

Effective control of insect pests' population in stored rice using LED attractants

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Background & Objectives

 Stored grains are prone to insect infestations especially in traditional storage systems in the tropics causing losses in the range of 12-40%.



Fig. 1 Grain storage set-up and insect species in the grains.

We developed and evaluated insect traps with light emitting diodes (LEDs) as natural attractants to 'lure and trap' insect pests to reduce their populations in grain storage.

Results & Discussion

- Blue LED attracted significantly high number of insects and highest capture rates for (*R. dominica, S. oryzae*, and *T. castaneum*). Red LED also lured and showed significantly higher capture rates (*R. dominica* and *S. oryzae*) than Control.
- Effective wavelengths of blue and red LEDs determined at 450±10nm and 630±10nm, respectively.



Fig. 3 Measured wavelengths of blue and red LEDs using Lumo Scanner 2019 and image processing with Python 3.12.

Conclusion

• By capturing more insects in the trap, blue and red LEDs are effective attractants that can help reduce insect pests' populations in grain storage.

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Material & Methods

- A Completely Randomized Design (CRD) experiment was set-up with blue and red LEDs installed in a trap and a Control treatment to lure insects in rice storage heavily infested with insect pests (i.e., *R. dominica, S. oryzae* and *T. castaneum*) with densities (insect count/ton) of 101,444 (s.d.: 5,1776), 27,778 (s.d.: 16,947), and 11,667 (s.d.: 11,136), respectively.
- Daily observations of trapped insects were replicated three times in different storage systems; insects were counted and identified at species level.
- Capture rate was computed using the formula:

 $\frac{Number of insects trapped per day}{Insect density in storage} x 100\%$



Fig. 2 Violin plots on capture rate of LEDs and Control treatments for three insect species generated using Matplotlib and Scipy functions in Python 3.12.



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