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Root knot nematode management using chitin rich fish industry by product in organic Brinjal cultivation

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Brinjal (*Solanum melongena* L.) : Solanaceae

- **Nutrient food in low income people** (Sharma *et al.*, 2016)
- **Presence of antioxidant, ranked among top ten vegetables**
(Kandoliya *et al.*, 2015)
- **Brinjal production: 11.93t/ha**
(Department of census and statistics, 2019)
- **78% of damages occur - soil borne pathogens and pest incidence**
(Ndereyimana *et al.*, 2014)

Root knot nematode, *Meloidogyne* spp.

- *Meloidogyne incognita* is major pest - brinjal

(Discussion with farmers and DOA, 2020)

- Nematode population reaches peak at crop maturity stage in susceptible plant

(Pakeerathan *et al.*, 2009)

- Yield reduces by 15-25% to 80%

(Jiang *et al.*, 2018 and Navarrete *et al.*, 2017)

- Adequate food supply, less competition of nutrient and susceptible host induce nematode multiplication rate

(Hussain *et al.*, 2011)

- *Meloidogyne incognita*
 - ✓ Reduce yield
 - ✓ Increase cost of production



(Thanduvan, Mullaithevu)

- Reduce synthetic nematicide application



(Nedunkeny, Vavuniya)⁴

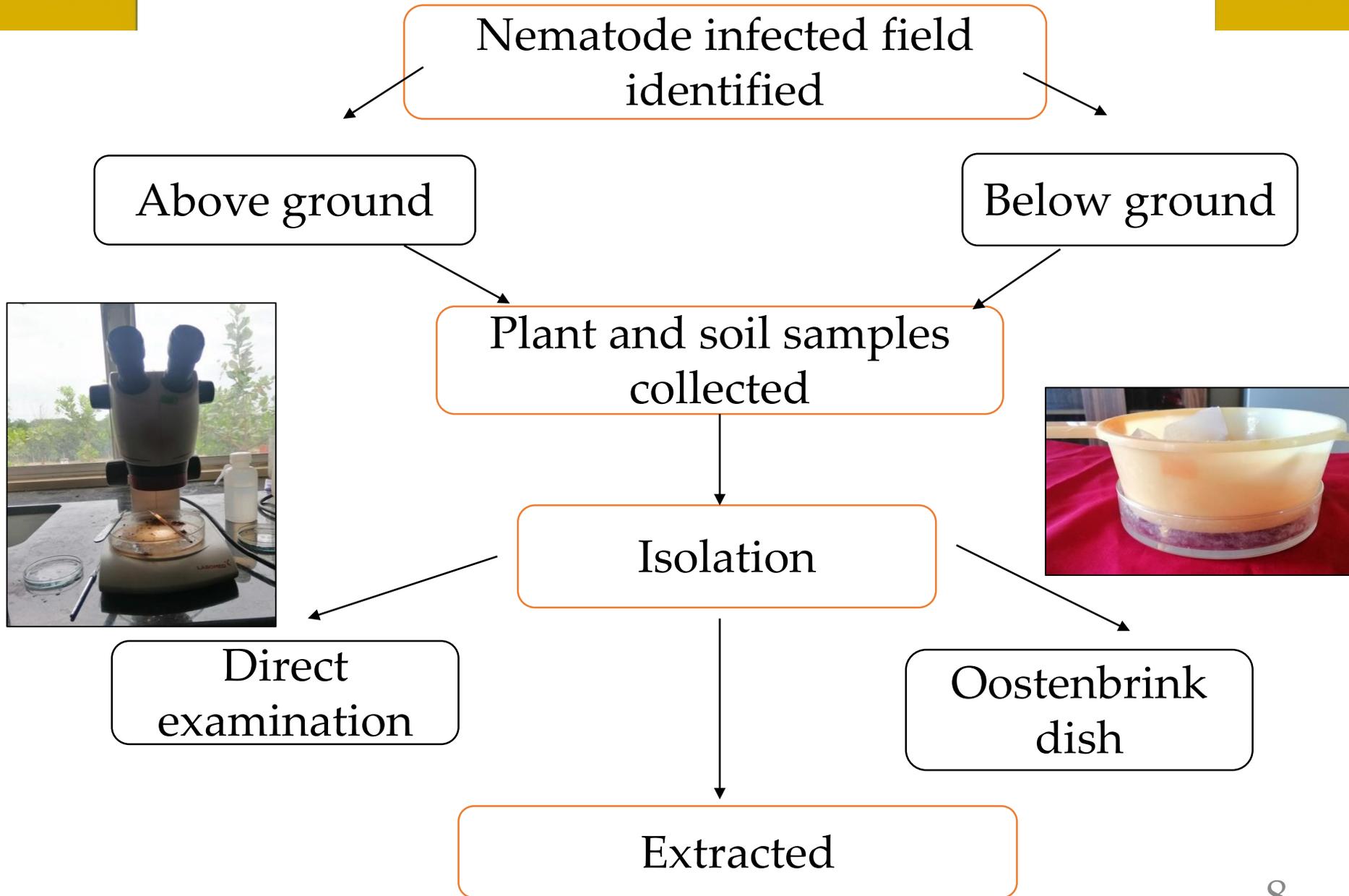
OBJECTIVES

To determine the chitin rich fish industry by-product use as economical nematocidal product on root-knot nematodes, Meloidogyne incognita on Thirunelvelly purple brinjal.

MATERIALS & METHODOLOGY

- **This study was carried out in Department of Agricultural Biology, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Jaffna.**
- **Root and soil samples were taken on random sampling method over the field in Nedunkeny, Thanduvan and Omanthai.**

Isolation & identification



Exoskeleton of rich fish industry by products used to test against *Meloidogyne incognita*



Shrimp exoskeleton



Crab exoskeleton

Exoskeleton of shrimp & crab cleaned & dried

Soil sterilization-Oven-
160°C, 2 hours

Dried exoskeleton ground

Allowed to cool, 2 days

Pot preparation

Shoot and
Root weight,
Shoot height,
Root length
and Number
of root galls

Transplanting

Nematode inoculation

Statistical Analysis

- Experiments were carried out under Complete Randomized Design significant differences among the treatments at $P > 0.05$.
- Results were analyzed by SAS University Edition.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Symptoms of root knot nematode

Above ground symptom

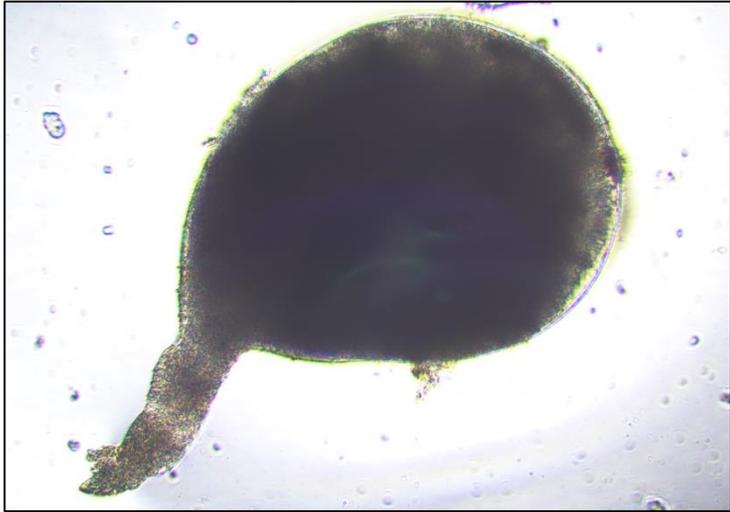


Yellowing

Below ground symptoms

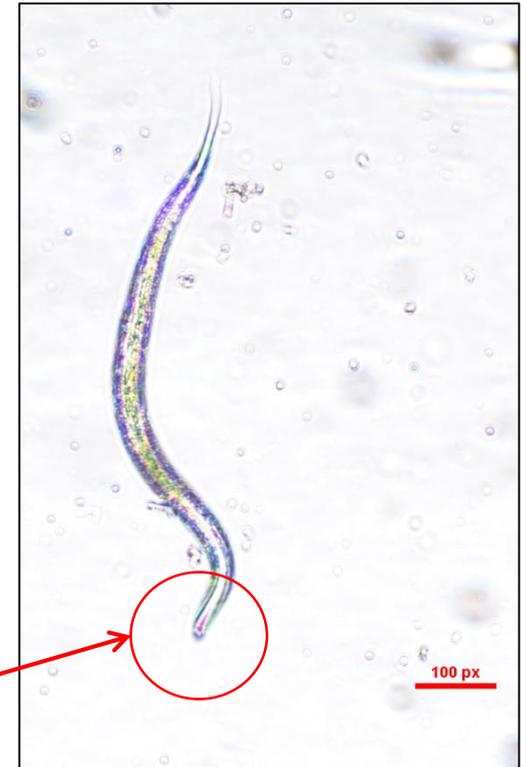


Root galls



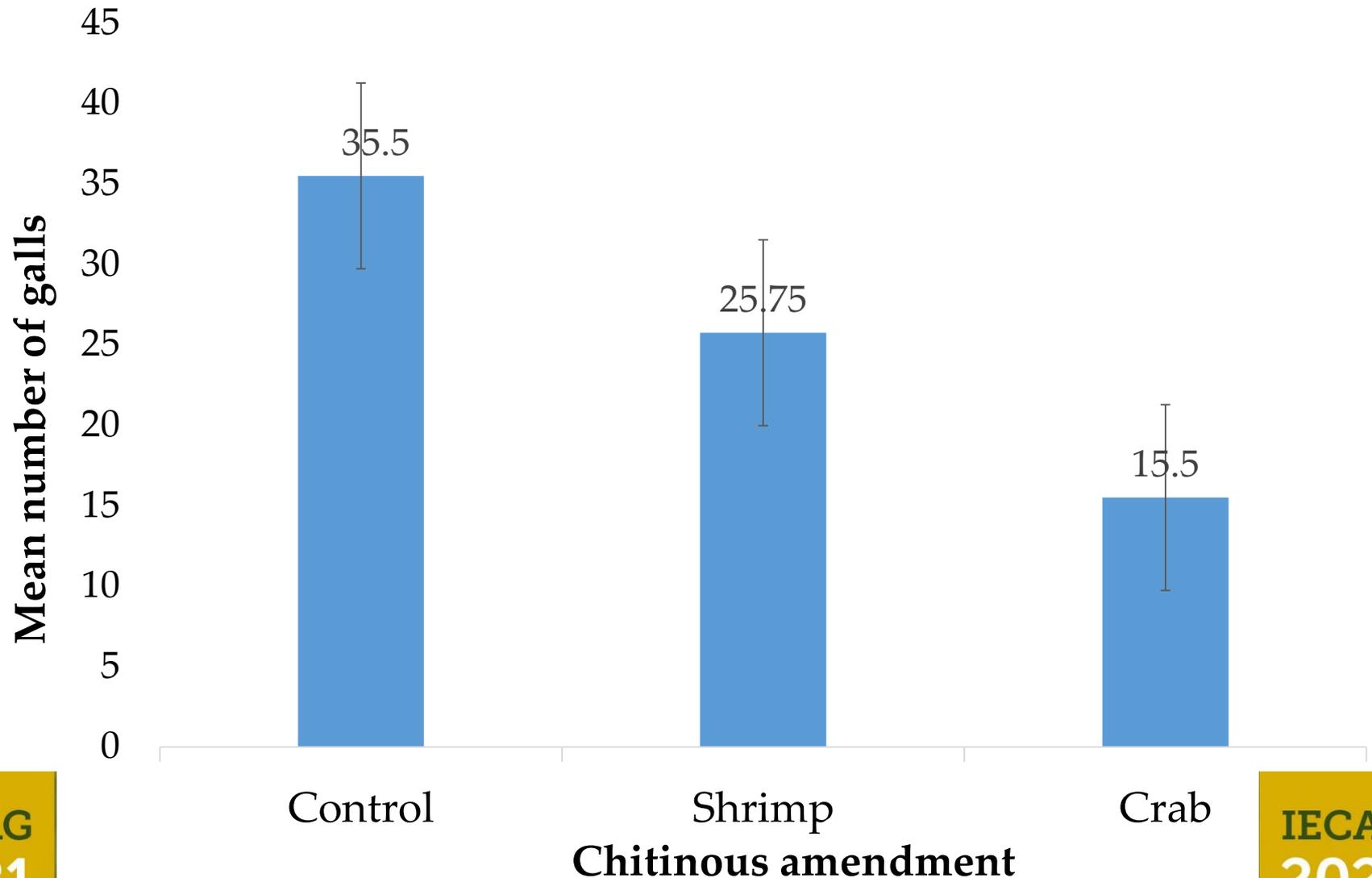
Meloidogyne incognita female ×100

M. incognita juveniles ×100

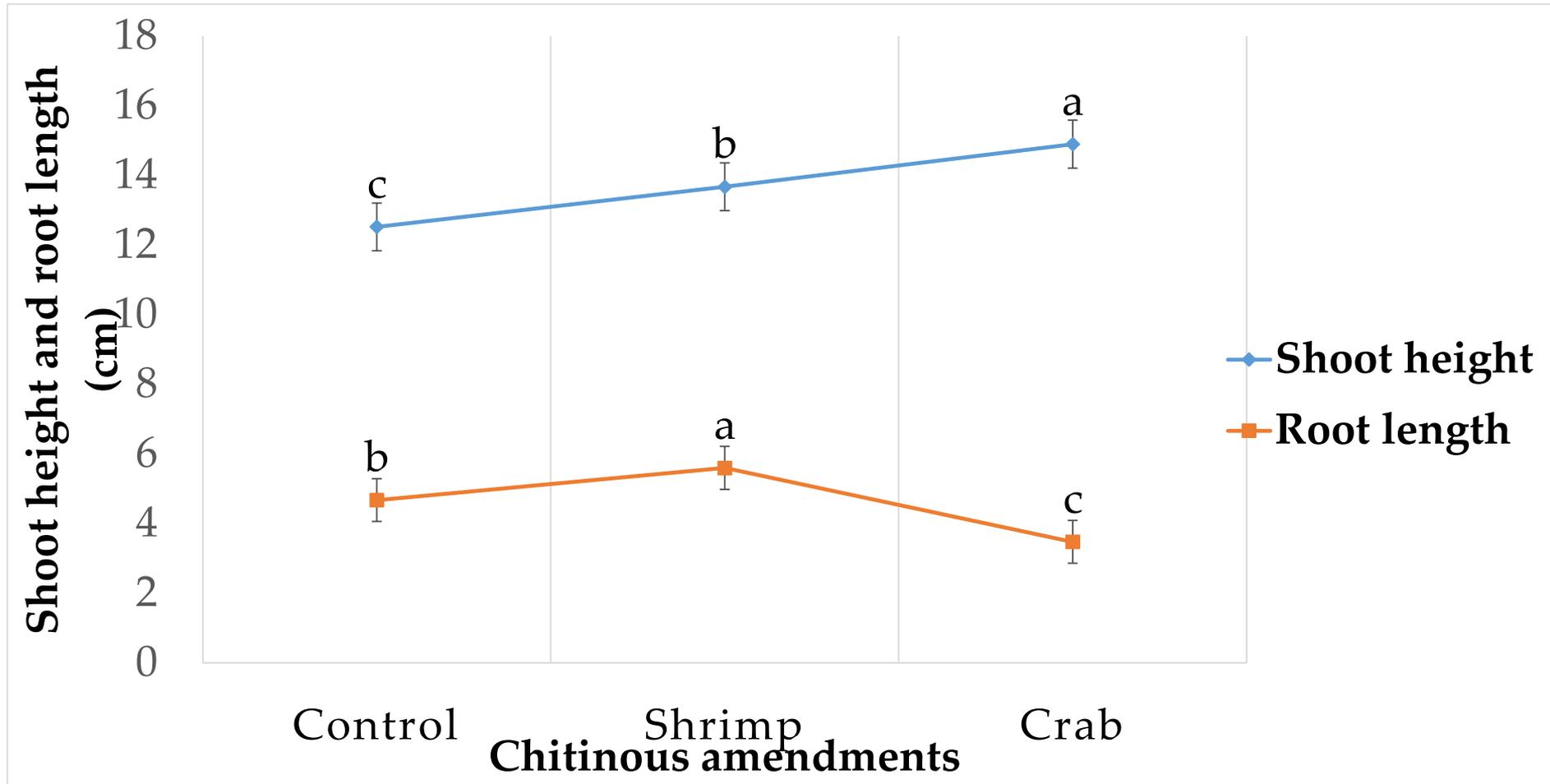


Stylet

Effect of exoskeleton amendments on *Meloidogyne incognita* root galling



Effect of fish rich by products on plant growth

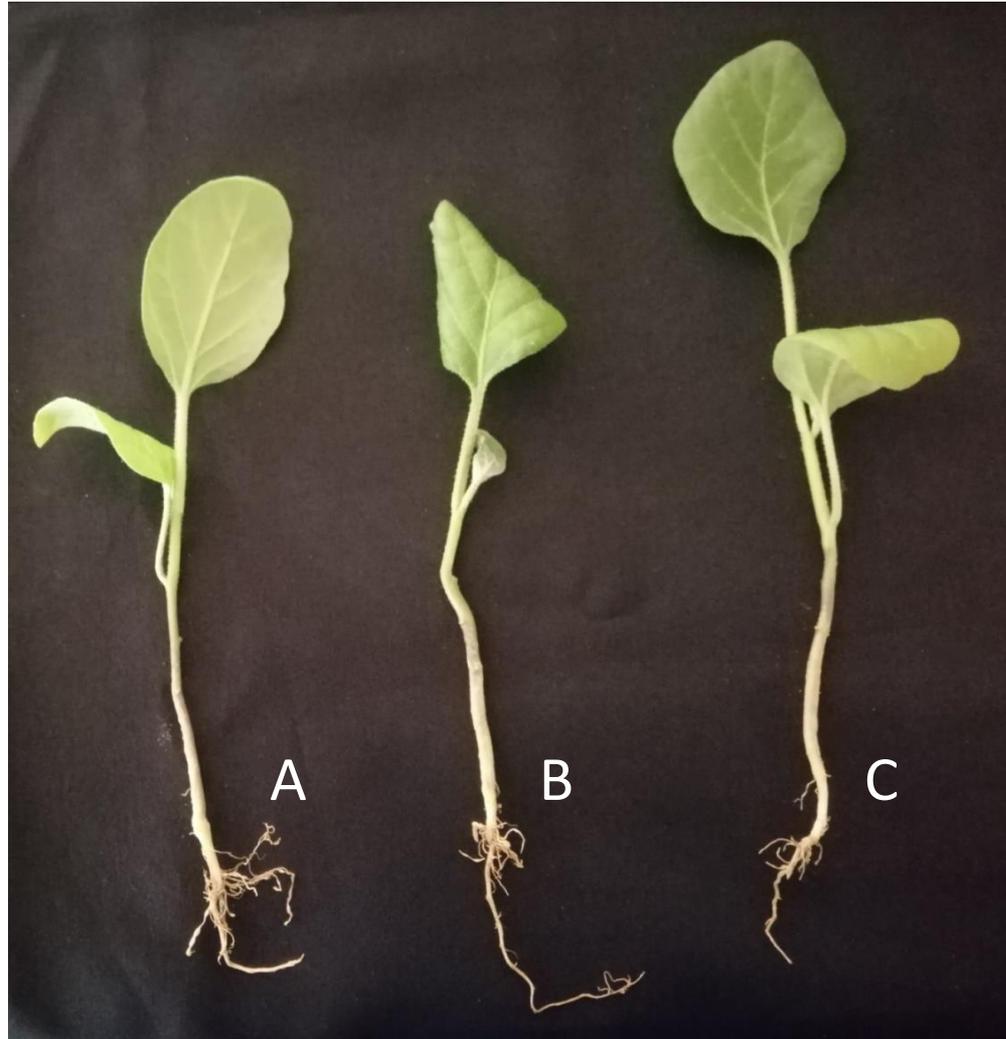


In same letters indicate that there are not significant difference at $\alpha=0.05$

Effect of exoskeletons on *Meloidogyne incognita*

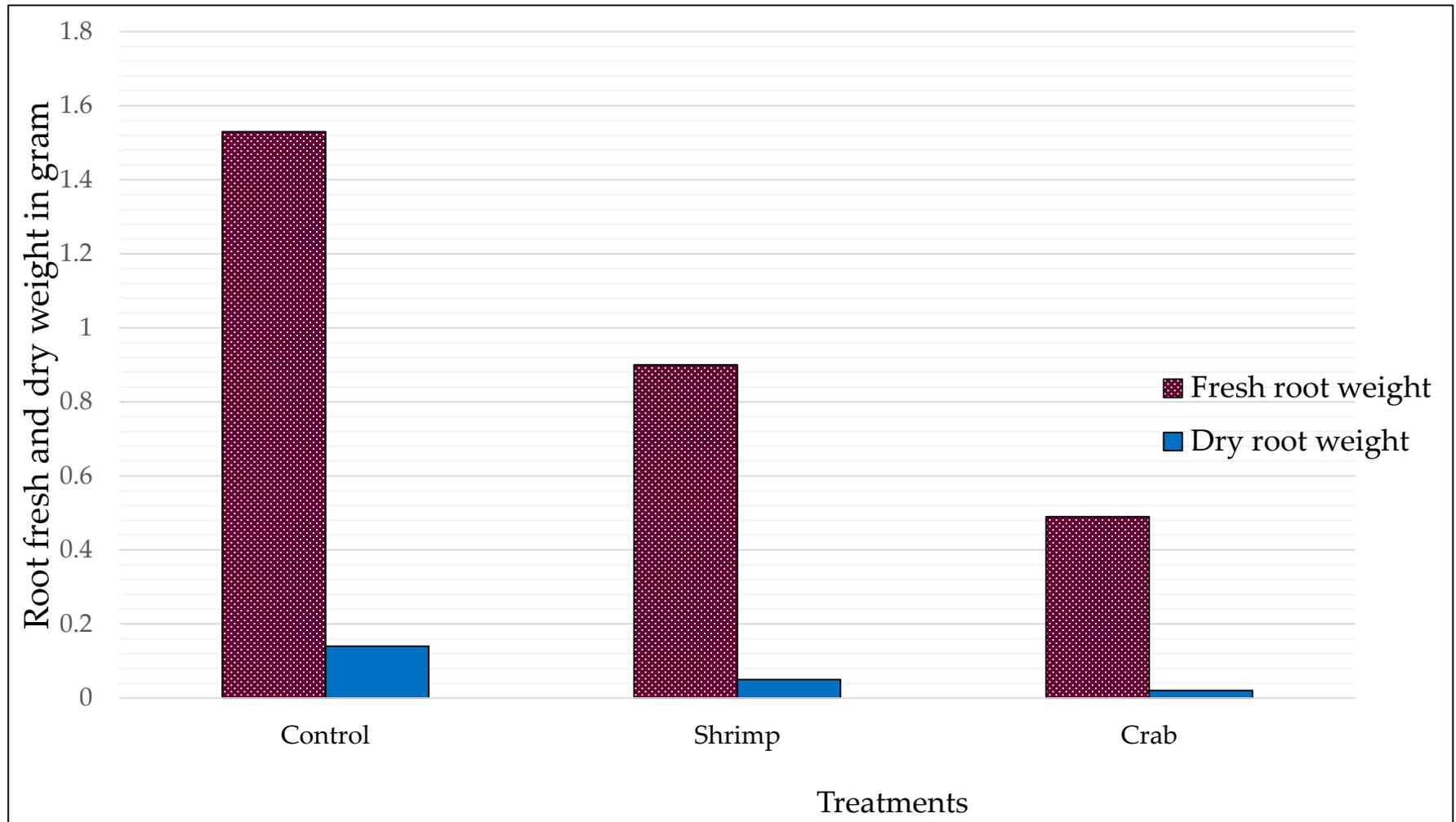
Treatment	Fresh weight (g)		Dry weight (g)	
	Shoot	Root	Shoot	Root
Control	2.84	1.53	1.4	0.14
Shrimp	3.78	0.9	2.66	0.05
Crab	5.39	0.49	4.46	0.02

Performance of *Meloidogyne incognita* infected Thirunevelly purple brinjal under different exoskeletons

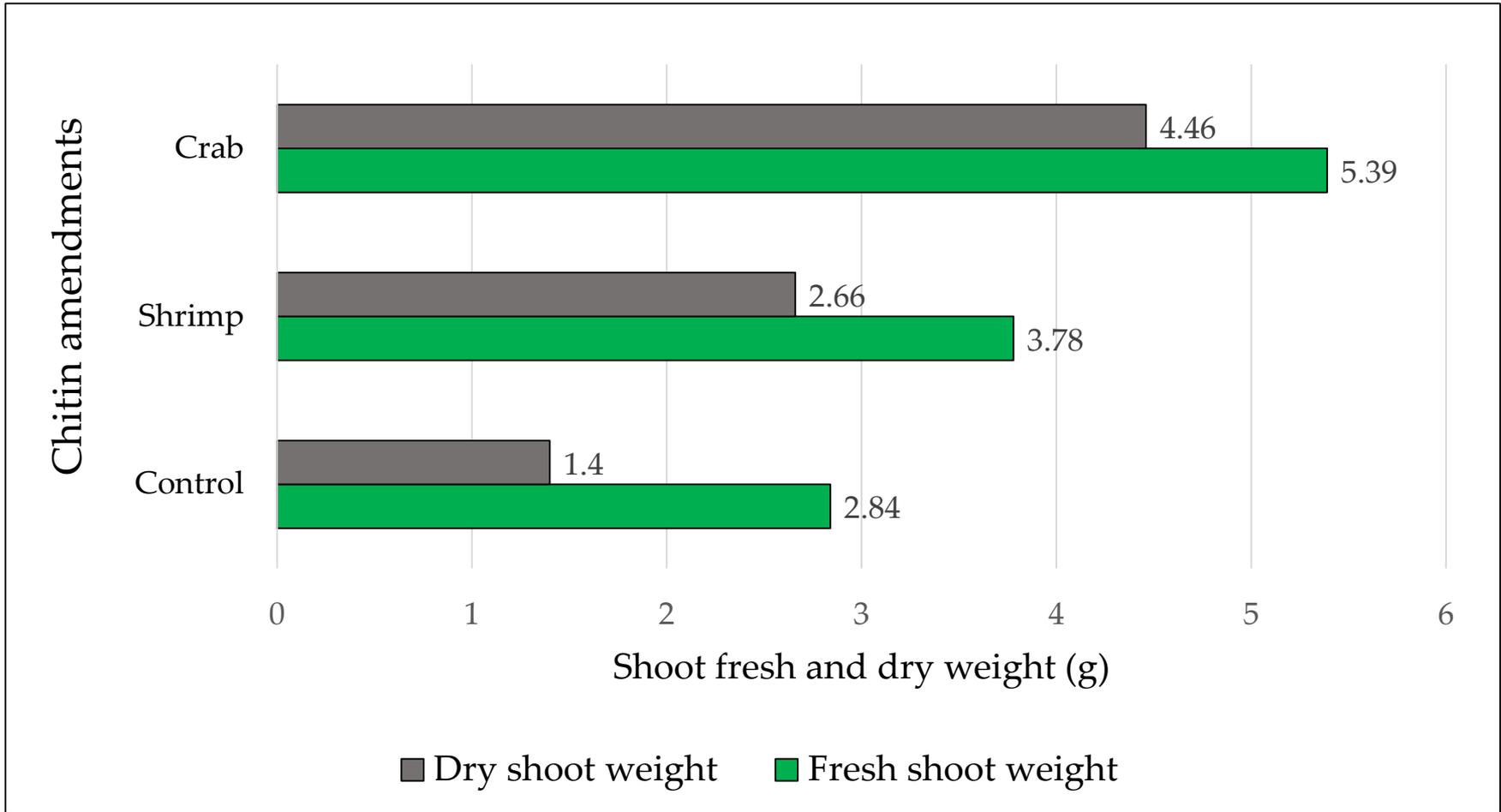


A- Control, B- Shrimp exoskeleton and C- Crab exoskeleton

Shoot fresh and dry weight in different exoskeleton treatments



Plant root fresh and dry weight in different fish rich by products



CONCLUSIONS

- Shrimp shell as well as crab exoskeletons were fought against root knot nematode, *M. incognita*.
- Exoskeleton powders not only reduced the extend of root galls but also stimulate the plant growth parameters.
- Efficient utilization of these amendments reduces the cost of production in agriculture.

Acknowledgment



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Thank you