk insect pests are detected in plant quarantine inspection at ports of entry.

However, for establishing an effective quarantine treatment schedule for insect pests on fresh fruits and vegetables, a certain amount of gas loss by EF sorption to fumigated material should be anticipated and the resulting fumigation efficacy should be confirmed. For the final stage of the development of a fumigation schedule, on-site fumigation tests to evaluate gas sorption and penetration into fumigated materials are necessary. In addition, it is obvious that VAC fumigation of imported fruits and vegetables will be difficult to apply in the conventional fumigation with using common warehouses at ports of entry. Moreover, introducing a substantial volume of a gas mixture of more than 350 mg/l dosage rate (EF 58.5 mg/l and CO2 291.5 mg/l, equivalent to 1.87% of EF at 15°C) requiring a pressure of more than 1.8 kPa inside a warehouse will not be practicable. Further study of gas dosing methods for cylinderized gas mixtures of EF and CO2 into a warehouse is also required.

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和 文 摘 要

ギ酸エチル及び二酸化炭素混合ガスの常圧及び減圧くん蒸に対する5種
カイガラムシ類（マルカイガラムシ科、カタカイガラムシ科及びコナカイガラムシ科）の感受性

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5種のカイガラムシ類（ランシロカイガラムシ [Diaspis boisduvalii]及びアカマルカイガラムシ [Aonidiella aurantii]、
ヒラタカイガラムシ [Coccus hesperidum]及びコナカイガラムシ [Planococcus citri]及び
バイナップルカイガラムシ [Dysmicoccus brevis]）を
ギ酸エチル（EF）と二酸化炭素（CO₂）の混合製剤
Vapormate™の混合比（EF16.7%及びCO₂83.3%, w/w）を
想定して混合ガスくん蒸を実施し、それらの感受性について
調査した。

ランシロカイガラムシ、アカマルカイガラムシ及びヒラタ
カイガラムシのすべての発育段は混合ガス単位薬量
150mg/l（EF25.1mg/l及びCO₂124.9mg/l）、15℃、3時間
くん蒸で完全殺虫された。バイナップルカイガラム
シの幼虫と成虫はミカンカイガラムシのそれよりも耐
性であったが、混合ガス単位薬量100mg/l（EF16.7mg/l
及びCO₂83.3mg/l）、15℃、3時間くん蒸で完全殺虫され
た。

供試された5種カイガラムシ類のうち、当該くん蒸に対し
て最耐性の様はミカンカイガラムシの形態であり、殺虫
率は混合ガス単位薬量150mg/lで25.3%、250mg/l
で54.5%、350mg/lで92.3%であった。また、ポピット分析
によりLD₉₀値は混合ガスとして、242.0mg/l及びLD₉₅
値408.0mg/lと算出した。

今後は実用化試験を実施し、当該基準が有効かどうか証
明する必要があるが、仮にくん蒸基準としてLD₉₀値の20%増
の単位薬量を設定する場合で計算すると、単位薬量はEF及
びCO₂混合製剤として489mg/lとなる。よって、ギ酸エ
チルと空気の混合気体における爆発限界の下限値よりも低い
濃度でくん蒸基準を設定することが可能である。

我々はさらに、くん蒸による殺虫効果をより向上させるこ
とを目的として、EF及びCO₂の混合ガスくん蒸を、減圧条
件下（18〜22kPa[ABS]以下）で実施したところ、殺虫効果
が向上し、最耐性のミカンカイガラムシ卵は、混合ガス
単位薬量150mg/lで61.2％、250mg/lで70.2％まで殺虫率
が上昇し、350mg/lで100％殺虫が達成できた。

以上の結果から、ギ酸エチルと二酸化炭素の混合ガスくん
蒸は、果物害虫に対する検疫処理として有効であると考え
られ、また、果物くん蒸くん蒸を減圧くん蒸で実施した
場合、処理温度が向上し、より効果の安定度を高めることが
できると考えられた。しかしながら、実用くん蒸では、くん
蒸される果物への薬剤収着等によるガス密度の低下を考慮
してくん蒸基準を設定する必要がある。

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