



"Gheorghe Asachi" Technical University of Iasi, Romania



CHEMICAL COMPOSITIONS AND LARVICIDAL EFFECTIVENESS ON NERIUM OLEANDER FLOWER ESSENTIAL OIL ON HYPHANTRIA CUNEA LARVAE

Temel Gokturk^{1*}, Guguli Dumbadze², Lali Jgenti²

¹*Artvin Coruh University, Faculty of Forestry, Department of Forestry Engineering, Artvin, Turkey*

²*Batum Shota Rustaveli State University, Faculty of Natural Sciences and Health Care, Department of Biology, Batumi, Georgia*

Abstract

In this research, the chemical composition of oleander (*Nerium oleander* L) (Apocynaceae) flower essential oil was analyzed using GC-MS (Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometer), and its larvicidal effectiveness on five Fall webworm (*Hyphantria cunea* Drury) larval stages was investigated. The essential oil was extracted from the flowers of *N. oleander* by the hydrodistillation method using the Clevenger apparatus. A total of 48 chemical constituents present in oleander essential oil were identified using Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry analysis. Camphore (10.3%), Digitoxigenine (10.21%), Eugenol (8.61%), Thymol (6.15%), and 1.8-Cineole (5.05%) were found as the primary components of oil. It is observed that the applications of *N. oleander* essential oil at doses of 10, 15, and 20 µL/Petri and the controls at 24, 48, 72, and 96 hours induced fatalities at varied rates (40.4-100%) on five *H. cunea* larval stages (L₁-L₅). The highest toxicity was identified at L₁ (0.56 µL/larva), and the lowest toxicity was determined at L₅ (12.64 µL/larva) according to LD₅₀ and LD₉₀ values. The research was conducted in laboratory settings during 2021-22. In conclusion, *N. oleander* essential oil showed high toxicity against L₁ and L₂ larval stages of *H. cunea*.

Key words: essential oil, fall webworm, larvicidal effect, oleander

Received: April, 2024; Revised final: June, 2024; Accepted: June, 2024; Published in final edited form: December, 2024

* Author to whom all correspondence should be addressed: e-mail: temel.gokturk@gmail.com