

Bioefficacy of Some Oil-Mixed Plant Derivatives against African Mud Catfish (*Clarias gariepinus*) Beetles, *Dermestes maculatus* and *Necrobia rufipes*

Akinwumi F. Olusegun

Abstract—The efficacy of the separate mixing of four tropical spicy and medicinal plant products: *Dennettia tripetala* Baker (pepper fruit), *Eugenia aromatica* Hook (clove), *Piper guineense* (Schum and Thonn) (black pepper) and *Monodora myristica* (Dunal) (African nut-meg) with a household vegetable oil was evaluated under tropical storage conditions for the control and reproductive performance of *Dermestes maculatus* (De Geer) (hide beetle) and *Necrobia rufipes* (De Geer) (copra beetle) on African catfish, *Clarias gariepinus* (Burchell). Each of the plant materials was pulverized into powder and applied as a mix of 1ml of oil and plant powder at 2.5, 5.0, 7.5 and 10.0g per 100g of dried fish, and allowed to dry for 6h. Each of the four oil-mixed powder treatments evoked significant ($P < 0.05$) mortalities of the two insects compared with the control (oil only) at 1, 3 and 7 days post treatment. The oil-powder mixture dosages did not prevent insect egg hatchability but while the emergent larvae on the treated samples died, the emergent larvae in the control survived into adults. The application of oil-mixed powders effectively suppressed the emergence of the larvae of the beetles. Similarly, each of the oil-powder mixtures significantly reduced weight loss in smoked fish that were exposed to *D. maculatus* and *N. rufipes* when compared to the control ($P < 0.05$). The results of this study suggest that the plant powders rather than the domestic oil demonstrated protective ability against the fish beetles and confirm the efficacy of the plant products as pest control agents.

Keywords—Catfish, Fish beetles, Fish preservation, Oil-powder mix, Plant products.

I. INTRODUCTION

FISH is one of the cheapest sources of animal protein and other essential nutrients required in human diets. Fish is becoming increasingly important in the diet of a larger percentage of the populace worldwide because of its availability, palatability and health provisions [1]-[2]. With their high protein content, fish are a natural supplement to cereal, root, tuber and red meat staples in the human diet. However, fish are a very perishable commodity, more than cattle, sheep, and poultry, and get spoiled very easily even in temperate climates; therefore they must be preserved quickly after capture [3]. One of such major ways of fish curing is smoking. [4] reported that 15% of the estimated 100 million tons of World fish production in 1989 was cured in one way or the other, and that one third of the cured fish was smoked.

The African catfish, *Clarias gariepinus* (Burchell 1822) is the most popular, widely cultivated and mostly smoked fish in Nigeria [5]-[6]. However, smoked *C. gariepinus* is highly susceptible to insect infestation, mainly by hide/leather beetle, *Dermestes maculatus* (De Geer) and copra/red-legged ham beetle, *Necrobia rufipes* (De Geer). Attack on smoked catfish by *D. maculatus* and *N. rufipes* significantly reduces the quantity and quality of fish flesh destined for both human consumption and economic purposes. [7] reported that about 71.5% of dried fish infestation was caused by *D. maculatus*. In addition, adult *Dermestes* and *Necrobia* can fly and are thus easily dispersed to new sources of food where they cause food damage, and their infestation also predisposes the infested fish to microbial attack [8].

Because of the obvious food, economic and health implications of beetles in smoked fish, several attempts have been made to control them. [9] recommended the use of paper cartons and aluminium foils as good packaging materials but the authors noted that any tiny hole in the plastic or foil through which a flow of air can pass will nullify its effectiveness, as insects can pass in and be sustained on the stored fish. Cold treatment or freezing of dried fish at 6-12 °C can kill all developmental stages of insects [10] but unreliable electricity supply or lack of the purchasing power makes the use of refrigerator undependable in poor resource-based communities. In addition, mouldiness, rancidity and texture sponginess of such frozen fish have been reported [9]. [11] recommended the use of primiphos-methyl (under the trade name actellic) on dried fish because it does not leave any harmful residue when properly applied. However, for low resource and illiterate fish handlers in developing countries, availability, costs and right application can constitute major problems towards the use of synthetic pesticides [10]. This awareness has created worldwide interest in the development of alternative strategies, including the re-examination of using plant derivatives against agriculturally important insect-pests.

Plant-derived materials are more readily biodegradable, less toxic to mammals, retard the development of resistance, easy and cheap to produce by farmers and small-scale industries as crude, or partially purified extracts. It was reported that when dried fish was mixed with leaf, bark, seed powder, or oil extracts of selected plants, there was mortality of beetles, reduced oviposition rate, suppression of adult emergence and reduced fish damage rate [12]-[8]-[13]-[14]-[15].

Akinwumi F. Olusegun is with the Department of Environmental Biology and Fisheries, Adekunle Ajasin University, Akungba-Akoko, Ondo State, Nigeria (phone: +2348035037827; e-mail: flxakinwumi@yahoo.com).

In Nigeria, merchants rub groundnut oil or other vegetable oils on dried fish but only scanty information is available on whether such practices are protective or merely cosmetic. The present research was carried out to determine the action of four plant products separately mixed with one of the commercially important domestic oils in Nigeria against *D. maculatus* and *N. rufipes* on smoked catfish. The effect of the oil-mixed treatments on egg, larva and adult of the two beetle species was investigated. The study also examines the reproductive performance of the beetles on treated smoked *C. gariepinus*.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

A. Collection of Plant Materials

Dry fruits of pepper fruit (*Dennettia tripetala*), black pepper (*Piper guineense*) and African nut-meg (*Monodora myristica*) and the dry buds of clove (*Eugenia aromatica*) were purchased in local herbal stores in Akure, Nigeria.

B. Preparation of Plant Powders

Each of the plant materials was washed with clean tap water, dried in an electric oven to a constant weight at 40°C for 8h, ground thoroughly in an electric 5.0 HP electric grinder and sieved through a 40 holes/mm² mesh screen [8]. Each of the plant powders was kept in a separate sterile plastic container with a tightly fitted lid and kept at ambient laboratory conditions until use.

C. The oil

Executive Chef (from Soyabean, *Glycine max* L. Merr.) was obtained from a local supermarket in Akure, southwestern Nigeria. Powder-oil mixture was prepared in the ratio of 1ml of oil to powder dosages of 2.5, 5, 7.5 and 10g.

D. Preparation of Fish Samples

Samples of smoke-dried African mud catfish, *Clarias gariepinus* were obtained from a fish market in Akure, Nigeria. All samples were weighed and disinfested by heat treatment in the Gallenkamp oven at 60°C for 1h and allowed to cool at room temperature.

E. Insect Culture and Maintenance

The initial source of *D. maculatus* and *N. rufipes* culture was obtained from naturally infested smoked catfish, *C. gariepinus* collected from a dried fish market in Akure, Nigeria. Insect culture methods as described by [16] and [17] were used. Several males and females of either *D. maculatus* or *N. rufipes* were obtained and maintained separately in Kilner jars covered with muslin cloth under laboratory conditions and kept at temperature 30±2°C and relative humidity 70± 5%. All bioassay jars were disinfested using the standard procedure by heat treatment in a Gallenkamp drying cabinets at 70°C for 1h and allowed to cool at room temperature. New generations (cultures) were prepared by removing adults of each insect species from a stock culture, placing them on fresh uninfested fish, then removing the parent adults after 2-3

weeks oviposition period. Water was supplied with pieces of soaked cotton wool.

F. Investigation of Oil-mixed Plant Powders on *D. maculatus* and *N. rufipes* Adults

Disinfested dried fish was thoroughly rubbed with the mixture of 1ml of oil and plant powders at 2.5, 5.0, 7.5 and 10.0g per 100g of dried fish, and allowed to dry for 6h. Six newly emerged adults (0–24h) of *D. maculatus* and *N. rufipes* respectively were introduced into separate plastic jars (80mm depth and 100mm in diameter) containing the treated fish. Each experimental set-up was in triplicate and was carried out at the ambient temperature 28–32°C and relative humidity 65–70%. Similar jars, also in triplicates, containing adult fish rubbed with oil only and beetles were used as control experiments. The caps of the plastic jars were perforated and covered with muslin cloth so as to prevent escape of the beetle or entry of other insects while allowing aeration for the beetles. Adult mortality was monitored and recorded at 1, 3, and 7 days after treatment and the percentage mortality was calculated as follows:

$$\text{Mean \% adult mortality} = \frac{\text{mean number of dead insects}}{\text{mean number of adult insects introduced}} \times 100$$

G. Investigation of Oil-mixed Plant Powders on Hatchability of Eggs of *D. maculatus* and *N. rufipes*

20 freshly laid eggs of *D. maculatus* and *N. rufipes* respectively were introduced into separate jars containing dried fish 6h after treatment with the mixture of 1ml of oil and plant powders at 2.5, 5.0, 7.5 and 10.0g /100g fish. The jars were covered with muslin cloth and left on the shelf. Similar jars containing dried fish rubbed with oil only and same number of eggs served as the control experiments. Tests were in triplicates for each treatment per insect species and were carried out at ambient temperature and relative humidity. Observation for hatching and recording of the emergent larvae were made at 21days after treatment, and the number of such larvae was expressed as percentage hatchability / larva emergence as follows:

$$\text{Mean \% hatchability} = \frac{\text{mean number of eggs hatched}}{\text{mean number of eggs introduced}} \times 100$$

H. Investigation of Oil-mixed Plant Powders on Reproductive Performance of *D. maculatus* and *N. rufipes*

Each plant material at concentration of 2.5, 5.0, 7.5 and 10.0g mixed with 1ml of oil was rubbed onto the body of 100g dried fish and placed in a Kilner jar (300 cm³). Twenty newly emerged (up to 24 h old) adults each of *D. maculatus* and *N. rufipes* were introduced into each jar 6h later and covered with muslin cloth. Wet cotton wool was supplied in the jar to induce oviposition. A control experiment consisted of same number of insects exposed to dried fish rubbed with oil only. Each treatment was in triplicate and carried out at ambient

temperature and relative humidity. Eggs laid on the fish by each of the beetles were counted every 24h for 18 days. Daily observations were also made up till 34 days after treatment for adult emergence. The number reaching larval and adult stages was recorded and expressed respectively as follows:

$$\text{Mean \% larval emergence} = \frac{\text{mean number of emergent larvae in treated sample}}{\text{mean number of eggs laid in untreated sample}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Mean \% adult emergence} = \frac{\text{mean number of emergent adult in treated sample}}{\text{mean number of emergent larvae in untreated sample}} \times 100$$

I. Investigation of Oil-mixed Plant Powders on Weight of Fish Infested with *D. maculatus* and *N. rufipes*

Six newly emerged (up to 24h old) adults of each insect species were introduced to plastic jar 6h after coating fish samples with the mixture of 1ml of oil and each of the plant powders at 2.5, 5.0, 7.5 and 10.0g per 100g of fish. Each of the experimental jars was in triplicate, covered with muslin cloth and was then stored on the shelf for 90 days at 28-32°C and relative humidity 65-70%. Control experiments consisted of same number of insects exposed to fish coated with oil only. Weight loss was monitored and recorded at 30, 60 and 90 days after treatment. Percentage weight loss was calculated as the difference between the initial and final weight of fish, divided by the initial weight and multiplied by 100; that is:

$$\text{Mean \% weight loss} = \frac{\text{mean initial} - \text{mean final}}{\text{mean initial}} \times 100$$

J. Statistical analysis

Results presented are mean values of each determination \pm standard error of mean (SEM). Analysis of variance was performed by one-way ANOVA procedures (SPSS 11.0 for Windows). Differences between the mean values of the treatments were determined by Tukey's Test and the significance was defined at $P < 0.05$.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Mortality of Test Insects

The effects of the oil-mixed powder treatments on the adults of *D. maculatus* and *N. rufipes* are shown in Table 1 and Table 2 respectively. There were significant differences in the effects of each of the four oil-mixed powder treatments on the mortality of the two insects compared to the control ($P < 0.05$). There were relatively low mortality rates, less than 30% of both *D. maculatus* (Table 1) and *N. rufipes* (Table 2) at 1 day after treatment (DAT). At 3DAT, mortality rates generally increased and a total kill of the two test insects was observed at the end of the experimental period. However, all the beetles survived on the untreated (oil only) fish samples.

B. Effect of Oil-Mixed Powders on Egg Hatchability

The effects of oil-powder mixtures on the percentage mean egg hatch of insects on smoked fish are presented in Tables 3 and 4. The results showed that eggs did hatch on both the treated and untreated samples. It was observed that as the concentration of the dosages decreased, increasing numbers of larvae emerged from the eggs that were introduced to both the treated fish and the control. However, while the emergent larvae on the treated samples died within a few hours, the emergent larvae in the control (oil only) survived into adults.

TABLE I
EFFECT OF OIL-MIXED POWDER TREATMENT ON MORTALITY (%) OF ADULT *D. MACULATUS*

Plant material	Concentration (1mL/g/100g fish)	Post treatment period (Day)		
		1	3	7
<i>D. tripetala</i>	0(oil only)	0 \pm 0	0 \pm 0	0 \pm 0
	2.5	22 \pm 6.0 ^b	67 \pm 6.0 ^{ab}	100 \pm 0 ^b
	5.0	6 \pm 6.0 ^a	56 \pm 6.0 ^a	89 \pm 6.0 ^a
	7.5	22 \pm 6.0 ^b	72 \pm 6.0 ^{ab}	100 \pm 0 ^b
	10.0	28 \pm 6.0 ^b	72 \pm 6.0 ^{ab}	100 \pm 0 ^b
<i>E. aromatica</i>	0 (oil only)	0 \pm 0	0 \pm 0	0 \pm 0
	2.5	6 \pm 6.0 ^a	11 \pm 6.0 ^a	50 \pm 6.0 ^a
	5.0	11 \pm 6.0 ^{ab}	39 \pm 6.0 ^b	78 \pm 6.0 ^b
	7.5	16 \pm 6.0 ^b	56 \pm 6.0 ^c	78 \pm 6.0 ^b
	10.0	22 \pm 6.0 ^{cd}	61 \pm 6.0 ^{cd}	100 \pm 6.0 ^c
<i>P. guineense</i>	0(oil only)	0 \pm 0	0 \pm 0	0 \pm 0
	2.5	11 \pm 6.0 ^a	33 \pm 6.0 ^a	72 \pm 6.0 ^a

	5.0	17±6.0 ^a	44±6.0 ^b	67±6.0 ^a
	7.5	28±6.0 ^b	67±6.0 ^{cd}	100±0 ^b
	10.0	28±6.0 ^b	72±6.0 ^d	94±6.0 ^b
<i>M. myristica</i>	0(oil only)	0±0	0±0	0±0
	2.5	11±6.0 ^a	39±6.0 ^a	67±6.0 ^a
	5.0	17±6.0 ^a	50±6.0 ^b	83±6.0 ^{bc}
	7.5	28±6.0 ^b	56±6.0 ^{bc}	83±0 ^b
	10.0	22±6.0 ^{ab}	61±6.0 ^c	94±6.0 ^{bc}

Tabulated results are means of three replicates ± SEM. Values in the same column carrying different superscripts are significantly different (P < 05) by Tukey's Test.

TABLE II
EFFECT OIL-MIXED POWDER TREATMENT ON MORTALITY (%) OF ADULT *N. RUFIPES*

Plant material	Concentration (1mL/g/100g fish)	Post treatment period (Day)		
		1	3	7
<i>D. tripetala</i>	0(oil only)	0±0	0±0	0±0
	2.5	17±6.0 ^{ab}	44±6.0 ^a	78±6.0 ^a
	5.0	6±6.0 ^a	56±6.0 ^b	94±6.0 ^b
	7.5	6±6.0 ^a	56±6.0 ^b	78±6.0 ^c
	10.0	22±6.0 ^b	61±6.0 ^{bc}	89±6.0 ^b
<i>E. aromatica</i>	0(oil only)	0±0	0±0	0±0
	2.5	11±6.0 ^a	39±6.0 ^a	89±6.0 ^a
	5.0	17±6.0 ^{ab}	56±6.0 ^b	89±6.0 ^a
	7.5	22±6.0 ^b	50±6.0 ^b	89±6.0 ^a
	10.0	17±6.0 ^{ab}	39±6.0 ^a	89±6.0 ^a
<i>P. guineense</i>	0(oil only)	0±0	0±0	0±0
	2.5	22±6.0 ^a	39±6.0 ^a	83±6.0 ^a
	5.0	17±6.0 ^a	50±6.0 ^b	89±6.0 ^{ab}
	7.5	22±6.0 ^a	56±6.0 ^b	94±0 ^{ab}
	10.0	28±6.0 ^a	72±6.0 ^c	100±0 ^b
<i>M. myristica</i>	0(oil only)	0±0	0±0	0±0
	2.5	6±6.0 ^a	28±6.0 ^a	61±6.0 ^a
	5.0	22±6.0 ^b	67±6.0 ^b	94±6.0 ^b
	7.5	17±6.0 ^{bc}	56±6.0 ^c	89±0 ^b
	10.0	1±6.0 ^c	44±6.0 ^b	72±6.0 ^a

Tabulated results are means of three replicates ± SEM. Values in the same column carrying different superscripts are significantly different (P < 05) by Tukey's Test.

TABLE III
EGG HATCHABILITY AT 21 DAT IN *D. MACULATUS* EGGS TREATED WITH OIL-MIXED POWDER

Concentration (1mL/g/100g of fish)	Plant material			
	<i>D. tripetala</i>	<i>E. aromatica</i>	<i>P. guineense</i>	<i>M. myristica</i>
Control (oil only)	83.5±2.5 ^a	91.5±2.5 ^b	88.5±2.2 ^{bc}	90.0±2.5 ^{bc}
2.5	85.0±2.5 ^a	83.5±2.2 ^a	81.5±2.4 ^a	85.0±2.5 ^a
5.0	81.5±2.7 ^a	81.5±2.6 ^a	78.5±2.6 ^a	88.5±2.2 ^a
7.5	73.5±2.2 ^b	78.5±2.2 ^b	61.5±2.2 ^a	78.5±2.7 ^b
10.0	58.5±2.2 ^a	78.5±2.2 ^c	55.0±2.5 ^a	66.5±2.6 ^b

Tabulated results are means of three replicates ± SEM. Values in the same row carrying different subscripts are significantly different (P < 05) by Tukey's Test.

TABLE IV
EGG HATCHABILITY AT 21 DAT IN *N. RUFIPES* EGGS TREATED WITH OIL-MIXED POWDER

Concentration (1mL/g/100g of fish)	Plant material			
	<i>D. tripetala</i>	<i>E. aromatica</i>	<i>P. guineense</i>	<i>M. myristica</i>
Control (oil only)	87.0±2.0 ^a	93.0±2.2 ^b	93.0±2.0 ^b	87.0±2.2 ^a
2.5	67.0±2.2 ^a	77.0±2.2 ^c	90.0±2.5 ^d	73.0±2.2 ^b
5.0	60.0±2.5 ^a	73.0±2.5 ^c	87.0±2.2 ^d	67.0±2.2 ^b
7.5	53.0±2.3 ^a	70.0±2.2 ^c	77.0±2.2 ^d	63.0±2.2 ^b
10.0	47.0±2.0 ^a	70.0±2.5 ^c	70.0±2.5 ^c	57.0±2.3 ^b

Tabulated results are means of three replicates ± SEM. Values in the same row carrying different subscripts are significantly different (P < 05) by Tukey's Test.

C. Effect of Oil –Mixed Powders on Larvae Emergence

There were significant differences (P < 05) between the average emergent insect larvae in the treated fish and the control (oil only). The results in Table 5 show that the emergence of the larvae of *D. maculatus* was significantly

suppressed in smoked fish that were protected by each of the oil-powder treatments at 18DAT in comparison to the control. Table 6 shows that topical application of oil-mixed powders effectively suppressed the emergence of the larvae of *N. rufipes*. The results in the Table indicate that the number of the emergent larvae in the

TABLE V
LARVAE EMERGENCE IN NUMBER AT 18 DAT IN *D. MACULATUS* INFESTED FISH TREATED WITH OIL-MIXED POWDER TREATMENT

Concentration (1mL/g/100g fish)	Plant material			
	<i>D. tripetala</i>	<i>E. aromatica</i>	<i>P. guineense</i>	<i>M. myristica</i>
Control (oil only)	146.33±3.1 ^c	151.67±2.9 ^b	136.67±2.4 ^a	155.67±2.5 ^b
2.5	0.67±0.31 ^a	0.67±0.31 ^a	0.33±0.16 ^a	0.67±0.31 ^a
5.0	0±0	0±0	0±0	0±0
7.5	0±0	0±0	0±0	0±0
10.0	0±0	0±0	0±0	0±0

Tabulated results are means of three replicates± SEM. Values in the same row carrying different subscripts are significantly different (p<0.05) by Tukey's Test.

TABLE VI
LARVAE EMERGENCE IN NUMBER AT 18DAT IN *N. RUFIPES* INFESTED FISH TREATED WITH OIL-MIXED POWDER TREATMENT

Concentration (1mL/g/100g fish)	Plant material			
	<i>D. tripetala</i>	<i>E. aromatica</i>	<i>P. guineense</i>	<i>M. myristica</i>
Control (oil only)	85.0±2.1 ^b	76.67±1.9 ^a	82.0±2.3 ^b	68.67±1.7 ^a
2.5	0±0	0.33±0.16 ^a	0±0	1.00±0.27 ^a
5.0	0±0	0.67±0.31 ^a	0±0	0±0
7.5	0±0	0±0	0±0	0±0
10.0	0±0	0±0	0±0	0±0

Tabulated results are means of three replicates ± SEM. Values in the same row carrying different subscripts are significantly different ($P < 0.05$) by Tukey's Test

protected fish significantly differed from the emergent larvae in the control ($P < 0.05$). The results in Tables 5 and 6 show that a few numbers of larvae emerged but observation revealed that there was no F_1 adult emergence in the treated samples because all larvae died within 3 days after emergence.

D. Effect of Oil-Mixed Powders on Weight Loss

The effects of oil-mixed powder treatment on weight loss in *D. maculatus*

and *N. rufipes* infested fish are shown in Table 7 and Table 8 respectively. Each of the oil-powder mixtures significantly reduced weight loss in smoked fish that were exposed to *D. maculatus* (Table 7) and *N. rufipes* (Table 8) when compared to the control ($P < 0.05$). However, while there was notable general prevention of weight losses in *D. tripetala*, *E. aromatica* and *P. guineense* treated fish at all concentration levels, fish samples treated with *M. myristica* did not have a corresponding reduction in weight loss at the lower concentrations (2.5g and 5.0g).

TABLE VII
EFFECT OF OIL-MIXED POWDER TREATMENT ON WEIGHT LOSS (%) IN *D. MACULATUS* INFESTED FISH

Plant material	Concentration (1mL/g/100g of fish)	Post treatment period (Day)		
		30	60	90
<i>D. tripetala</i>	0(oil only)	41.83±1.0 ^c	57.70±1.12 ^c	69.76±1.62 ^c
	2.5	5.35±0.86 ^b	9.69±0.40 ^b	16.07±1.12 ^b
	5.0	2.74±1.11 ^a	6.17±0.30 ^a	9.13±1.12 ^a
	7.5	3.61±1.70 ^a	8.12±1.12 ^b	10.13±1.23 ^a
	10.0	3.47±1.33 ^a	7.06±0.69 ^a	11.02±1.10 ^a
<i>E. aromatica</i>	0(oil only)	42.33±2.42 ^b	60.65±1.11 ^b	71.95±2.11 ^d
	2.5	4.41±1.47 ^a	3.79±2.86 ^a	7.83±2.44 ^c
	5.0	3.24±1.22 ^a	5.94±0.84 ^a	10.29±1.64 ^{ab}
	7.5	3.95±2.14 ^a	6.93±2.36 ^a	12.12±3.71 ^c
	10.0	4.40±2.34 ^a	6.30±1.92 ^a	8.53±2.12 ^{ab}
<i>P. guineense</i>	0(oil only)	41.30±1.64 ^c	62.78±1.02 ^c	79.52±1.89 ^b
	2.5	2.32±0.98 ^a	5.42±0.82 ^b	8.92±0.96 ^a
	5.0	2.96±2.00 ^{ab}	5.61±1.88 ^b	9.28±1.52 ^a
	7.5	3.16±0.63 ^a	6.61±0.78 ^{ab}	9.55±0.94 ^a
	10.0	2.09±1.20 ^{ab}	6.21±1.66 ^{ab}	9.67±2.41 ^a
<i>M. myristica</i>	0(oil only)	40.85±1.12 ^c	61.26±1.00 ^d	69.82±2.12 ^d
	2.5	18.36±1.47 ^b	25.04±2.22 ^c	30.43±1.66 ^c

5.0	7.60±2.37 ^a	11.50±3.67 ^b	16.05±2.84 ^b
7.5	7.76±1.33 ^a	13.65±0.68 ^b	18.54±1.10 ^b
10.0	4.76±1.33 ^a	6.55±0.33 ^a	9.70±2.33 ^a

Tabulated results are means of three replicates ± SEM. Values in the same column carrying different superscripts are significantly different (P < 05) by Tukey's Test.

TABLE VIII
EFFECT OF OIL-MIXED POWDER TREATMENT ON WEIGHT LOSS (%) IN *N. RUFIPES* INFESTED FISH

Plant material	Concentration (1mL/g/100g of fish)	Post treatment period (Day)		
		30	60	90
<i>D. tripetala</i>	0(oil only)	12.98±1.10 ^c	25.52±1.12 ^d	39.52±1.62 ^d
	2.5	3.63±0.86 ^b	7.70±0.40 ^c	12.84±1.12 ^c
	5.0	3.70±1.11 ^a	3.70±0.30 ^b	6.94±1.12 ^b
	7.5	3.16±1.70 ^a	3.16±1.12 ^a	8.84±1.23 ^a
	10.0	2.92±1.33 ^a	2.93±0.69 ^a	9.93±1.10 ^{ab}
<i>E. aromatica</i>	0(oil only)	11.39±3.78 ^c	60.86±3.44 ^c	37.53±2.88 ^d
	2.5	4.56±1.00 ^b	10.42±0.86 ^b	13.60±1.10 ^c
	5.0	3.57±1.00 ^a	6.01±1.22 ^a	10.52±2.17 ^{ab}
	7.5	4.54±1.19 ^a	7.29±1.36 ^b	12.12±3.71 ^{ac}
	10.0	4.40±2.34 ^b	6.30±1.44 ^a	9.35±1.88 ^b
<i>P. guineense</i>	0(oil only)	13.40±1.00 ^c	25.38±0.78 ^d	38.70±0.40 ^c
	2.5	3.27±0.33 ^b	8.05±0.47 ^c	13.04±0.37 ^b
	5.0	2.38±0.33 ^a	6.14±2.00 ^{abc}	10.05±0.30 ^b
	7.5	3.54±1.00 ^{ab}	6.42±0.98 ^b	8.44±1.34 ^a
	10.0	2.26±1.00 ^a	4.90±1.20 ^a	7.71±2.11 ^a
<i>M. myristica</i>	0(oil only)	13.64±0.67 ^d	28.41±0.87 ^d	40.49±1.00 ^d
	2.5	9.40±1.67	17.35±0.67 ^b	24.44±1.00 ^c
	5.0	11.92±1.44 ^c	17.49±1.37 ^b	21.98±1.55 ^b
	7.5	8.31±0.67 ^{ab}	15.44±1.00 ^a	18.89±1.33 ^a
	10.0	6.32±1.36 ^a	10.17±2.00 ^c	14.01±1.41 ^b

Tabulated results are means of three replicates ± SEM. Values in the same column carrying different superscripts are significantly different (P < 05) by Tukey's Test.

In this study, there were significant differences between the effects of the oil-mixed powders against adult insect mortality, egg hatchability, larval emergence and weight loss in smoked *C. garipepinus* that was protected against *D. maculatus* and *N. rufipes* infestation in comparison to the control. There was no indication that the use of the domestic oil only on the smoked fish either inhibited insect mortality or deterred larval emergence nor prevented fish weight loss. This implies that the protective effect of the oil-powder mixtures against the fish beetles could be adduced to the active ingredients in the plant materials rather than the effect of the domestic oil itself.

Mortality rates in oil-mixed treatments were generally lower at 1DAT, suggesting that the application of oil might have acted as an impediment to insect-powder contact and or as a dilution factor to the active ingredients in the powders. However, there were subsequent increases in the mortality rates at 3 and 7 DAT when the free surface oil had dried up.

[18] noted that when groundnut oil was aged 10days, it had no effect against insect eggs and that such oil-treated larva developed successfully into adults. This observation agrees with the finding in this work that treatment with oil-mixed powder did not prevent the eggs from hatching, although the entire emergent larva died within a few hours after exposure to

the effects of the plant powders. There is less agreement on the effect of oil against the life cycle of insects. While [19] reported that oils had no effect on mortality or longevity of adult bruchids, [20] recorded 80.83% and 86.66% mortalities of *Callosobruchus maculatus* on cowpea when treated with Hazelnut oil and Castor oil respectively. [21] used refined soybean and crude castor oils to evaluate for the control of infestations of *C. maculatus* and *C. phaseoli* in stored chickpea (*Cicer arietinum*), and observed that both oils inhibited population growth of the two insect species but that Castor oil was more effective than soybean oil.

The mode of action of oils is yet to be confirmed but [18] suggested that insect death caused by oils is due to anoxia or interference in normal respiration resulting in suffocation. Oils could act as anti-feedants or modify the storage micro-environment thereby discouraging insect penetration and feeding [22]. [23] noted that oils can also act as insect growth regulators (IRGs) by affecting metamorphosis. However, [24] reported that adults of *D. maculatus* were not affected by the application of groundnut or traditional oil unless trapped in large oil droplets. According to [25], a relatively large amount

of oil per unit weight of stored product is required to achieve insect control in fish because of the absorbent nature of fish muscle. [24] put the quantity of the required oil at about 56mL/ kg of dried fish, as compared to 14mL/kg required of grain. This means that a large initial dose or repeated application of moderate dosages of oil will be required to effectively protect dried fish and therefore uneconomical and time consuming. The phenomenal increase in weight loss in the control (which was oil only) in this study supports this reasoning.

IV. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this work shows that the sprinkling of oil or the rubbing of oil onto the flesh of dried fish by some African fish handlers could be cosmetic, and may not confer a protecting ability against fish pests unless applied in large dosages. The study also supports the effectiveness of the powders of the four studied plant products as pest management agents.

REFERENCES

- [1] Azam, K., Ali, M.Y., Asaduzzaman, M., Basher, M.Z. and Hossain, M.M. (2004). Biochemical assessment of selected fresh fish. *Journal of Biological Science*, 4: 9-10.
- [2] Fawole, O.O., Ogundiran, M.A., Ayandiran, T.A. and Olagunju, O.F. (2007). Proximate and mineral composition in some selected fresh water fishes in Nigeria. *Internet Journal of Food Safety*, 9: 52-55.
- [3] Omojowo, F.S., Idris, G.L. and Ihuahi, J.A. (2009). Comparative Assessment of Potassium Sorbate and Sodium Metabisulphite on the Safety and Shelf Life of Smoked Catfish. *Nature and Science*, 7(10): 10-17.
- [4] Ward, A.R. (1995). Fish smoking in the tropics. *A review. Tropical Science*, 35, 103-112.
- [5] Awa, J.N. and Alegbeleye, W.O. (1991). Occurrence and treatment of cracked-skull disease affecting *Clarias* species in homestead ponds in Nigeria. *Journal of Fish Diseases*, 14: 431-505. DOI: 10.1111/j.1365-2761.
- [6] Aderolu, A.Z. and Akpabio, V.M. (2009). Growth and economic performance of *Clarias gariepinus* juveniles fed diets containing velvet bean, *Mucuna pruriens*, seed meal. *African Journal of Aquatic Science*, 34: 131-135(5).
- [7] Osuji, F.N.C. (1974). Beetle infestation of dried fish purchased from a Nigerian market, with special reference to *Dermestes maculatus* Degeer. *Nigerian Journal of Entomology*, 1(1): 69-79.
- [8] Adedire, C.O. and Lajide, L. (2000). Effect of pulverized plant materials on fish damage and growth performance of the fish beetle *Dermestes maculatus* (Degeer). *Entomological Society of Nigeria Occasional Publication*, 32: 215-21.
- [9] Ashamo, M.O. and Ajayi, O.E. (2003). Effect of processing and storage methods on the shelf life and incidence of insect pests on smoked fish. *Global Journal of Pure and Applied Sciences*, 9(3): 319-324.
- [10] Boeke, S.J., van Lon, J.J.A., van Huis, A., Kossou, D.K. and Dicke, M. (2001). *The Use of plant materials to protect stored leguminous seeds against seed beetles: A review*. The Netherlands, Backhuys Publishers 108pp.
- [11] UNDFW. (1988). *Fish Processing*. United Nations development for Women. Food cycle Technology Square Book, 91pp.
- [12] Okorie, T.G., Siyanbola, O.O. and Ebochuo, V.O. (1990). Neem seed powder as a protectant for dried *Tilapia* against *Dermestes maculatus* Degeer infestation. *Insect Science Application*, 11 (2): 153-157.
- [13] Okonkwo, E.O. and Okoye, W.I. (2001). Insecticidal activity of *Dennettia tripetala* Baker and *Piper guineense* Schum and Thonn against *Dermestes maculatus* Degeer (Coleoptera :Dermestidae) and *Necrobia rufipes* Degeer (Coleoptera:Cleridae) on dried fish. *Nigerian Journal of Entomology*, 18: 109-117.
- [14] Fasakin, E.A. and Aberejo, B.A. (2002). Effect of some pulverized plant materials on the developmental stages of fish beetle, *Dermestes maculatus* Degeer in smoked catfish (*Clarias gariepinus*) during storage. *Bioscience Technology*, 85: 173-177.
- [15] Anyaele, O.O. and Amusan, A.A. S. (2003). Toxicity of hexanolic extract of *Dennettia tripetala* (G. Baker) on toxicity of *Aedes aegypti* (L.). *African Journal of Biomedical Research*, 6(1): 49-53.
- [16] Don-pedro, K.N. (1985). Toxicity of some citrus peels to *Dermestes maculatus* DEG and *Callosobruchus maculatus* (F.). *Journal of Stored Products Research*, 21 (1): 31-34.
- [17] Adedire, C.O. and Lajide, L. (1999). Toxicity and deposition deterrence of some plant extracts on cowpea storage bruchid, *Callosobruchus maculatus* Fabricius. *Journal of Plant Diseases and Protection*, 106 (6): 647-653.
- [18] Don-Pedro, K.N. (1989a). Mechanism of action of some vegetable oils against *Sitophilus zeamais* Motsch. (Coleoptera: Curculionidae) on wheat. *Journal of Stored Products Research*, 25: 217-223.
- [19] Singh, S.R., Luse, R.A., Leuschner, K. and Nangju, D. (1978). Groundnut oil treatment for the control of *Callosobruchus maculatus* (F.). *Journal of Stored Products Research*, 14: 77-80.
- [20] Haghtalab, N., Shayesteh, N. and Aramideh, S. (2009). Insecticidal efficacy of Castor and Hazelnut Oils in stored cowpea against *Callosobruchus maculatus* (F.) (Coleoptera: Bruchidae). *Journal of Biological Science*, 9(2):175-179.
- [21] Pacheco, I.A., de Castro, M.F.P., de Paula, D.C., Lourenço, A.L., Bolonhezi, S. and Barbieri, M.K. (1995). Efficacy of soybean and castor oils in control of *Callosobruchus maculatus* (F.) and *Callosobruchus phaseoli* (Gyllenhal) in stored chickpeas (*Cicer arietinum* L.). *Journal of Stored Products Research*, 31: 221-228.
- [22] Obeng-Ofori, D. (1995). Plant oils as grain protectants against infestations of *Cryptolestes pusillus* and *Rhyzopertha dominica* in stored grain. *Entomologia Experimentalis et Applicata*, 77:133-139.
- [23] Weaver, D.K. and Subramanyam, B. (2000). Botanicals. In: *Alternatives to Pesticides in Stored-Product IPM*, Subramanyam, B.H. and D.W. Hagstrum (Eds.). Kluwer Academic Publishers Dordrecht, pp 303-320.
- [24] Don-pedro, K.N. (1989b). Insecticidal activity of some vegetable oils against *Dermestes maculatus* Degeer (Coleoptera: Dermestidae) on dried fish. *Journal of Stored Products Research*, 25(2):81-86.
- [25] Stoll, G. (1988). *Natural crop protection based on local farm resources in the tropics and subtropics* 3rd Edition. Germany, Margraf Publishers 188pp.