

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

## Effect of sublethal doses of abamectin on demographic traits of tomato leafminer *Tuta absoluta* (Meyrick, 1917) (Lepidoptera: Gelechiidae)

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### Abstract

The tomato leafminer, *Tuta absoluta* is a serious pest of tomato crops worldwide. In this study the effect of sublethal concentrations of abamectin (at 10 and 30% lethal concentrations,  $LC_{10}$  and  $LC_{30}$ ) was investigated on developmental and reproduction parameters of the tomato leafminer *Tuta absoluta*. Lethal concentrations were estimated by leaf dip bioassay on the fourth instar larvae of the *T. absoluta* that,  $LC_{50}$ ,  $LC_{30}$  and  $LC_{10}$  were 0.23, 0.15 and 0.12 mg · l<sup>-1</sup>, respectively. The sublethal concentrations led to significant decreases in adult emergence, the percentage of pupation of the parent generation, fecundity and adult longevity compared to the control. Sublethal concentrations significantly decreased the net reproductive rate ( $R_0$ ), intrinsic rate of increase ( $r$ ), finite rate of increase ( $\lambda$ ), and gross reproduction rate ( $GRR$ ). There was a significant decrease in the time to egg developmental and doubling time ( $DT$ ) of *T. absoluta*. However, sublethal concentrations of abamectin had no significant effects on the percentage of pupation, larva, prepupa and pupa developmental periods, hatchability and sex ratio of offspring. The results of this study indicated that sublethal concentrations of abamectin could influence some biological parameters of *T. absoluta*. The results could also be helpful for making better management decisions for controlling the tomato leafminer.

**Key words:** abamectin, life table, sublethal effects, tomato leafminer, *Tuta absoluta*

## Introduction

Sublethal doses of different insecticides could affect the physiological and behavioral properties of insects (Haynes 1988). These effects are defined as physiological or behavioral effects on insect individuals that survive exposure to pesticides (Desneux *et al.* 2007). The estimation of sublethal effects of insecticides could provide insight into insect pest control without any harmful effects on their natural enemies (Stapel *et al.* 2000; Stark and Banks 2003). Physiological effects may be manifested as shorter life spans and developmental time, as well as lower weights of larvae, pupae, and adults. Also reduced are adult longevity, hatchability, fecundity, egg size and reproduction parameters such as the net reproductive rate ( $R_0$ ), intrinsic rate of increase ( $r$ ), finite rate of increase ( $\lambda$ ), generation time

( $T$ ), doubling time ( $DT$ ) and the sex ratio (Ripper 1956; Jones and Parrella 1984; Desneux *et al.* 2007; Yin *et al.* 2008; Cloyd 2012). Behavioral changes may affect feeding (Stapel *et al.* 2000), olfactory learning (E1 Hassani *et al.* 2005), searching (Dabrowski 1969) and ovipositioning (Fujiwara *et al.* 2002). Since individuals that survive insecticide exposure may still sustain significant damage, the multiple sublethal effects as well as mortality must be considered when examining the total effects of insecticides.

Avermectins are a group of fermentation products from the soil bacterium *Streptomyces avermitilis*. They are 16-membered macrocyclic lactones with potent nematicidal, acaricidal and insecticidal activities (Clark *et al.* 1995). Avermectins are extremely toxic to various

orders of insects and mites. They also disrupt development (Robertson *et al.* 1985; Deecher *et al.* 1990) and reproduction (Bariola 1984; Robertson *et al.* 1985). Siqueira *et al.* (2001) showed the toxicity of abamectin in different populations of tomato leafminer. Reed *et al.* (1985) found significant delays in larval development in *Cydia pomonella* Linnaeus, 1758 (Lep.: Tortricidae) when the eggs were treated with high rates of abamectin. Lepidopteran larvae treated with abamectin have generally been shown to have difficulties in mating (Beach and Todd 1985) or reduced fecundity and fertility (Reed *et al.* 1985; Robertson *et al.* 1985; Strong and Brown 1987). Sublethal doses of abamectin increased the developmental time from neonate to adult eclosion and greatly affected fecundity in *Platynota idaeusalis* (Walker, 1859) (Lep.: Tortricidae) (Biddinger *et al.* 1998).

The tomato leafminer, *Tuta absoluta* (Meyrick, 1917) (Lep.: Gelechiidae) originates from South America (Giordano *et al.* 1999) and was recently introduced into Europe and North Africa (Garcia and Vercher 2010). This pest has subsequently spread to the Middle East and is now threatening all of Asia (Desneux *et al.* 2011). Its larvae mine leaves and bore not only into fruits but also stems (Picanco *et al.* 1998; Picanco *et al.* 2007). Up to date chemical control is the main control method towards *T. absoluta* infestation (Siqueira *et al.* 2000; Urbaneja *et al.* 2012; Calvo *et al.* 2012).

There is little information on the sublethal effects of abamectin on *T. absoluta*. Given the likely increase in the use of this pesticide in agriculture, it is necessary to examine its effects on the biology of *T. absoluta*. The purpose of the present study was to evaluate the sublethal effects of abamectin on biological characteristics of *T. absoluta*, including developmental time, fecundity and mortalities at various life stages and adult emergence. We also compared the pupal weights of individuals treated with sublethal doses of abamectin and the control.

## Materials and Methods

### Insect rearing

The initial *T. absoluta* populations from different developmental stages were collected in August 2012 from infested greenhouse tomato crops in Karaj, Iran without abamectin exposure. The leaves of non-treated tomato plants (grown in a laboratory greenhouse) were used for egg laying. About 500 adults of *T. absoluta* were placed in a plastic cage (50 × 30 × 30 cm) and were transferred onto tomato leaves to continue their growth and development. The insect culture was maintained at 25±2°C and 65±10% relative humidity (RH) with a photoperiod of 16 : 8 h (L : D) in a growth chamber (Gharekhani and Salek-Ebrahimi 2014).

### Bioassay for LC<sub>30</sub> and LC<sub>50</sub> evaluation

The insecticide solutions were diluted in water containing 0.01% Triton X-100 and a control treatment (water with 0.01% Triton) was used to record natural mortality (IRAC 2011). Distilled water without insecticide was used as the control. Leaves were individually dipped in fresh solutions of the insecticide for 10 s with gentle agitation to ensure equal covering of the entire surface. Then, the treated leaves were left until they dry (Niedmann and Meza-Basso 2006). Insecticide-treated tomato leaves (one leaf) were placed in Petri dishes (9 cm diameter) with ten 4th instar larvae of the tomato borer that had not been fed for 2 h and were maintained under controlled environmental conditions [25±1°C, 65±5% RH and 12 : 12 h (L : D) photoperiod] until the end of the experimental procedure (Lietti *et al.* 2005). Each treatment was replicated five times with 20 larvae in each replication. Larval mortality was assessed after 48 h of exposure by prodding the insects with a fine hairbrush. Larvae were considered dead if they were unable to move the length of their body.

### Treatment of sublethal doses of abamectin

Tomato leaf disks treated with LC<sub>10</sub> and LC<sub>30</sub> of abamectin were used to investigate the sublethal effect of abamectin. After drying, 20 fourth instar larvae that had not eaten for 2 h, were placed on treated leaves in a plastic cup (3 cm deep and 5.5 cm diameter). Five replicates were used for each treatment. After 48 h, live larvae were transferred onto untreated tomato leaves. The tomato leaves were replaced every 48 h and the larvae were allowed to grow until they reached the pupal stage. Pupae were placed individually in Petri dishes (8 cm diameter) until adults emerged. Also, 50 two-day old pupae were randomly selected and weighed individually in each treatment group. After adult emergence, 20 pairs of adults of each sublethal dose and the control were selected and each pair (male and female) was placed in a plastic cage (14 × 11 × 5 cm). A 10% sugar solution was used as a food source. Adults were allowed to lay eggs on tomato leaves for 72 h. Leaves were replaced and the numbers of eggs laid were recorded daily. This process continued until adult death.

### Developmental period

To estimate the egg developmental period for each treatment, 100 eggs were studied for six days until they hatched. For larval and pupal developmental periods, hatched, live larvae were selected from each concentration and the control. Larvae were placed individually on pieces of tomato leaf in 8 cm Petri dishes (two leaves/each dish) and the developmental period was recorded daily until adult death. Also survivorship of different stages was recorded, separately.

## Data analysis

The raw life-history data of all individuals were analyzed according to their age, stage, two-sex life table (Chi and Liu 1985) according to Chi (1988). To facilitate raw data analysis and life-table analysis, the bootstrap method and TWOSEX-MSChart were used to estimate parameters (Chi 2005). The age-stage specific survival rate ( $S_{xj}$ ) (where  $x$  is the age and  $j$  is the stage), age-stage specific fecundity ( $f_{xj}$ ), age-specific survival rate ( $l_x$ ), age-specific fecundity ( $m_x$ ) and population parameters ( $r$  – intrinsic rate of increase;  $\lambda$  – finite rate of increase;  $R_0$  – net reproduction rate; and  $T$  – the mean generation time) were calculated accordingly.

The intrinsic rate of increase was estimated using the iterative bisection method from the Euler-Lotka formula (see below), with age indexed from 0 (Goodman 1982). The population parameters of each cohort were estimated as follows:

- intrinsic rate of increase ( $r$ ):

$$\sum_{x=0}^{\infty} e^{-r(x+1)} l_x m_x = 1,$$

- mean generation time ( $T$ ):

$$T = (\ln R_0) / r,$$

- net reproductive rate ( $R_0$ ):

$$e^{rT} = R_0 \quad \text{or} \quad \lambda^T = R_0,$$

- gross reproductive rate ( $GRR$ ):

$$GRR = \sum m_x,$$

- finite rate of increase

$$\lambda = e^r,$$

where:  $l_x m_x$  – age specific maternity;  $m_x$  – age specific fecundity.

Bioassay data obtained were subjected to one-way ANOVA ( $p \leq 0.05$ ) after correction for mortality. Means were compared by Tukey's test, admitting significant differences at  $p \leq 0.05$ . SPSS 19.0 software was used for mean comparisons. Differences in biological parameters were tested with the bootstrap method (Efron and Tibshirani 1993).

## Results

### Susceptibility to abamectin

The results of leaf-dip bioassay of abamectin on the 4th instars of the tomato leaf miner moth are shown in Table 1. The values of  $LC_{10}$ ,  $LC_{30}$  and  $LC_{50}$  after 24 h were 0.12, 0.15 and 0.23 mg a.i. · l<sup>-1</sup>, respectively.

### Pupal weight, fecundity and hatchability

Pupal weight in  $LC_{10}$  and  $LC_{30}$  concentrations and the untreated group in parent and offspring were significantly different (parent:  $F = 28.42$ ,  $p = 0.0001$ ,  $df = 2.177$  and offspring:  $F = 7.25$ ,  $p = 0.325$ ,  $df = 2.247$ ) (Fig. 1). There was no significant difference in adult emergence, between parent and offspring of *T. absoluta* that were exposed to abamectin (Fig. 2). Table 2 reports the sublethal impacts of abamectin on fecundity and percentage of hatchability of *T. absoluta*, respectively. The fecundity of tomato leaf miner moth treated with abamectin was significantly lower than the control. In contrast, sublethal concentrations of abamectin did not affect hatchability ( $F = 1.16$ ,  $p < 0.2934$ ,  $df = 2$ ). However, the percentage of pupation was significantly decreased in parents, while no significant difference was observed in offspring (Fig. 3).

**Table 1.** Toxicity of abamectin on 4th instar larvae of *Tuta absoluta*

Pesticide	N	$LC_{10}$ *	$LC_{30}$	$LC_{50}$	Slope±SE	$\chi^2$	p
Abamectin	600	0.12 (0.039–0.13)**	0.15 (0.1–0.19)	0.23 (0.16–0.29)	0.63	0.96	0.85

N – the number of tested insects

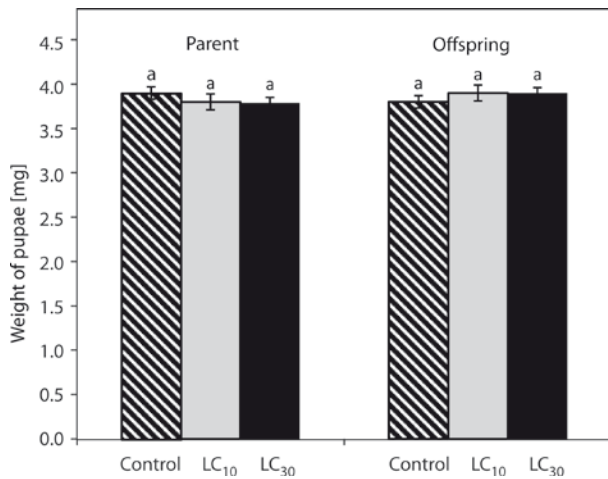
\*mg a.i. · l<sup>-1</sup>

\*\*confidence limit of 95%

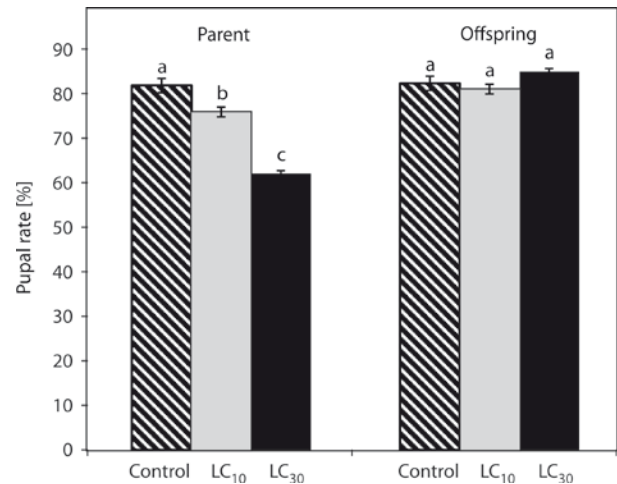
**Table 2.** Comparison of fecundity and hatchability and female/all ratio of *Tuta absoluta* treated with sublethal doses of abamectin and control

Concentrations of pesticide	Fecundity	Hatchability [%]	Female/all
Control	207.29±1.85 a	98.52±0.79 a	0.50±0.02 a
$LC_{10}$	196.42±0.50 b	96.37±1.33 a	0.50±0.04 a
$LC_{30}$	156.02±0.63 c	96.71±0.52 a	0.45±0.03 a
p	<0.0001	0.2934	0.4616
F	416.32	1.16	0.49
df	2, 53	2, 6	2, 6

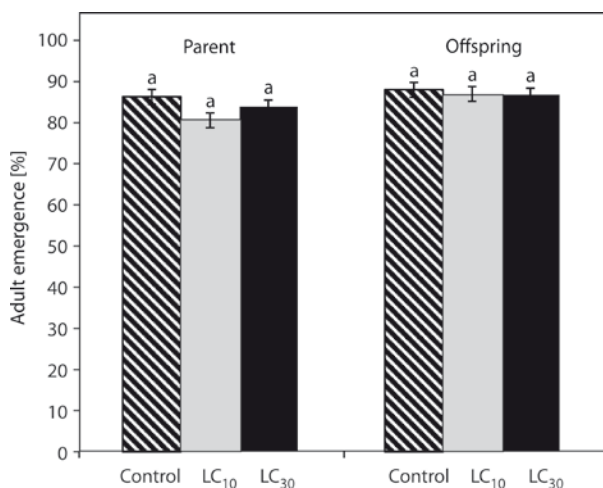
Means marked with different letters within the same column are significantly different ( $p < 0.05$ ; Tukey's test)



**Fig. 1.** Pupal weight of *Tuta absoluta* exposed to abamectin (LC<sub>10</sub> and LC<sub>30</sub>) and control in parent and offspring. Means marked with same letters are not significantly different ( $p \leq 0.05$ ; Tukey's test) (parent:  $F = 28.42$ ,  $p \leq 0.0001$ ,  $df = 2.177$ ; offspring:  $F = 7.25$ ,  $p \leq 0.3254$ ,  $df = 2.247$ )



**Fig. 3.** Percentage of pupation of *Tuta absoluta* exposed to abamectin and control in parent and offspring. Means marked with different letters are significantly different ( $p \leq 0.05$ , Tukey's test) (parent:  $F = 26.32$ ,  $p \leq 0.0001$ ,  $df = 2.21$ ; offspring:  $F = 0.72$ ,  $p \leq 0.5116$ ,  $df = 2.9$ )



**Fig. 2.** Adult emergence of *Tuta absoluta* exposed to abamectin and control in parent and offspring. Means marked with same letters are not significantly different ( $p \leq 0.05$ ; Tukey's test) (parent:  $F = 18.42$ ,  $p \leq 0.238$ ,  $df = 2.51$ ; offspring:  $F = 1.0$ ,  $p \leq 0.4053$ ,  $df = 2.9$ )

### Life history and adult longevity

The effects of abamectin on eggs, different stages of larva, pre-pupal and pupal developmental time and adult longevity of the *T. absoluta* are presented in Table 3. The LC<sub>10</sub> significantly increased the duration of egg development of *T. absoluta*. The sublethal doses decreased the L2 and L4 instars' developmental periods. The duration of all larval developmental stages in LC<sub>30</sub> concentration was only significantly lower than the control ( $F = 3.32$ ,  $p = 0.038$ ,  $df = 2$ ). Pre-pupa developmental time remained unaffected. The pupa developmental period in the LC<sub>10</sub> and LC<sub>30</sub> treatment did not cause significant differences compared to the

control. The mean longevity of males and females in the LC<sub>30</sub> treated group was significantly lower than in the control.

### Biological parameters

Survival rates of each life stage of *T. absoluta* exposed to LC<sub>10</sub> and LC<sub>30</sub> doses of abamectin and the control are listed in Table 3. In total preposition period in LC<sub>30</sub>, we observed significant differences. The effect of sublethal doses of abamectin on the survival rate of *T. absoluta* at different stages is shown in Figure 4. The highest rate of mortality was found during the 1st and 2nd larval instars. The mortality trend of the first larval instar was increased in treatment groups. Also there was a significant difference in the mortality of the second larval instar of *T. absoluta*. However, mortality in the 3rd and 4th larval instars, pre-pupa and pupa was similar to the controls. Mortality of total larval stages and total pre-adult stages (larva, pre-pupa and pupa) of *T. absoluta* in only LC<sub>30</sub> was significantly higher than the controls.

The effects of decreased doses of abamectin on larval instar survival rates are clearly shown in Figure 4. Age-specific survival rate ( $l_x$ ), female age-stage specific fecundity ( $F_x$ ), age-specific fecundity ( $m_x$ ) and age specific maternity ( $l_x m_x$ ) of *T. absoluta* exposed to sublethal doses of abamectin (LC<sub>10</sub> and LC<sub>30</sub>) compared with the control are shown in Figure 5.

The duration of the period during which a female is able to lay eggs decreased with an increased dose of abamectin from LC<sub>10</sub> to LC<sub>30</sub>. Age-stage specific life expectancy ( $e_{xj}$ ) of *T. absoluta* is shown in Figure 6. A decrease in *T. absoluta* life expectancy was observed



**Table 3.** Life-history statistics (mean±SE; N) of *Tuta absoluta* exposed to sublethal doses (LC<sub>10</sub> and LC<sub>30</sub>) of abamectin in comparison with control

Parameters/ Developments stages	LC <sub>10</sub>		LC <sub>30</sub>		Control	
	mean±SE	N	mean±SE	N	mean±SE	N
Egg	4.61±0.068 a*	87	4.4±0.06 b	87	4.42±0.05 b	88
L1	2.37±0.055 ab	79	2.13±0.039 b	77	2.46±0.05 a	84
L2	2.14±0.041 b	73	2.06±0.028 c	69	2.4±0.055 a	80
L3	2.5±0.062 ab	66	2.22±0.054 b	60	2.59±0.05 a	73
L4	3.32±0.062 b	66	3.02±0.08 c	55	3.71±0.07 a	72
Pupa	8.96±0.097 a	53	8.52±0.092 bc	46	8.58±0.088 b	62
Female total pre-adult	23.89±0.19 ab	53	22.33±0.162 b	46	24.19±0.16 a	62
Male total pre-adult	22.93±0.27 ab	17	21.84±0.24 b	15	23.33±0.32 a	22
Female longevity	37.67±0.38 b	36	32.45±0.42 c	31	39.92±0.45 a	40
Male longevity	36.12±0.72 ab	17	31.87±0.4 b	15	36.68±0.68 a	22
APOP <sup>1</sup> (days)	0	36	0	31	0	40
TPOP <sup>2</sup> (days)	23.81±0.24 ab	36	22.42±0.195 b	31	24.2±0.18 a	40
Fecundity (eggs/female)	102.97±1.6 b	36	72.32±1.15 c	31	117.6±1.8 a	40

N – the number of tested insects

L1–L4 – larval stages

<sup>1</sup>APOP – adult pre-oviposition period<sup>2</sup>TPOP – total pre-oviposition period\*means within a row sharing the same letter are not significantly different ( $p < 0.05$ ; Tukey's test)**Table 4.** Mean±SE of population parameters of *Tuta absoluta* exposed to LC<sub>10</sub> and LC<sub>30</sub> of abamectin in comparison with control

Population parameters	LC <sub>10</sub>	LC <sub>30</sub>	Control
$r_m$	0.1287±0.010 ab	0.120654±0.0041 b	0.133799±0.0036 a
$\lambda$	1.1373±0.01 ab	1.1282±0.0046 b	1.1432±0.0041 a
GRR	76.42±2.44 b	50.72±1.83 c	81.92±3.28 a
$R_0$	37.07±5.26 ab	22.42±3.72 b	47.04±5.92 a
$T$	28.07±0.91 a	25.78±1.08 b	28.78±0.87 a
DT	5.39±0.032 b	5.74±0.046 a	5.18±0.071 c

 $r_m$  – intrinsic rate of increase;  $\lambda$  – finite rate of increase; GRR – gross reproductive rate;  $R_0$  – reproductive rate;  $T$  – generation time; DT – doubling time

due to sublethal doses of abamectin. A reduction in age-stage specific reproductive value ( $v_{xj}$ ) of *T. absoluta* exposed to sublethal doses (LC<sub>10</sub> and LC<sub>30</sub>) of abamectin showed the retardant potential of this pesticide on the reproduction ability of the tomato leaf miner (Fig. 7). The duration and amount of reproduction in *T. absoluta* females were reduced.

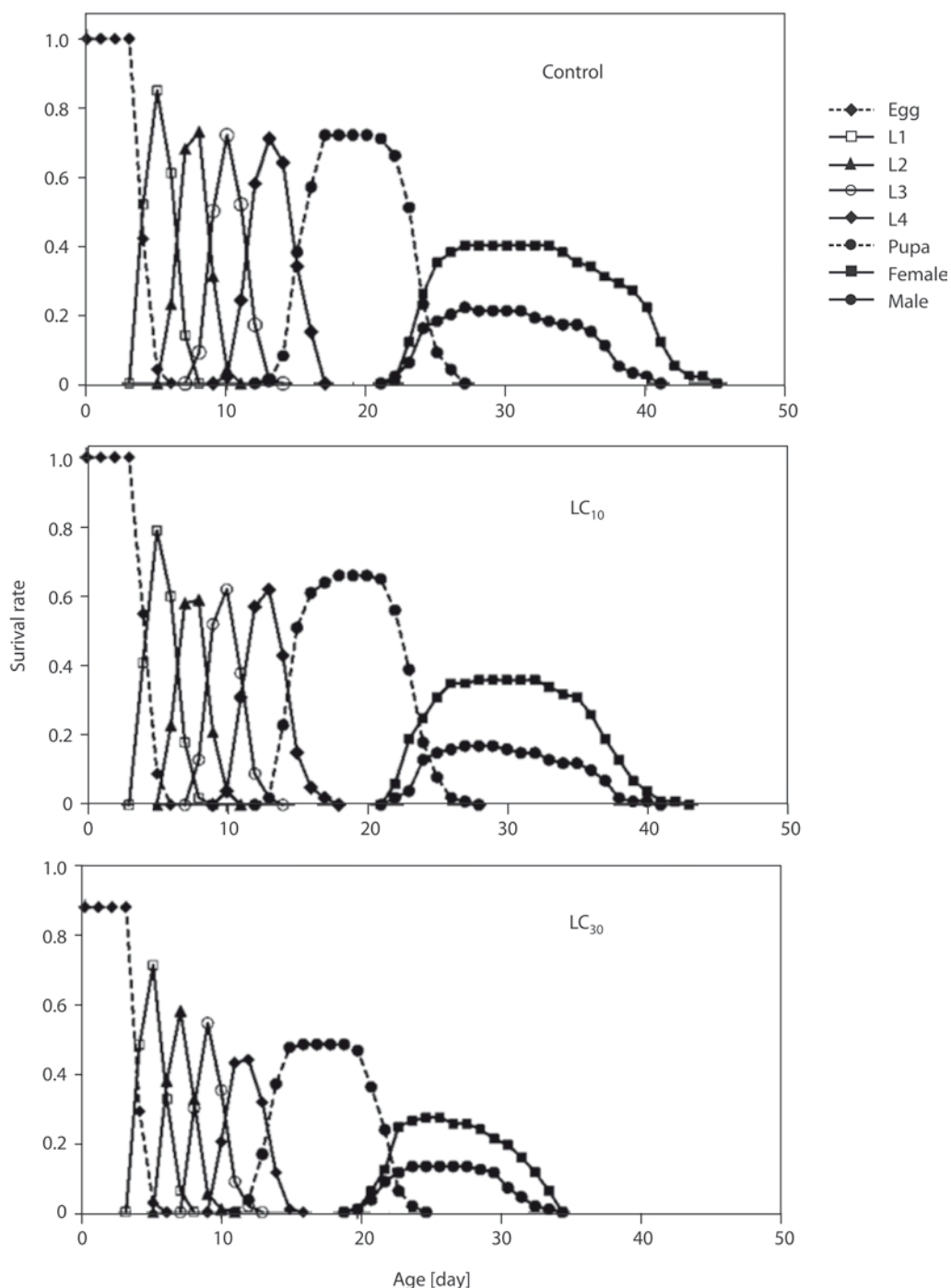
### Population growth parameters

The effects of sublethal concentrations of abamectin on biological parameters of *T. absoluta* were compared with the control (Table 4). Gross reproductive rate (GRR) was significantly decreased in the LC<sub>10</sub> and LC<sub>30</sub> treatments in comparison with the control. LC<sub>30</sub> concentrations had significant effects on  $R_0$  and  $r$  in comparison with control. Also, there were significant

differences between two sublethal treatments. Doubling time in two sublethal concentrations was significantly increased. Furthermore, doubling time in LC<sub>30</sub> concentration was significantly higher than LC<sub>10</sub> and the control.

### Discussion

Research on sublethal effects has been to determine the adverse, non-lethal impacts of insecticides on different life history parameters that might affect population dynamics (Stark and Banks 2003). Furthermore, insect pests can develop tolerance toward insecticides in a short time and may even develop resistance after a relatively longer period of exposure by increasing

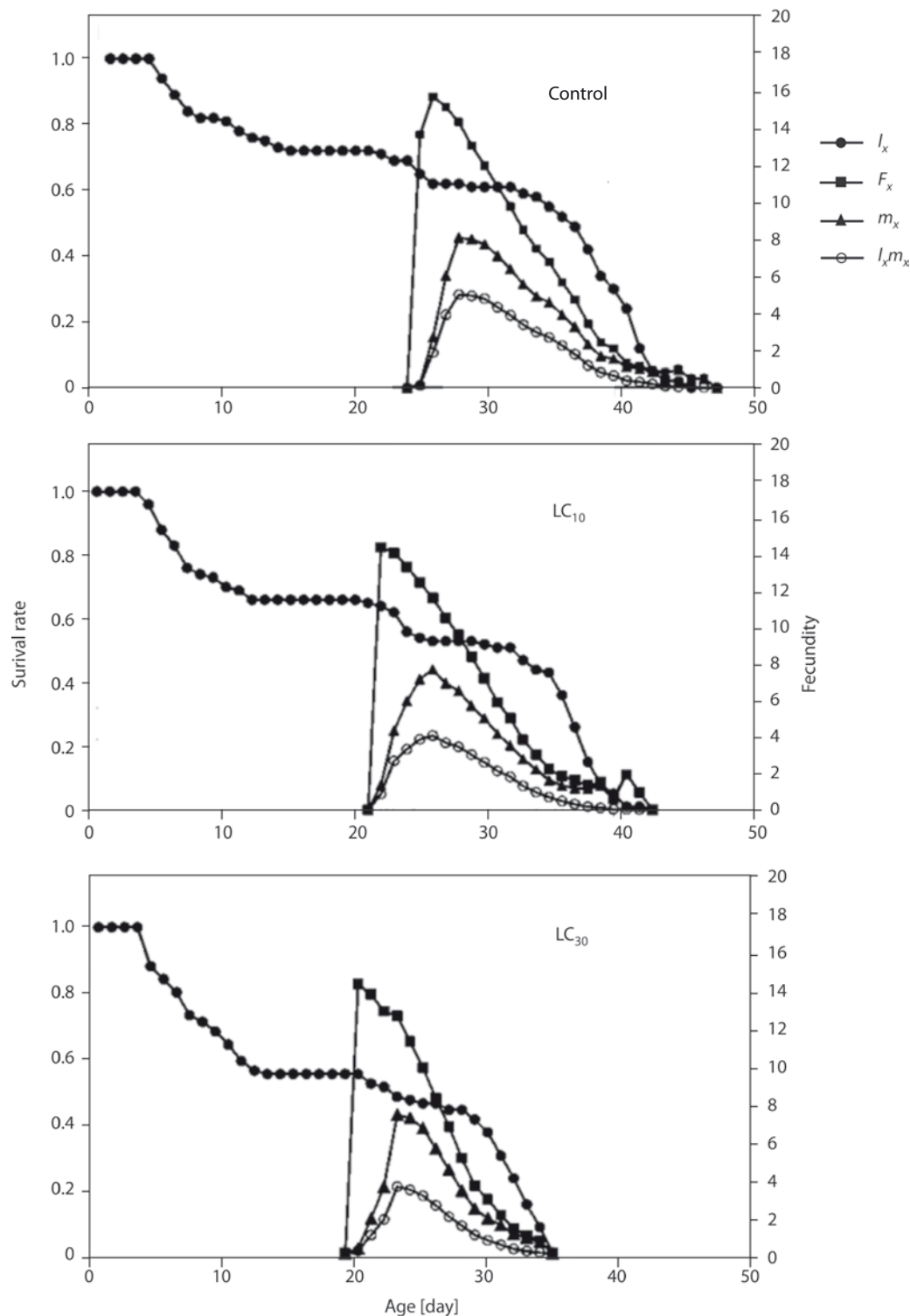


**Fig. 4.** Age-stage specific survival rate ( $s_{xj}$ ) of *Tuta absoluta* exposed to sublethal doses (LC<sub>10</sub> and LC<sub>30</sub>) of abamectin in comparison with control. L1–L4 – larval stages

the specific activities of metabolic enzymes (Yin *et al.* 2008). In the present study, it was shown that abamectin is effective against *T. absoluta* through ingestion. Abamectin and pyrethroids were registered against *T. absoluta* in South America and Europe (Campos *et al.* 2014). Corbitt *et al.* (1989) reported that abamectin had the highest toxicity on 1st instar larvae of *Heliothis* sp. Our results partially support their findings. Also Bueno and Freitas (2004) reported that abamectin had no effect on the eggs of the predator, *Chrysoperla externa* (Hagen, 1861) (Neuroptera: Chrysopidae). In

this study, *T. absoluta* incubation period was affected by abamectin only in LC<sub>30</sub>, while life expectancy of eggs was reduced in both LC<sub>10</sub> and LC<sub>30</sub>.

Sublethal doses of abamectin can greatly reduce the feeding and mobility of gypsy moths (Decher *et al.* 1990). This effect was allocated to the GABA related mode of action of these compounds that interfere with the motor coordination of muscles involved in feeding and movement. The putative LC<sub>25</sub> of abamectin significantly reduced *P. idaeusalis* larval survivorship at 14 days and both rates continued to cause extra

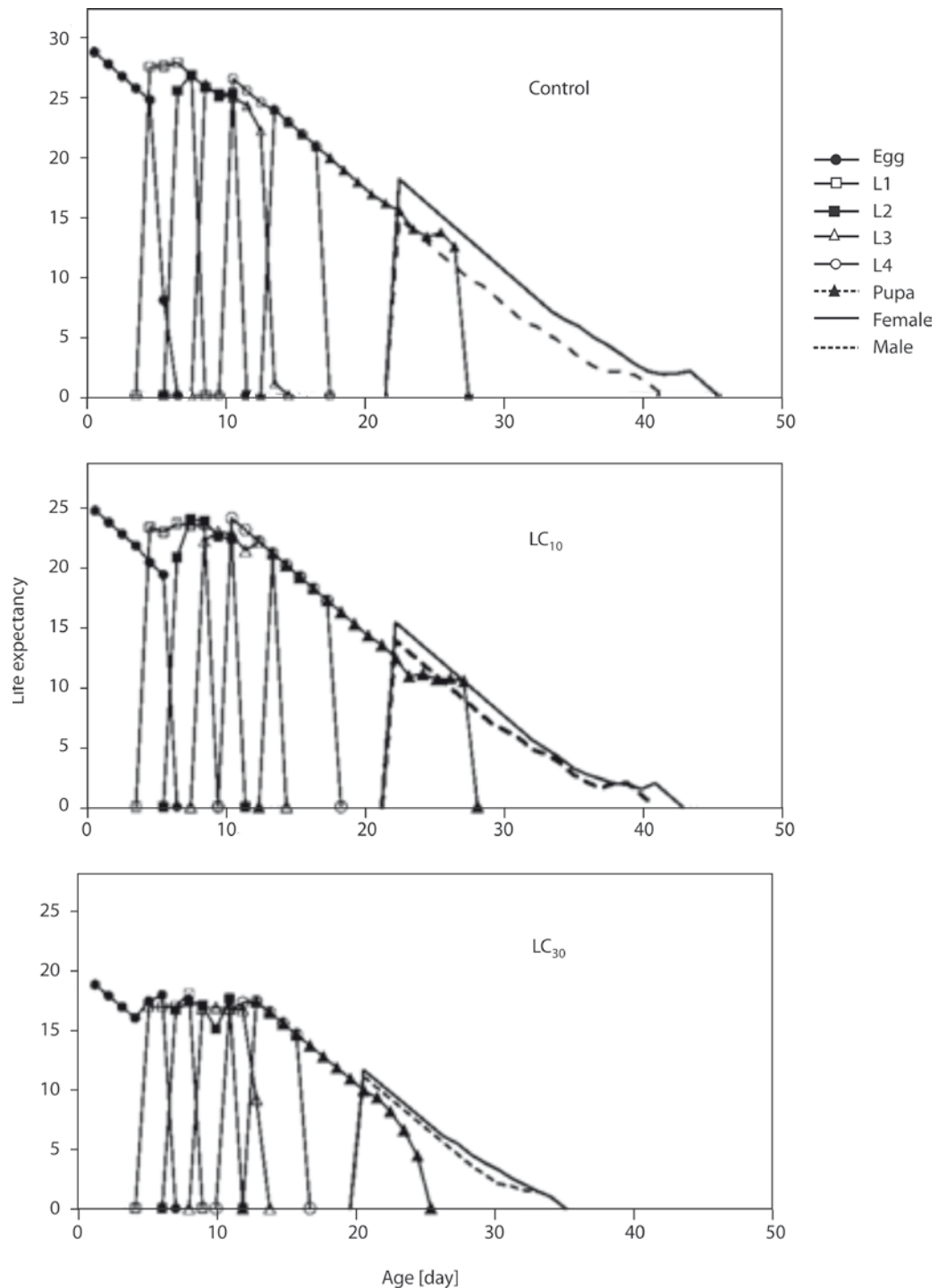


**Fig. 5.** Age-specific survival rate ( $I_x$ ), female age-stage specific fecundity ( $F_x$ ), age-specific fecundity ( $m_x$ ) and age-specific maternity ( $I_x m_x$ ) of *Tuta absoluta* exposed to sublethal doses ( $LC_{10}$ ,  $LC_{30}$ ) of abamectin in comparison with control. L1–L4 – larval stages

mortality. Survivorship of pupae of each sex was not affected. These data agreed with dose-mortality regressions (Biddinger *et al.* 1998) which showed that mortality in *P. idaeusalis* larvae treated with abamectin increased between 7 and 14 days after first exposure, but did not change after surviving larvae were given an untreated diet. Our results showed a reduction of

all larval instars of *T. absoluta*, while the pupal stage showed enhancement in  $LC_{10}$ .

Robertson *et al.* (1985) showed that additional larval mortality from sublethal doses of abamectin on the *Choristoneura occidentalis* (Walsingham, 1891) (Lep.: Tortricidae) decreased greatly after 10–15 days. Suckling *et al.* (1985) found that delayed mortality in



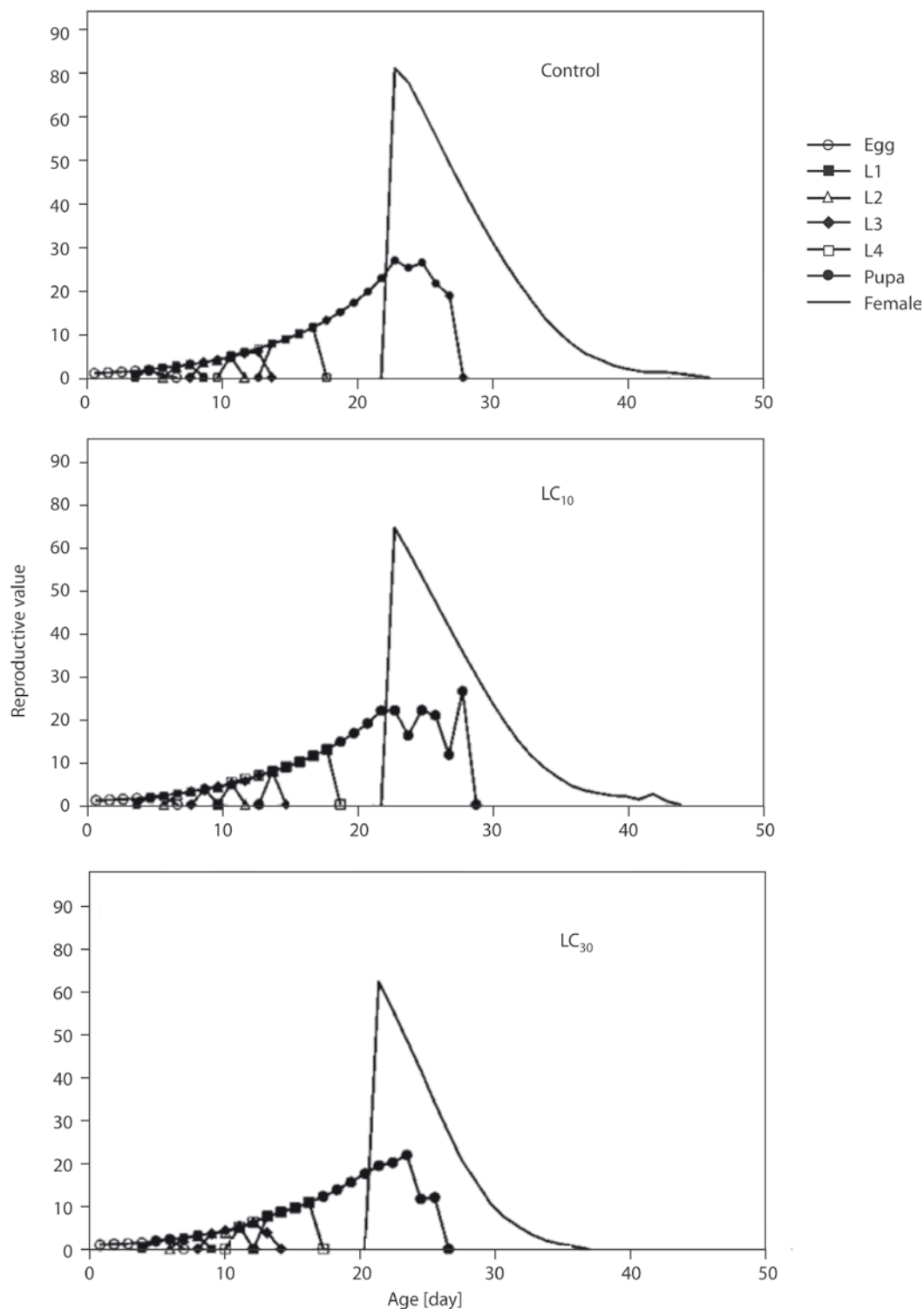
**Fig. 6.** Age-stage specific life expectancy ( $e_x$ ) of *Tuta absoluta* exposed to sublethal doses ( $LC_{10}$  and  $LC_{30}$ ) of abamectin in comparison with control. L1–L4 – larval stages

*Epiphyas postvittana* (Walker, 1863) (Lep.: Tortricidae) after 21 days of exposure was more than that after 7 days. Most of the previous research has focused on the impact of sublethal doses on beneficial insects but few on the main target pests. The present study revealed that sublethal concentrations of abamectin had important effects on both parent generation and the offspring.

Our results demonstrated that abamectin significantly affected life table parameters of *T. absoluta*. Hui-

-Dong *et al.* (2004) reported that emamectin caused a decrease in  $r$ ,  $R_0$ ,  $\lambda$  and  $T$  parameters of *Plutella xylostella* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Lep.: Plutellidae). Mahdavi *et al.* (2011) studied sublethal effects of abamectin on the ectoparasitoid *Habrobracon hebetor* (Say, 1836) (Hym.: Braconidae). Based on their results abamectin is potentially compatible with a chosen Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approach. Hamed *et al.* (2011) reported negative effects of abamectin on population growth of predator *Phytoseius plumifer* (Canestrini and





**Fig. 7.** Age-stage specific reproductive value ( $v_{xj}$ ) of *Tuta absoluta* exposed to sublethal doses (LC<sub>10</sub> and LC<sub>30</sub>) of abamectin. L1–L4 – larval stages

Fanzago, 1876) (Acari: Phytoseiidae). They showed that their results can be used to develop approximate guidelines for the use of abamectin to decrease their effects on *P. plumifer* and related natural enemies. Also, our results showed that the survival of the offspring of *T. absoluta* was significantly reduced when the parent larvae were treated with sublethal concentrations of abamectin. Normally, the effects of abamectin on

biological characteristics were greater in the LC<sub>30</sub> treatment group and the impacts on the offspring were less than those on the parent generation.

In this study, hormoligosis was not observed in *T. absoluta* treated with sublethal doses of abamectin. The fecundity of *T. absoluta* females decreased when the larvae were treated with abamectin at LC<sub>10</sub> or LC<sub>30</sub>, but the fecundity of female offspring of treated parents

was higher than that of untreated females, although the difference was not significant. Other studies have also shown harmful effects on reproduction with sublethal doses of abamectin on lepidopteran and dipteran pests (Strong and Brown 1987). Lepidopteran adults treated as larvae with abamectin have generally been shown to have difficulties in mating (Beach and Todd 1985) or reduced fecundity and fertility (Reed et al. 1985; Robertson et al. 1985; Strong and Brown 1987). Abamectin does not seem to affect reproduction by inducing sterility, but by preventing mating; this, in turn, suppresses oviposition and egg laying (Bariola 1984; Beach and Todd 1985; Strong and Brown 1987). The mechanism of mating prevention has not been determined in Lepidoptera, but appears to be related to changes in behavior.

The degree of the sublethal effects of abamectin that affect the next generation is unclear. Our study showed that an insect pest could be gradually restored to a normal state generation by generation. The endpoint of a sublethal effect depends on the insect species, application dose and the insecticide class. The reduction in fecundity that occurs in an insect has been related to physiological and morphological changes in both males and females of various orders, including insects and Acari (Marco and Sandoval 1999; Saenz-de-Cabezón et al. 2002, 2006). In the current study, we had no significant reduction in pupal weight of *T. absoluta* in parents and the next generation after the 4th instars were treated with abamectin at the  $LC_{10}$  or  $LC_{30}$ . Biddinger et al. (1998) did not observe any increase in pupal duration. Lashkari et al. (2007) showed that intrinsic rates of increase of *Brevicoryne brassicae* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Hem.: Aphididae) were lower in populations treated with sublethal concentrations of imidacloprid and pymetrozine than in controls. In the present study, the larval developmental time, adult preoviposition period and total preoviposition period tended to be lower in the treatment groups than in the control.

Decreasing fecundity is a major factor to success in pest management. Hatchability of *Callosobruchus maculatus* (Fabricius, 1775) (Col.: Bruchidae) decreased significantly in treatments of hexaflumuron and pyriproxyfen (Abo-Elghar et al. 2003). In this study, decreased fecundity, adult longevity and developmental time of *T. absoluta* were similar to the results of Kellouche and Soltani (2006) utilizing a different insect. Also, fecundity was diminished in the treatment group but larval and pupal developmental time did not change. According to these results, abamectin was able to change hatchability of the *T. absoluta*. As in our research, Wilson and Cryan (1997) revealed that lufenuron, reduced the hatchability of *Drosophila melanogaster* (Meigen, 1830) (Diptera: Drosophilidae). Consoli et al. (2001) found that the survival rate of *Trichogramma galloi* (Zucchi, 1988) (Hym.:

Trichogrammatidae) which were treated by lufenuron and triflumuron in the egg-larva and pre-pupal stages was significantly lower than the control. Biddinger et al. (1998) revealed that an insect growth regulator (IGR), diflubenzuron did not affect pupal duration time and pupal survivorship of females of *P. idaeusalis*. In the current study, the survival of larval stages of *T. absoluta* was reduced in the offspring generation. Physiological effects in the parent generation resulted in diminished survival of offspring. Saenz-de-Cabezón et al. (2006) revealed a decline in the rates of survival, gross reproduction, net reproduction and intrinsic increase ( $r$ ) of *Tetranychus urticae* (Koch) (Acari: Tetranychidae) which had been treated with triflumuron, as an IGR. In another study Yin et al. (2008), found that  $LC_{25}$  and  $LC_{50}$  concentrations of spinosad lowered the intrinsic rate of increase, net reproduction rate, gross reproduction rate and increased doubling time in *P. xylostella*. Lashkari et al. (2007) showed that imidacloprid and pymetrozine reduced  $r$ ,  $R_0$ ,  $\lambda$  (finite rate of increase) and increased  $T$  and  $DT$  of cabbage aphid, *B. brassicae*.

Using sublethal doses of abamectin, the mean generation time of *T. absoluta* was reduced. The values of intrinsic rate of increase ( $r$ ), finite rate of increase ( $\lambda$ ), gross reproduction rate ( $GRR$ ) and net reproductive rate ( $R_0$ ) tended to be lower in the  $LC_{10}$  or  $LC_{30}$  treatment groups than in the control. Therefore abamectin caused sublethal effects on *T. absoluta* that may affect population dynamics in the field via reductions in survival and reproduction rates. To identify this, more research in field and laboratory is needed. Hosseini-Tabesh et al. (2015) showed that life table parameters of *A. gossypii* were significantly different under field and laboratory conditions. In summary, the present results suggest that abamectin has an effective role on larval stages of the *T. absoluta*. Also sublethal doses of abamectin had effects on *T. absoluta*, such as reduction in pupal weight, total survival rate, adult longevity, female fecundity and other biological parameters.

Sublethal doses of abamectin had significant effects on the biotic performance of both parent and offspring of *T. absoluta*. Therefore it may provide more benefits to an integrated pest management program for *T. absoluta* than conventional pesticides that have high acute toxicity. Our data also highlight the restriction of insecticide studies that are based only on acute toxicity. However research is needed to investigate the sublethal effects of abamectin on the 3rd or later generations and intensive work is required to evaluate the sublethal effects on field populations of insects.

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