

## Food-grade inert dust as structural treatment against insect pests

Zhang, T.<sup>1</sup>, Cao, Y.\*<sup>1</sup>, Li, Y.Y.#<sup>1,2</sup>, Gao, Y.-S.<sup>3</sup>, Feng J.H.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Academy of State Administration of Grain, Beijing 100037, China

<sup>2</sup>Murdoch University, Perth, 6150, Australia

<sup>3</sup>Grain depot of Purchase and Store of Beijing Southwest, Beijing 100055, China

<sup>4</sup>Scientific and Technological Development Company Limited of Beijing Kelin Shiji Haiying, Beijing 110034, China

\*Corresponding author, Email: cy@chinagrains.org

#Presenting author, Email: lyy@chinagrains.org

DOI: xx.xxxx/xxx.2014.xxx.xxx.xxx

### Abstract

Insecticides that are used in empty silos can have poor insecticidal effects, insect resistance, and danger to applicators. Food-grade inert dusts developed domestically were applied for control of five major species of stored grains, *Rhyzopertha dominica* (Fabricius), *Sitophilus zeamais* (Motschulsky), *Oryzaephilus surinamensis* (L.), *Tribolium castaneum* (Herbst), and *Cryptolestes ferrugineus* (Stephens) in an empty grain storehouse. The results showed that food-grade inert powder could uniform disperse the dust, and mortality reached 100% on the third day.

Keyword: duster, food-grade inert dust, empty storage, stored grain pests

### 1. Introduction

Insect pest management in empty grain storehouses is necessary to prevent economic damage. Insecticides are currently used for insect control but there is an interest in alternative. The purpose of this research is to evaluate the use of inert dusts for insect control.

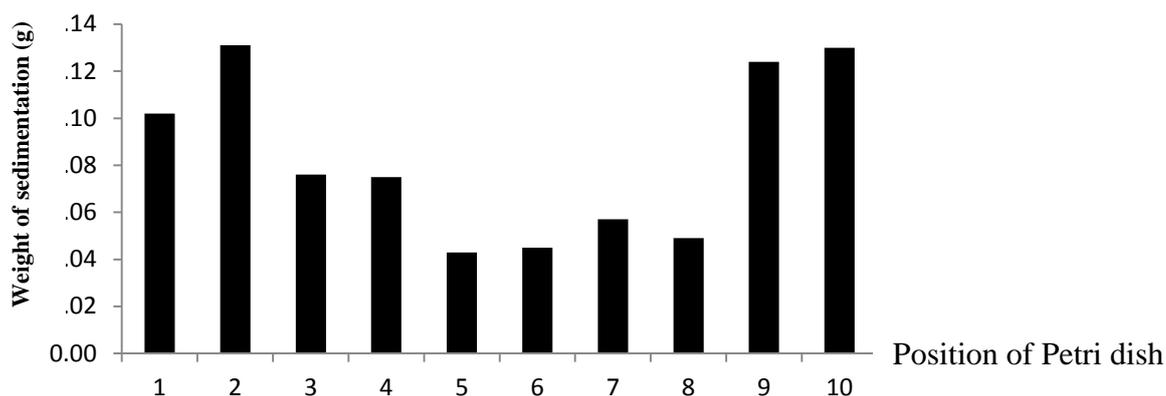
### 2. Materials and Methods

The food grade inert dust is a new non crystalline silica physical protective agent developed by the Academy of State Administration of Grain in the “Eleventh Five-Year Plan”. Compared with the traditional diatomaceous earth, it has the advantage of good insecticidal effect, rapid toxicity and low cost. A mobile duster manufactured by the Tenghui Machinery Co., Ltd. was used to apply the dust. The test insects were *Rhyzopertha dominica* (Fabricius), *Sitophilus zeamais* (Motschulsky), *Oryzaephilus surinamensis* (Linné), *Tribolium castaneum* (Herbst), and *Cryptolestes ferrugineus* (Stephens).

The type of storehouse for testing was a large warehouse with area of 4885 m<sup>2</sup>, length of 60 m, width of 27 m, the height of the grain pile of 6 m; the vertical distance from the storehouse floor to platform beam is 8 m, and the vertical height from platform beam to ridge is 2.5m. Petri dishes containing the test insects were placed throughout the warehouse to assess distribution of the dust.

### 3. Results and Discussion

Visual observation showed that the powder was dispersed evenly in the entire storehouse. From Figure 1, we can see that both the corners and walls were evenly covered. Excellent mortality of insects was obtained as well (Table 1).



**Figure 1** Weight of sedimentation of food grade inert powder at sample layout point after 24h.

**Table 1** Mortality of 5 adult stored grain insects.

Test insect	Control group Average mortality $\pm$ SE (%)	Average mortality of test group $\pm$ SE (%)		
		24 h	36 h	60 h
<i>Rhizopertha dominica</i>		100.0 $\pm$ 0.0	100.0 $\pm$ 0.0	100.0 $\pm$ 0.0
<i>Sitophilus zeamais</i> (Motschulsky)		7.8 $\pm$ 2.2	42.7 $\pm$ 3.2	100.0 $\pm$ 0.0
<i>Oryzaephilus surinamensis</i>	0.0 $\pm$ 0.0	98.4 $\pm$ 1.0	100.0 $\pm$ 0.0	100.0 $\pm$ 0.0
<i>Tribolium castaneum</i>		31.9 $\pm$ 6.4	92.7 $\pm$ 2.9	100.0 $\pm$ 0.0
<i>Cryptolestes ferrugineus</i>		100.0 $\pm$ 0.0	100.0 $\pm$ 0.0	100.0 $\pm$ 0.0

Table 1 shows efficacy of the dust at different times post-treatment.

#### 4. Conclusions

This new product can replace conventional chemical pesticides. It is a natural product with potential development for broad application.

#### Acknowledgements

This project is supported by the international scientific and technological cooperation and exchange project, Cooperative Research on Technology of Grain and Oil Storage Pest Trapping Control, 2013DFA31960, China and Cooperative Research Centre for National Plant Biosecurity, Australia for Yanyu Li PhD scholarship.