

634 9  
L 293A

최 중  
연구보고서

GOVP 12001239

# 산림자원으로부터 무공해 생물농약의 탐색 및 개발

Screening and development of biological control agents from  
forestry resources

임업연구원

농 립 부

1998

.

: 1. 10

2. 1

1999 . 12 . 20 .

:

: ( )

:





Royal t y

가

.

, ,

.

,

.

.

○

azadirachtin 7

가가

가

가

○

,  
가 가

○

Bt

가 가

,

.

## SUMMARY

62 families 123 species 127 plant samples were tested against the larvae of *Thecodiplosis japonensis*. The steam distillate of *Thujopsis dolabrata* var. *hondai* sawdust belonging to Cupressaceae family showed 100% larvicidal activity. The larvicidal component was isolated by chromatographic techniques and characterized by spectral analysis as carvacrol. Insecticidal activity of 37 families 71 species 94 samples of plants was tested against 2nd instar nymphs of *Mitsucoccus thunbergiana*. The methanol extract of neem tree (*Azadirachta indica* A. Juss) kernel showed strong activity. The larvicidal component was isolated by chromatographic techniques and characterized by spectral analysis as azadirachtin. In field study with trunk implantation, these two compounds showed synergistic effect when applied with the commonly used systemic insecticide phosphamidon. Berberine chloride was isolated from *Coptis japonica* root and it showed strong antifeeding activity against *Hyphantria cunea* and *Agelastica coerulea*. Cinnamaldehyde isolated from *Cinnamomum cassia* and it showed strong insecticidal activity against *Mechoris ursulus*. Essential oil of *C. obtusa* showed fumigant toxicity against *C. chinensis* and bornyl acetate, terpinolene and limonene were active compounds.

Three hundred eighty eight *B. thuringiensis* strains isolated from agricultural fields and forest resources in Korea were examined for insecticidal activity and crystal protein shape to be divided into four groups: 244 *Bombyx mori*-toxic strains, 18 *Culex pipiens*-toxic strains, 95 both *B. mori* and *C. pipiens*-toxic strains and 31 non-toxic strains. Among all *B. thuringiensis* isolates, an effective strain harboring high toxicity to mosquito larvae was selected and was named as Bt 185-1.

Entomopathogenic fungi originated from soils and insect cadavers were characterized, mass produced and evaluated their biocontrol potentials to develop biological insecticide. Among 61 isolates of entomopathogenic fungi collected, 36 were classified into *Beauveria* spp., 21 were *Metarrhizium* spp., and five were *Aspergillus* spp. The entomopathogenic fungi, *Beauveria* spp. and *Metarrhizium* spp., were grown well on all the six commercial media. *Metarrhizium* sp. 066 showed strong strong pathogenicity against several insects such as *Agelastica coerulea*, *Meganola melancholica*, *Anomala orientalis* and *Agrotis segetum*.



## CONTENTS

Chapter I. Introduction .....	11
Section I. Object of research .....	11
Chapter II. Screening and development of plant-derived bioactive substances .....	17
Section I. Introduction .....	17
Section II. Materials, methods and results .....	20
References .....	92
Chapter III. Screening and development of entomopathogenic fungi .....	99
Section I. Introduction .....	99
Section II. Materials, methods and results .....	102
References .....	171
Chapter IV. Development of insecticidal B.t .....	175
Section I. Introduction .....	175
Section II. Materials and Methods .....	179
Section III. Results .....	191
References .....	233
Chapter V. Screening and development of entomopathogenic nematode .....	239
Section I. Introduction .....	239
Section II. Materials and Methods .....	241
Section III. Results .....	247
References .....	258

1	.....	11
1	.....	11
2	.....	17
1	.....	17
1.	.....	20
2.	.....	35
3.	.....	51
4.	.....	57
5.	.....	63
6.	.....	71
7.	.....	75
8.	.....	78
9.	.....	83
	.....	92
3	.....	99
1	.....	99
1.	.....	102
2.	.....	126
3.	.....	147
4.	.....	158
5.	.....	161

	.....	171
4 .	Bt	..... 175
1 .		..... 175
1.	Bt , ,	..... 179
가.		..... 179
1)		..... 179
2)	Bt	..... 179
3)		..... 180
4)		..... 180
5)		..... 181
6)		..... 182
7)	N	..... 183
8)	DNA	..... 183
9)	SDS-PAGE	..... 185
10)	H antiser a antibody	..... 186
11)	cry	Primer PCR ..... 187
12)	Bt	..... 189
13)		..... 189
14)		..... 190
.		..... 191
		..... 233
5 .		..... 239
1 .		..... 239

1.	.....	241
가.	.....	241
.	.....	242
2.	.....	247
가.	.....	247
	.....	258

1

1

가

가

2

가

가

1938  
endrin

DDT가

BHC, aldrin,

가

가

1945

9

DDT

Nabam

90%

20%

61%

42%

가

9

4-6%

3-6%

가

DDT

가

가 , , .

opt i ni sm) “ (The year of  
”. 1958 가

가 , ,

, , ,

DDT, par at hi on 1960

가

“ ” .

, .

, , ,

,

,

,  
 ,  
 ,  
 ,  
 physostigmine (eserine)  
 , physostigmine  
 N-methyl carbamyl carbaryl  
 가  
 pyrethrin  
 가  
 Lunbriconereis heteropoda Mrenz  
 가 ,  
 nereistoxin  
 cartap ,  
 가  
 ,  
 ,





1

:



2

1

(bioregulators) (Integrated Pest Management)

(semiochemicals)

가

, (*Bacillus thuringiensis*)

(Nuclear Polyhedrosis Virus, Granulosis Virus,  
 Cytoplasmic Polyhedrosis Virus ) ,  
 pheromone ,  
 (toxins),  
 (attractants), (deterrents),  
 (repellents) (insect growth regulators)  
 .  
 (secondary  
 metabolites) . 가 1960  
 가  
 가  
 가  
 . Shaaya(1991) anise  
 (*Pimpinella anisum* L.) pepper mint (*Mentha piperita* L.)  
 가  
 , Rajapakse Van-Enden(1997)  
 .  
 (1993) (Cupressaceae)  
 ,  
 carvacrol . (1995)  
 carvacrol  
 , (1997) (1998)  
 phosphanidon

2

(1999)

yde eugenol

ci nnamal dehyde, sal i cyal deh

1. Næm tree

가.

1)

가)

(*Mitsucoccus*

*thunbergiana* Miller and Park) 1997 1998 2

가 1cm 가 2

가 20 cm

, 24

)

1995 1996

36 70 93

1 1 (Tabel 1) 37 71 94 random

anecdotal

50 2

(關東理化器製作所, 日

本)

30g 500ml Erlenmeyer

flask 300ml

. 24 48

1996 Dr. Visetson, S. (Department of  
Agriculture, Jatuchak, Bangkok, Thailand)

Neem kernel extract

)

2

, 5,000ppm

2

50

가

5,000 ppm

30MØ

( 2cm, 10cm) 1

가

1

가

72

2

가

90 %

+++,

61 %

89 %

++,

40 %

60 %

+,

40 %

Table 1. List of plant species to be tested

	Plant species	Part collected*
	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	L
	<i>Michilus thunbergii</i>	L
	<i>Cinnamomum loureirii</i>	B
	<i>Cinnamomum japonicum</i>	W B
	<i>Neolitsea sericea</i>	W L
	<i>Michilus japonica</i>	W
	<i>Lindera erythrocarpa</i>	W B L
	<i>Lindera glauca</i>	L
	<i>Castanopsis cupidata</i> var. <i>sieboldii</i>	L
	<i>Quercus aliena</i>	B L
가	<i>Quercus acuta</i>	W
가	<i>Quercus salicina</i>	B L
가	<i>Quercus glauca</i>	B
	<i>Prunus sargentii</i>	W
	<i>Rubus coreanus</i>	L
가	<i>Photinia glabra</i>	W B L
	<i>Pyrus pyrifolia</i>	L
	<i>Fatsia japonica</i>	L
	<i>Hedera rhombea</i>	T
	<i>Aralia elata</i>	L
	<i>Kalopanax pictus</i>	W
	<i>Amelopsis brevipedunculata</i>	T
	<i>Vitis amurensis</i> var. <i>coignetiae</i>	T
	<i>Parthenocissus tricuspidata</i>	L
	<i>Pueraria thunbergiana</i>	L+T
	<i>Sophora japonica</i>	L
	<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	W
	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	L
	<i>Thuja orientalis</i>	B L
	<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i>	L



(Continued Table 1)

Plant species	Part collected
<i>Meliosma myriantha</i>	B, L, W
<i>Meliosma olthani</i>	B, L
<i>Abies holophylla</i>	B
<i>Pinus rigida</i>	B
<i>Cornus controversa</i>	B
<i>Cornus walteri</i>	W
<i>Zanthoxylum schinifolium</i>	L
<i>Zanthoxylum piperitum</i>	B
<i>Dstylidium racemosum</i>	W
<i>Corylopsis coreana</i>	L
<i>Vaccinium bracteatum</i>	L
<i>Rhododendron schlippenbachii</i> var. <i>schlippenbachii</i>	L, W
<i>Euonymus oxyphyllus</i>	B, L
<i>E. fortunei</i> var. <i>radiatus</i>	L
<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>	L, T
<i>Elaeagnus macrophylla</i>	L
<i>Acer ginnala</i>	B
<i>Acer triflorum</i>	L
<i>Carpinus coreana</i>	B, L
<i>Betula platyphylla</i> var. <i>japonica</i>	W
<i>Magnolia kobus</i>	W
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	L
<i>Platycarya strobilacea</i>	W, B
<i>Styrax japonica</i>	L, W
<i>Illicium religiosum</i>	B
<i>Morica rubra</i>	L
<i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i>	B, L, W
<i>Synplacos chinensis</i> for. <i>pilosa</i>	L
<i>Zizyphus jujuba</i> var. <i>inermis</i>	L
<i>Viburnum awabuki</i>	B, L



800 Ml

800 Ml

2

800 Ml

2

800 Ml

2

45

(2)

3.41g

100%

( 5.5 x70 cm, PTEE

end plate )

500 g

100% 1000 Ml

25/1, 15/1, 5/1 (v/v)

100%

(Thin Layer

Chromatography, TLC)

, TLC plate

band pattern UV hand

lamp (UVGL-58, UV-254/366nm UVP Inc.)

spot

(25/1, V/V)

UV hand lamp

(3) HPLC (High performance liquid chromatography)

TLC

UV spectrophotometer (HP 8452A Diode Array Spectrophotometer, Hewlett Packard)

(reference solvent: methanol) Thermo

Separation Products HPLC system

C<sub>18</sub> semi-prep. column (7.8 mm × 30 cm, particle size 10 micron) 3 : 7

flow rate 1 mL/min. 217 nm

0.25 mL syringe 0.1 mL

(4)

UV (JASCO V-550), EI-MS

(JEOL AX505-WA, 70eV), CI-MS (JEOL AX505-WA, 70eV), <sup>1</sup>H-NMR

(JEOL JNM-LA 400, 400MHz) <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (JEOL GSX-400, 100MHz,

TMS as internal standard)

)

neem tree (*Azadirachta indica* A. Juss)

1996 12 1997 12

cm 0.6Ml (

)

,

neem

,

neem phosphamidon (1:1), carvacrol  
 phosphamidon, phosphamidon  
 3 3 .

5 3 가 ( 5m)  
 4 1 1 가  
 가 20cm

( ) 2 ( )  
 SAS(1987)  
 Tukey's test .

1)  
 71 94 5,000 ppm  
 2 , 72

Table 2 . Neem kernel  
 90%

(*Zanthoxylum piperitum*)  
 (*Lindera erythrocarpa*) 70 %

(Table 2).

Table 2. Insecticidal activity of plant extracts against *M. thurbergiana* determined by insect dipping method.

Plant species <sup>a</sup>	Insecticidal activity <sup>b</sup>
<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	+++
<i>Zanthoxylum piperitum</i>	++
<i>Lindera erythrocarpa</i>	++

<sup>a</sup> Plants showing insecticidal activity with >70% are presented.

<sup>b</sup> Mortality >90%, +++; 90-61%, ++; 40-60%, +; <40%, -.

2) *Azadirachta indica*

<i>Azadirachta indica</i>		
neem kernel		
100 g	800 Mø	800 Mø
,	,	,
,	45	,
2,000 ppm		.
100%		

(Table 3).

Table 3. Insecticidal activity of solvent fractions of neem kernel extract against *M. thurbergiana* determined by insect dipping method.

Fraction	Mortality (%) ( ±SEM)
Hexane Fr.	100.0 a <sup>a</sup>
Chloroform Fr.	20.5 ± 4.5 b
Ethyl acetate Fr.	23.7 ± 5.1 b
Butanol Fr.	18.0 ± 3.4 b

<sup>a</sup>Means followed by the same letter in column are not significantly different ( $P= 0.05$ ; Tukey's test [SAS Institute 1987]).

3) *Azadirachta indica*

UV (JASCO V-550), EI-MS  
 (JEOL AX505-WA 70eV), <sup>1</sup>H NMR (JEOL JNMLA 400, 400MHz),  
<sup>13</sup>C-NMR  
 Kraus (1985) azadirachtin (C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>14</sub>O<sub>6</sub>)  
 Fig. 2 . , NMR  
 spectral data Table 4 .

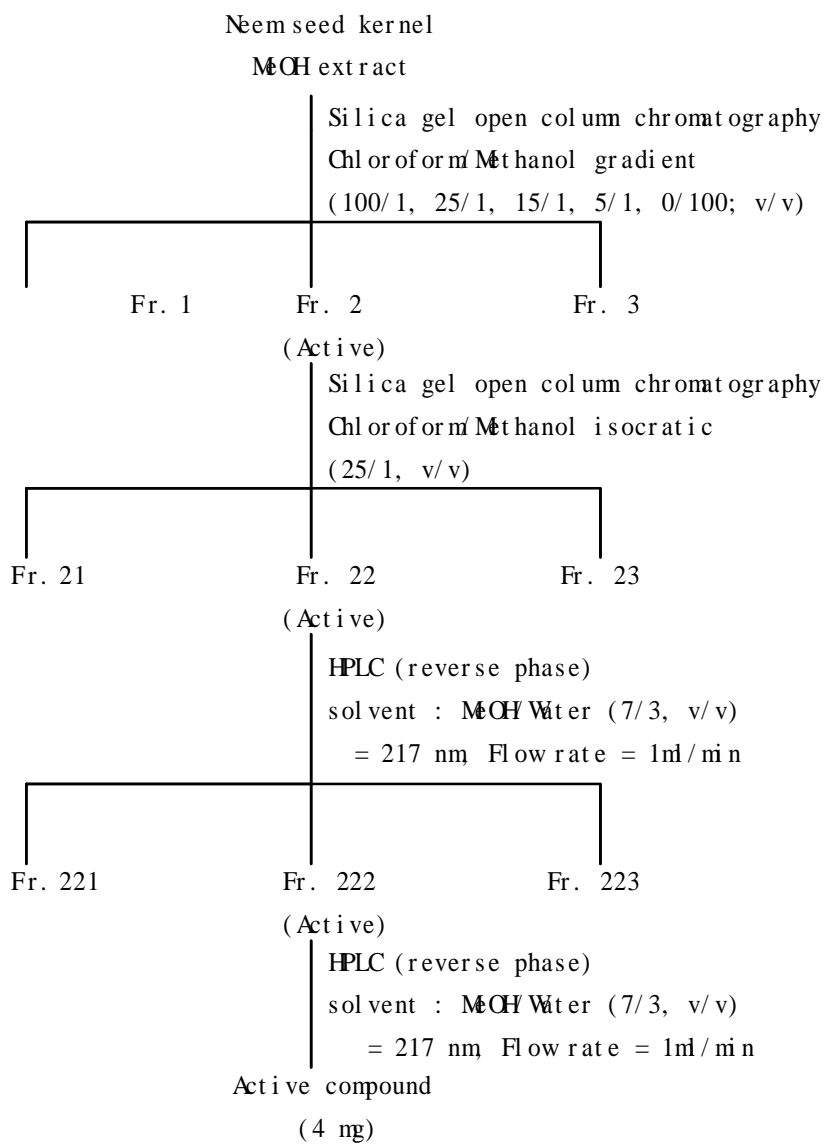


Fig. 1. Isolation procedure of active compound from neem seed kernel extract



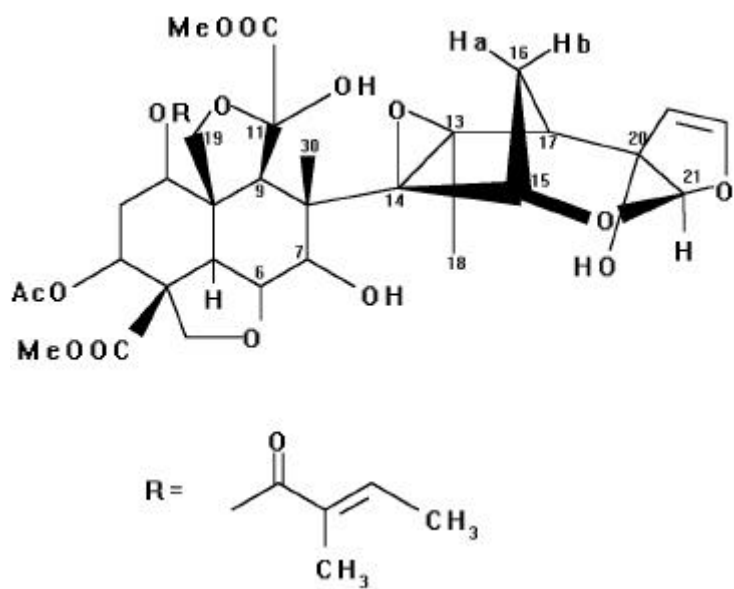


Fig. 2. Chemical structure of azadirachtin.

Table 4.  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (400 MHz) and  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (100 MHz) spectral data  
( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , TMS=0) of the isolate

$^1\text{H}$	Isolate	$^{13}\text{C}$	Isolate
1-H	4.75(dd, 2.9; 3.1)	C-1	70.52(d)
2-H ( )	2.23(ddd, 16.7; 2.9; 2.7)	C-2	29.79(t)
2-H ( )	2.19(ddd, 16.7; 3.1; 2.9)	C-3	67.00(d)
3-H	5.49(dd, 2.7; 2.9)	C-4	52.51(s)
5-H	3.33(d, 12.5)	C-5	37.10(d)
6-H	4.57(dd, 12.5; 2.7)	C-6	73.76(d)
7-H	4.65(d, 2.7)	C-7	74.43(d)
9-H	3.34(s)	C-8	45.39(s)
15-H	4.60(d, 3.4)	C-9	44.70(d)
16-H(a)	1.69(ddd, 13.0; 3.4; 5.1)	C-10	50.18(s)
16-H(b)	1.29(d, 13.0)	C-11	104.19(s)
17-H	2.38(d, 5.1)	C-12	171.79(s)
18-H	1.99(s)	C-13	69.12(s)
19-H(a)	3.60(d, 9.6)	C-14	70.51(s)
19-H(b)	4.14(d, 9.6)	C-15	76.68(d)
21-H	5.62(s)	C-16	25.03(t)
22-H	5.03(d, 2.9)	C-17	48.68(d)
23-H	6.44(d, 2.9)	C-18	18.38(q)
28-H ( , )	4.06(d, 9.0)	C-19	69.12(t)
	3.75(d, 9.0)	C-20	83.62(s)
30-H	1.73(s)	C-21	108.83(d)
7-OH	2.74(br. s)	C-22	107.38(d)
11-OH	4.99(s)	C-23	147.19(d)
20-OH	2.78(br. s)	C-28	73.03(t)

<sup>1</sup> H	Isolate	<sup>13</sup> C	Isolate
3 <sup>1</sup> -H	6.90(qq, 7.0; 1.5)	C-29	173.35(s)
4 <sup>1</sup> -H	1.76(dq, 7.0; 1.1)	C-30	21.32(q)
5 <sup>1</sup> -H	1.83(dq, 1.5; 1.1)	C-1 <sup>1</sup>	166.24(s)
CH <sub>3</sub> COO	1.93(s)	C-2 <sup>1</sup>	128.69(s)
COOCH <sub>3</sub>	3.77(s)	C-3 <sup>1</sup>	137.56(d)
	3.67(s)	C-4 <sup>1</sup>	14.31(q)
		C-5 <sup>1</sup>	11.97(q)
		CH <sub>3</sub> COO	169.64(s)
		CH <sub>3</sub> COO	20.90(q)
		COOCH <sub>3</sub>	53.30(q)
			52.76(q)

4)

1-2

neem tree (*Azadirachta indica* A. Juss)

azadirachtin 1.5% 4.5%

, azadirachtin 4.5%

78.0% phosphanidon 79.5%

azadirachtin 1.5% 61.4%

. azadirachtin 1.5%

phosphanidon 1 : 1

93.8% . ,

phosphanidon carvacrol 86.9%

phosphamidon

(Table

5).

Table 5. Susceptibility of *Mitsucoccus thunbergiana* intermediate nymph (second instar) to phosphamidon alone and in mixture with neem seed kernel extract by trunk implantation application

Chemical	Dose (Ml/cm in DBH)	Mortality (%) ( $\pm$ SEM <sup>a</sup> )
Neem extract (1.5%) <sup>c</sup>	0.6	61.4 ( $\pm$ 2.7) c <sup>b</sup>
Neem extract (4.5%)	0.6	78.0 ( $\pm$ 2.9) b
Neem extract (1.5%) + Phosphamidon	0.3 + 0.3	93.8 ( $\pm$ 3.9) a
Carvacrol + Phosphamidon	0.3 + 0.3	86.9 ( $\pm$ 2.1) ab
Phosphamidon	0.6	79.5 ( $\pm$ 3.6) b
Untreated	-	1.8 ( $\pm$ 0.8) d

<sup>a</sup> Treated on 5 December 1997 and determined on 2 May 1998.

<sup>b</sup> Means followed by the same letter in column are not significantly different ( $P= 0.05$ ; Tukey's test [SAS Institute 1987]).

<sup>c</sup> Azadirachtin content.

2.

가.

1)

가)

(*Thecodiplosis japonensis* Uchida et Inouye)

1993 9 13

1995 9 22

)

42

79 (Table 6),

1994 8 19 43 1 1 (Table

7) 62 123 127 random anecdotal

T.

*dolabrata* var. *hondai*,

(steam distillation)  
50 2 (關東理化器製作所, 日本)  
30g 500ml Erlenmeyer  
flask 300ml  
. 24 48

)

(1987), (1992), (1992)  
가

1987), 5,000ppm ( ,

filter paper-impregnated method  
(Φ 6cm) 1 5 hood  
30 가 ,

20

48

20 Effendorf tube  
 5,000 ppm  
 0.5ml tube 15  
 micro-tub  
 (Φ 6cm)가 (Φ  
 6cm) filter paper  
 가 90 %  
 +++, 61 % 89 % ++, 40 %  
 60 % +, 40 %

Table 6. Oriental medicinal plant species to be tested

Plant species	Part collected
<i>Angelica reticulata</i>	root
<i>Angelica dahurica</i>	root
<i>Torilis japonica</i>	seed
<i>Bupleurum falcatum</i>	root
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	root
<i>Ledebourella seseloides</i>	root
<i>Syringa reticulata</i>	leaf
<i>Fraxinus rhynchophylla</i>	leaf
<i>Aconitum carmichaeli</i>	root
<i>Aconitum erectum</i>	root
<i>Clematis florida</i>	root
<i>Paeonia japonica</i>	root
<i>Pueraria thumbergiana</i>	root
<i>Astagalas membranaceus</i>	root
<i>Indigofera kirilowii</i>	root
<i>Geditsia sinensis</i>	stem
<i>Rheum undulatum</i>	root
<i>Pleuropterus tripliana</i>	root
<i>Prunus persicae</i>	seed
<i>Crataegus maximowiczii</i>	flower
<i>Kerria japonica</i>	seed
<i>Cotoneaster wilsonii</i>	seed
<i>Spiraea fritschiana</i>	leaf
<i>Spiraea prunifolia</i> var. <i>simpliciflora</i>	leaf
<i>Aralia continentalis</i>	root
<i>Kalopanax pictum</i>	root
<i>Aralia elata</i>	root



(Continued Table 6)

Plant species	Part collected
<i>Eucornia ulmoides</i>	leaf
<i>Vitex rotundifolia</i>	seed
<i>Liriope platyphylla</i>	root
<i>Inula helenium</i>	root
<i>Arctium lappa</i>	root
<i>Artemisia messerschmidiana</i>	stem
<i>Atractylodes japonica</i>	root
<i>Carthamus tinctorium</i>	flower
<i>Oenanthe decumbens</i>	stem
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	root
<i>Beckmannia syzigachne</i>	root
<i>Gynanchum carinifolium</i>	root
<i>Belamcanda chinensis</i>	root
<i>Epidendrum koreanum</i>	root
<i>Coptis japonica</i>	root
<i>Asarum sieboldii</i>	leaf
<i>Magnolia kobus</i>	root
<i>Schizandra nigra</i>	root
<i>Polygala tatarinow</i>	root
<i>Leonurus sibiricus</i>	leaf
<i>Schizonepeta tenuifolia</i> var. <i>kaponica</i>	leaf
<i>Lithospermum erythrorhizon</i>	stem
<i>Citrus aurantium</i>	fruit
<i>Poncirus trifoliata</i>	fruit
<i>Phellodendron amurense</i>	stem
<i>Citrus aurantium</i>	root
<i>Platycodon grandiflorum</i>	root

(Continued Table 6)

	Plant species	Part collected
	<i>Condonopsis lanceolata</i>	root
	<i>Lonicera subsessilis</i>	stem
	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	flower
	<i>Guscuta japonica</i>	fruit
	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	fruit
	<i>Scirpus fluviatilis</i>	root
	<i>Scrophylaria buergeriana</i>	root
	<i>Eqisetum hyemale</i>	stem
	<i>Akebia chinensis</i>	stem
	<i>Zizyphus jujuba</i>	root
	<i>Centiana scabra</i>	root
	<i>Typha orientalis</i>	plant
	<i>Trichosanthes kirilowii</i>	root
	<i>Euonymus oxyphyllus</i>	leaf
	<i>Euonymus macroptera</i>	leaf
	<i>Ilex macropoda</i>	leaf
	<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>	flower
	<i>Ribes fasciculatum</i>	leaf
가	<i>Deutzia coreana</i>	root
	<i>Deutzia parviflora</i>	stem
	<i>Deutzia glabrata</i>	root
	<i>Corydalis turrschani novii</i>	root
	<i>Rhododendron schlippenbachii</i>	flower
	<i>Eleutherococcus senticosus</i>	stem
	<i>Anemarrhenasphodeloides</i>	root

Table 7. M Han-la plants to be tested

	Plant species	Part collected
가	<i>Ilex integra</i>	leaf
	<i>Euscaphis japonica</i>	leaf
	<i>Farfugium japonicum</i>	leaf
	<i>Adina rubella</i>	leaf
	<i>Meliosma olchami</i>	leaf
	<i>Lozoste lancifolia</i>	leaf
	<i>Cinnamomum japonicum</i>	leaf
	<i>Cinnamomum japonicum</i>	stem
	<i>Neolitsea aciculata</i>	leaf
	<i>Michilus thunbergii</i>	seed
	<i>Michilus thunbergii</i>	leaf
	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	leaf
	<i>Neolitsea sericea</i>	leaf
	<i>Michilus japonica</i>	leaf
	<i>Litsea japonica</i>	leaf
	<i>Sapium japonicum</i>	leaf
	<i>Daphniphyllum macropodum</i>	leaf
	<i>Millettus japonicus</i>	leaf
	<i>Melia azedarach</i> var.	fruit
	<i>japonica</i>	
	<i>Kadsura japonica</i>	leaf
	<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>	leaf
	<i>Populus naxi nowiczii</i>	leaf
	<i>Elaeagnus maritima</i>	leaf
	<i>Elaeagnus submacrophylla</i>	leaf
	<i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i>	leaf
	<i>Saururus chinensis</i>	leaf
	<i>Punica granatum</i>	leaf

(Continued Table 7)

	Plant species	Part collected
	<i>Myrica rubra</i>	leaf
( )	<i>Pinus koraiensis</i>	leaf
( )	<i>Pinus koraiensis</i>	leaf
	<i>Rhus succedanea</i>	leaf
	<i>Zanthoxylum ailanthoides</i>	leaf
	<i>Evodia daniellii</i>	leaf
	<i>Phellodendron amurense</i>	leaf
	<i>Zanthoxylum piperitum</i>	leaf
	<i>Stemtonia hexaphylla</i>	leaf
	<i>Idesia polycarpa</i>	leaf
	<i>Idesia polycarpa</i>	seed
	<i>Sanbucus sieboldiana</i>	leaf
	<i>Viburnum awabuki</i>	leaf
	<i>Diospyros racemosa</i>	leaf
	<i>Ternstroemia japonica</i>	leaf
가	<i>Quercus gilva</i>	leaf
가	<i>Quercus acuta</i>	leaf
가	<i>Quercus glauca</i>	leaf
	<i>Desmodium heterocarpon</i>	leaf
	<i>Tilia taquetii</i>	leaf
1	<i>Thujopsis dolabrata</i> var. <i>hondai</i>	sawdust

<sup>1</sup>The sawdust was obtained from Aomori Forest Experimental Station, Aomori, Japan. The crude oil of the sawdust was obtained by steam distillation.

) *Thujopsis dolabrata* var. *hondai*

1 *Thujopsis dolabrata* var.  
*hondai*

Ahn (1995)  
centrifugal thin film  
evaporator 4

500 g 85 , 5 torr  
Fraction 32 g , 95 , 0.95 torr

Fraction 165g .  
90 , 0.5 torr Fraction 143 g

Fraction 160g . , Ahn (1995)

*T. dolabrata* var. *hondai*

Fr I cedrol, -terpinol, -thujaplicine  
carvacrol ,

(  
, 1995) thujone,  
thymol .

(authentic samples)

cedrol, -terpinol, -thujaplicine Funakoshi  
Chemical Co. carvacrol Wako Chemical Co.

)

가

carvacrol

. 1994 6 15

carvacrol phosphamidon

(2-chloro-2-diethyl carbamoyl-methyl vinyl dimethyl phosphate, 50% LC)

, carvacrol cm 0.1Mℓ,

0.3Mℓ, phosphamidon

0.3Mℓ carvacrol

phosphamidon 1:1 0.3Mℓ

. 3 3

, 1994 9 20 .

1995 6 20

phosphamidon (0.3Mℓ/cm in DBH),

carvacrol phosphamidon 0.15Mℓ 1:1

cm 0.3Mℓ, 1994

Neem 1997 6

17 neem

, phosphamidon, carvacrol phosphamidon

(1:1) neem phosphamidon (1:1)

3 3, 1997

9 8 12 . ,

neem  
 가  
 3 가 ( 5m)  
 가 가 1 가  
 1 10

SAS(1987) Tukey's test

1)

123 127  
 10%

48 , (Umbellifera)

(*L. seseloides*) 70%

(Ranunculaceae) (*A. pseudo-leave* var. *erectum*)

(*A. carmichaeli*) (C. *florida*) 90%

(Cupressaceae) *T. dolabrata* var. *hondai*

(Table 8).

Table 8. Insecticidal activity of plant extracts against *T. japonensis* determined by filter paper-impregnated and insect dipping methods.

Plant species <sup>a</sup>	Treatment <sup>b</sup>	
	Filter paper-impregnated <sup>c</sup>	Insect dipping <sup>d</sup>
<i>Ledebouriella seseloides</i>	++	+
<i>Aconitum pseudo-laeve</i>	+++	+
var. <i>erectum</i>		
<i>Aconitum carmichaeli</i>	+++	+
<i>Clematis florida</i>	+++	+
<i>Thujopsis dolabrata</i>	+++	+
var. <i>hondai</i>		

<sup>a</sup> Plants showing insecticidal activity with >70% are presented.

<sup>b</sup> Mortality >90%, +++; 90-61, ++; 40-60, +; <40%, -.

<sup>c</sup> Treated with 10 mg/filter paper (Φ 6cm).

<sup>d</sup> Treated with 5,000 ppm

2) *T. dolabrata* var. *hondai*

*T. dolabrata*

var. *hondai*

100%

,

Fr. I



100 % , Fr. 58 %  
 , Fr. Fr.  
 (Table 9).

Table 9. Larvicidal activity of the crude fractions of *Thujopsis dolabrata* var. *hondai* against *T. japonensis*.

Fraction <sup>a</sup>	Mortality (%) ( ±SEM)
Fr.	100.0 ± 0.0 a
Fr.	58.3 ± 4.4 b
Fr.	26.7 ± 3.3 c
Fr.	10.0 ± 0.0 c

Means followed by the same letter in column are not significantly different ( $P= 0.05$ ; Tukey's test [SAS Institute 1987]).

<sup>a</sup> 10 mg/filter paper (Φ 6 cm).

Fraction I Ahn (1995)  
 carvacrol, -thujaplicine, cedrol, -terpinol  
 monoterpenoid, 4  
 thujone thymol  
 , Table 10 carvacrol 1mg  
 75.5 % , 10mg  
 93.3 %

Table 10. Larvicidal activity of *Thujopsis dolabrata* var. *hondai*-derived materials and terpenoids against *T. japonensis*.

Compound	Mortality (%) ( ± SEM)		
	1	5	10 <sup>b</sup>
Carvacrol	75.5 ±2.3 a	79.0 ±3.8 a	93.3 ±1.7 a
- Thujaplicine	67.3 ±3.7 ab	70.0 ±5.8 a	73.3 ±4.4 a
Cedrol	59.3 ±5.8 abc	70.0 ±5.8 a	70.0 ±7.6 a
- Terpinol	52.7 ±6.4 abc	55.0 ±5.0 a	70.0 ±7.6 a
Thujone	47.7 ±3.9 bc	65.0 ±5.0 a	67.7 ±4.3 a
Thymol	42.3 ±6.2 c	60.0 ±5.8 a	76.3 ±4.5 a

<sup>a</sup> Means followed by the same letter in column are not significantly different

( $P= 0.05$ ; Tukey's test (SAS Institute 1987)).

<sup>b</sup> Application rate, mg/paper (φ 6 cm).

3)

phosphamidon

carvacrol

2

Table 11

1994

cm carvacrol 0.3M

10.8 %  
, phosphamidon 0.3Mℓ 81.8 %  
. phosphamidon carvacrol  
0.15Mℓ 95.0 %  
phosphamidon ,  
(synergism)  
. Table 12 1995 6 20 3  
3 9 25  
, 94 carvacrol  
phosphamidon , phosphamidon  
가  
phosphamidon carvacrol 5.0 %  
(55.6 %)

Table 11. The synergistic effect of the carvacrol by trunk implantation application in 1994.

Chemical	Dose (MØ cm in DBH)	<sup>b</sup> Mortality (%) ( ±SEM)
Carvacrol	0.1	0.0 d
Carvacrol	0.3	10.8 ± 1.4 c
Phosphamidon (50% LC)	0.3	81.8 ± 6.5 ab
Phosphamidon + Carvacrol	0.15 + 0.15	95.0 ± 5.3 a
Untreated	-	1.8 ± 0.7 d

<sup>a</sup> Diameter of Breast Height.

<sup>b</sup> Mean followed by the same letter in column are not significantly different

( $P = 0.05$ ; Tukey's test [SAS Institute 1987]).

Table 12. The synergistic effect of the carvacrol by trunk implantation application in 1995.

Chemical	Dose (MØ cm in DBH)	Gall formation (%) ( ±SEM)	<sup>a</sup> Mortality (%) ( ±SEM)
Phosphamidon (50% LC)	0.3	12.0 ± 1.5 b	83.4 ± 1.6 c
Phosphamidon + Carvacrol	0.15 + 0.15	5.0 ± 1.8 b	92.3 ± 2.5 b
Untreated	-	55.6 ± 3.3 a	2.0 ± 0.6 a

<sup>a</sup> Means followed by the same letter in column are not significantly different ( $P=0.05$ ; Tukey's test [SAS Institute 1987]).

3. (*Coptis japonica*) (*Agelastica*  
*coerulea*) (*Hyphantria cunea*)

7.

1)

.  
 . 25 , 65% 16:8( : )  
 ,  
 .

2)

(Berberine chloride, palmatine  
 iodide, coptisine chloride) Sigma .

3)

(4.5 kg)  
 . 60 2  
 20L  
 . 3 (EYELA aut ojack  
 NAJ-160, Japan) 40  
 , . 21% .  
 hexane(70.9g), chl or of or m(37.8g), et hyl

acetate (14.2g), butanol (165.4g) (656.7g)  
chloroform  
chloroform methanol  
(1, 2.5, 5, 10%) 10%  
HPLC (high performance liquid  
chromatography) Prep. TLC (Fig. 3).  
<sup>1</sup>H-NMR <sup>13</sup>C-NMR

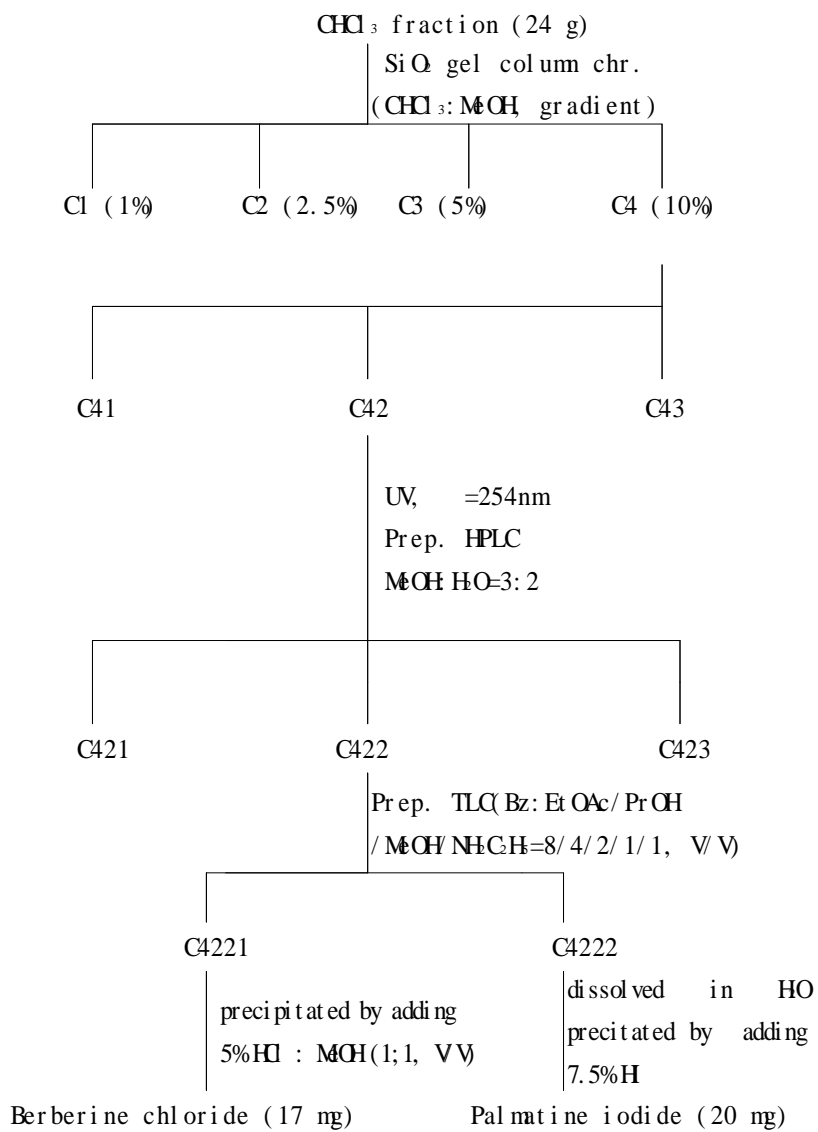


Fig. 3. Isolation procedure of antifeedant from CHCl<sub>3</sub> fraction against *H. cunea* and *A. coerulea*.

4)

(leaf dipping method)

Cork borer (3cm)

. 24

24

$$= (C-T/C+T) \times 100$$

(C = , T = )

5)

SAS Scheffe's test (P = 0.05)

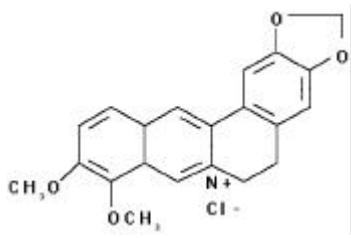
1)

, IR, NMR

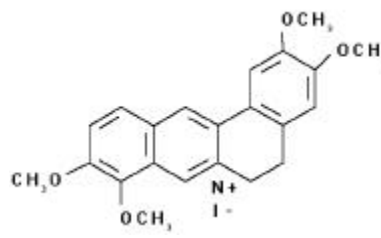
isoquinoline alkaloid

berberine chloride palmatine iodide (Fig. 4).





Berberine chloride



Palmatine iodide

Fig. 4. Chemical structure of berberine chloride and palmatine iodide

2)

berberine chloride

isoquinoline alkaloids

palmatine iodide, coptisine chloride (Table 13).

500 ppm, berberine chloride, palmatine iodide

75.4, 76%, berberine

chloride, palmatine iodide

125, 250, 500 ppm, 61.2, 82.3, 100%

berberine chloride, palmatine

iodide

(synergic effect)가

Table 14

isoquinoline alkaloids

. Berberine chloride

250 ppm 91.1%, 500 ppm 97.2%

. palmatine iodide, coptisine chloride

Table 13. Antifeeding activity of isoquinoline alkaloids isolated from *C. japonica* against *H. cunea*

Compound <sup>a</sup>	Conc, ppm	Activity (%)
BC	500	75.4 ± 2.5b
PI	500	76.0 ± 3.1c
BC + PI	125	61.2 ± 3.1c
	250	82.3 ± 2.1b
	500	100.0a

<sup>a</sup>BC, berberine chloride; PI, palmatine iodide; and CC, coptisine chloride.

Table 14. Antifeeding activity of isoquinoline alkaloids isolated from *C. japonica* against *A. coerulea*

Compound <sup>a</sup>	Conc, ppm	Activity (%)
BC	125	57.5 ± 2.6b
	250	91.1 ± 0.8a
	500	97.2 ± 1.8a
PI	500	41.4 ± 3.8b
CC	500	52.4 ± 4.6b

<sup>a</sup>BC, berberine chloride; PI, palmatine iodide; and CC, coptisine chloride

4.

가.

1)

8 9

3 4

2)

. 5

0 2

, 3.6 kg 10L

. 3

(EYELA autock NAJ-160, Japan) 40

3)

cinnamic acid, eugenol, salicylaldehyde

Sigma, cinnamic alcohol Tokyo Kasei

4)

hexane, chloroform, ethyl acetate

butanol

hexane

hexane  
 hexane ethyl acetate (0, 10, 30, 50, 80 100%)  
 50%  
 hexane ethyl acetate 2:1(v/v)  
 HPLC methanol 3:7(v/v)  
<sup>1</sup>H <sup>13</sup>C-NMR

5)

acetone 100μl  
 2 polyethylene cup(  
 50mm 60mm)

가

6)

SAS Scheffe's test (P = 0.05)

1)

가

trans-cinnamaldehyde

(Fig. 5).

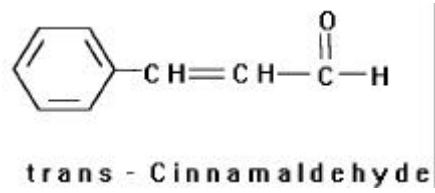


Fig. 5. Chemical structure of trans-cinnamaldehyde

2)

Table 15 . 5mg eugenol, salicylaldehyde,  
trans-cinnamaldehyde 100% . cinnamic  
acid 86% cinnamic alcohol 60%  
. 2.5mg

trans-cinnamaldehyde가 96% 가 1mg

trans-cinnamaldehyde salicylaldehyde가 76.7%

가

3)

Table 16

5ng	salicylaldehyde가 100%
eugenol	83%
	salicylaldehyde가 80%
trans-cinnamaldehyde	
salicylaldehyde	eugenol

Table 15. Insecticidal activity of *C. cassia* barks-derived materials against *M. ursulus*

Concentration	Chemicals <sup>a</sup>	N <sup>b</sup>	Mortality (Mean ± S.E ; %)
5ng/filter paper	CD	30	86.7 ± 5.77ab
	CL	30	60.0 ± 26.46b
	EN	40	100a
	SA	30	100a
	CA	40	100a
2.5ng/filter paper	EN	30	90.0 ± 17.32ab
	CD	30	76.7 ± 11.55ab
	SA	30	86.7 ± 15.28ab
	CA	30	96.7 ± 5.77a
1ng/filter paper	EN	30	66.7 ± 20.82a
	CD	30	53.3 ± 15.28a
	SA	30	76.7 ± 25.17a
	CA	30	76.7 ± 11.55a

<sup>a</sup>EN Eugenol; CD, Cinnamic acid; SA, Salicylaldehyde; CA, *trans*-Cinnamaldehyde; CL, Cinnamic alcohol.

<sup>b</sup>Number of insect tested

Table 16. Insecticidal activity of *C. cassia* barks-derived materials against *M. ursulus* by different application method

con.	Method <sup>a</sup>	N	Mortality (Mean ± S.E)			
			EN <sup>b</sup>	CD	SA	CA
5ng	A	120	83.3 ± 5.77b	66.7 ± 5.77ab	100a	66.7 ± 5.77b
	B	120	36.7 ± 5.77c	36.7 ± 23.09b	80.0 ± 10.00b	46.7 ± 11.55c
	C	140	100a	86.7 ± 5.77a	100a	100a

<sup>a</sup>A: Polyethylene cup contains filter paper treated with test materials, sea sand and lid; B: Polyethylene cup contains filter paper treated with test materials, sea sand and no lid; C: Polyethylene cup contains filter paper treated with test materials and lid

<sup>b</sup>EN: Eugenol; CD: Cinnamic acid; SA: Salicylaldehyde; CA: *trans*-Cinnamaldehyde.

<sup>c</sup>Number of insect tested



5. 5

7.

1)

(*Nilaparvata lugens*), (*Plutella*  
*xylostella*) (*Spodoptera litura*) 27 ±  
1, 55 ± 5% 16L: 8D,  
(*Myzus persicae*) 22 ± 1, 45 ± 5%  
16L: 8D, (*Tetranychus urticae*) 25 ±  
1, 55 ± 5% 16L: 8D,

2)

150  
random anecdotal  
50 2  
, 50g 500ml Erlenneyer  
flask 300ml  
. 3 (EYELA aut ojack  
NAI-160, Japan) 40  
,

3)

(Spar y met hod) . ( : )  
 ( 5cm) 3-5  
 ( 3 × 15cm)  
 3 ,  
 5,000ppm  
 , 48

( : NC81)  
 cork borer ( 5cm) 1 5,000ppm  
 10 hood (9cm)  
 10  
 48

가 borer  
 ( 5cm) 1 5,000ppm  
 10 , hood .  
 , 20  
 48 .

cork borer ( 5cm) 1 5,000ppm  
 10 hood (9cm)  
 .  
 10 48

1)

5

Table

17

100%

95%

80%

70%

가

Table 17. Insecticidal activity of plants extract against five major agricultural pests

(ppm)	BPH	GPA	DBM	TCW	TSSM
5000	50	0	0	0	10
5000	0	0	10	0	0
5000	60	0	0	0	20
5000	0	0	40	0	0
5000	0	0	60	0	0
5000	0	0	90	20	0
5000	0	0	70	0	0
5000	0	0	80	0	0
5000	0	0	50	30	0
5000	0	0	60	0	0
5000	0	0	80	20	10
5000	0	0	70	30	0
5000	0	0	60	20	0
5000	0	0	40	0	67
5000	0	0	30	0	0
5000	0	0	60	0	0
5000	0	0	50	0	60
5000	0	0	60	0	0
5000	0	0	50	0	0
5000	0	0	40	0	0
5000	0	0	70	0	0
5000	0	0	40	0	10
5000	30	0	10	0	0
5000	0	0	10	0	0
5000	0	0	0	0	0
5000	0	0	0	0	0
5000	0	0	0	0	0
5000	0	0	0	0	0
5000	0	0	10	0	0
5000	0	0	0	0	0
5000	0	0	50	0	0
5000	0	0	0	0	20
5000	0	0	0	0	0

<sup>a</sup>BPH ; GPA ;DBM ;TCW ,TSSM

Table 17. continued

	(ppm)	BPH	GPA	DBM	TCW	TSSM
	5000	0	0	0	0	0
	5000	0	0	10	0	0
	5000	0	0	0	0	0
	5000	0	0	10	0	0
	5000	0	0	30	0	0
가	5000	0	0	0	0	0
	5000	0	0	20	0	0
	5000	0	0	30	10	0
	5000	0	0	0	0	0
	5000	0	0	0	0	0
	5000	0	0	10	0	0
	5000	0	0	0	0	80
	5000	0	0	0	0	0
	5000	30	0	0	0	0
	5000	0	0	0	0	0
	5000	0	0	0	0	60
	5000	0	0	0	0	50
가	5000	0	0	0	0	0
	5000	0	0	0	0	50
	5000	0	0	0	0	60
	5000	0	0	0	0	43
	5000	0	0	0	0	37
	5000	0	0	0	0	70
	5000	0	0	0	0	0
	5000	0	0	0	0	40
	5000	0	0	0	0	57
	5000	0	0	0	0	20
	5000	0	0	0	0	20
가	5000	0	0	0	0	23
가	5000	0	0	0	0	0
	5000	0	0	0	0	50
	5000	0	0	0	0	33
	5000	0	0	0	0	70
	5000	100	0	70	0	73
	5000	0	0	0	0	50
	5000	95	0	0	0	57



Table 17. continued

	(ppm)	BPH	GPA	DBM	TCW	TSSM
	5000	0	0	0	0	0
	5000	0	0	0	0	0
	5000	0	0	0	0	0
	5000	0	0	0	0	0
	5000	0	0	10	0	0
	5000	0	0	0	0	0
	5000	0	0	0	0	0
	5000	0	0	0	0	0
	5000	0	0	0	0	0
	5000	0	0	0	0	0
	5000	0	0	0	0	0
	5000	0	0	0	0	0
	5000	0	0	80	0	0
	5000	0	0	0	0	0
가	5000	0	0	0	0	0
	5000	0	0	0	0	0
	5000	0	0	0	0	0
	5000	0	0	0	0	0
	5000	0	0	0	0	0
	5000	0	0	0	0	0
	5000	0	0	0	0	0
	5000	0	0	0	0	0
	5000	0	0	0	0	0
	5000	0	0	20	0	0
	5000	0	0	0	0	0
	5000	0	0	0	0	0
	5000	0	0	0	0	0
	5000	0	0	0	0	0
	5000	0	0	0	0	0
	5000	0	0	0	0	0
	5000	0	0	0	0	0
	5000	0	0	0	0	0
	5000	0	0	0	0	0
	5000	0	0	0	0	0
	5000	0	0	0	0	0
	5000	0	0	0	0	0
	5000	0	0	0	0	0
가	5000	0	0	0	0	0





6. 5

가.

1)

35

random anecdotal .

50 2

, 50g 500ml

Erlenmeyer flask 300ml

. 3 (EYELA

autoclave NAJ-160, Japan) 40

, .

2)

- 5

3)

- 5

.

1) 5

5

Table 18 Table 19

. 5000 ppm

, , , ,

.

, , , , , , ,

. , , , ,

80%

.

80%

.

5,000 ppm

2,500 ppm

. 2,500 ppm

.

,

80%

.

,

.

Table 18. Insecticidal activity of aromatic medicinal plants against five major agricultural pests at 5,000 ppm

	( ± , =3)				
	BPH	CPA	DEM	TCW	TSSM
	63.6 ±35.1	83.3 ±20.8	50 ±17.3	16.7 ±5.8	73.3 ±6.5
	100	90.0 ±17.3	56.7 ±30.6	-	48.0 ±8.5
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	78.3 ±17.6	100	100	-	45.7 ±19.1
	100	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	18.3 ±16.1	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	45 ±17.3	-	66.7 ±35.1	-	-
	100	100	-	-	35.7 ±15
	28.3 ±20.2	96.7 ±5.8	100	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	90 ±5.0	86.7 ±23.1	36.7 ±15.3	-	32.3 ±21.4
	-	-	-	-	-
	30 ±27.8	-	-	-	-
	98.3 ±2.9	100	100	23.3 ±5.8	60 ±10
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	53.3 ±15.3
	-	-	-	46.7 ±15.3	-
	-	-	-	-	-
( )	46.7 ±12.6	-	-	-	-
( )	45 ±20	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	84.3 ±5.1
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	33.3 ±22.5	-	-	-	30 ±30
	60 ±20	100	100	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	95 ±8.7	-	100	-	-

Table 19. Insecticidal activity of aromatic medicinal plants against five major agricultural pests at 2,500 ppm

( ± , =3)				
BPH	GPA	DBM	TCW	TSSM
46.7 ±45.1	56.7 ±23.1	20	-	-
16.7 ±24.7	100	96.7 ±5.8	-	-
8.3 ±7.6	-	-	-	-
-	96.7 ±5.8	-	-	-
28.3 ±20.2	83.3 ±11.5	40 ±17.3	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	96.7 ±5.8	6.7 ±5.8	23.3 ±20.8
-	-	-	-	-
95 ±8.7	-	93.3 ±11.5	-	-

<sup>a</sup>See Table 17

7. (*Piper nigrum*) 5

가.

1)

(*Piper nigrum*) (2kg)

10% 100g  
(800 ml ×2), (800 ml ×2), (800 ml ×2),  
ml ×2), (800 ml ×2) .  
open column  
chromatography

2)

- 5

3)

- 5

1)

Table 20

hexane

chl or of or m

. Et hyl acetate butanol .

2) Column

hexane chl or of or m

Table 21 . Hexane Fr. I

2,500 ppm 86.7% . Hexane

Fr. II 90% 100%

. Chl or of or m Fr. II

86.7% . Hexane Fr. I,

hexane Fr. II chl or of or m Fr. II

Table 20. Insecticidal activity of solvent fractions of *P. ni grum* extract

Solvent fractions	Con. (ppm)	Mortality (Mean ± S. E. %)				
		BPH	GPA	DBM	TCW	TSSM
MeOH	5000	+++ <sup>b</sup>	+++	+++	-	+
Hexane	2500	+++	-	+++	+	+
Chl or of or m	2500	-	-	+++	-	-
Et hyl acetate	2500	-	-	-	-	-
Butanol	2500	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>a</sup>See Table 17

<sup>b</sup>+++; > 80% ++; > 60-80% +; >40-60% -; <40%

Table 21. Insecticidal activity of column fractions

fraction <sup>a</sup>	Con. (ppm)	Mortality (Mean, %)				
		BPH	CPA	DBM	TCW	TSSM
HF. I	2500	0	3.3	86.7	0	0
HF. II	2500	41.74	90	100	53.3	34
HF. III	2500	16.7	23.3	46.7	0	47.3
CF. I	2500	0	0	0	0	0
CF. II	2500	0	16.75	86.73	0	0
CF. III	2500	0	0	0	0	0

<sup>a</sup>H hexane; C chloroform





Table 22. Conditions of Gas chromatography and mass spectrometer

GC	HP6830
MS	JMS-600W JEOL
Column	DB-WAX (60m 0.25 mm ID, 0.25 $\mu$ m film thickness, J & WScientific Co.)
Oven temperature	70 to 200 (2 /min)
Injection volume	2 $\mu$ l

1)

Table 23

LC <sub>50</sub>	LC <sub>95</sub>	1.17	2.83mg/
	1.80	7.65 mg/	.

terpenoids

alpha-pinene, terpinolene, limonene, sabinene, bornyl acetate myrcene 가

Table 24 . 2mg/

bornyl acetate, terpinolene limone

alpha-pinene, sabinene myrcene

. bornyl acetate, terpinolene limone LC50 LC95

Table 25 . Bornyl acetate LC<sub>50</sub> LC<sub>95</sub>

0.66 2.61ng/ terpinolene 0.94  
 3.11 ng/ limonene 1.65 3.97ng/

2)

가

Fig. 6

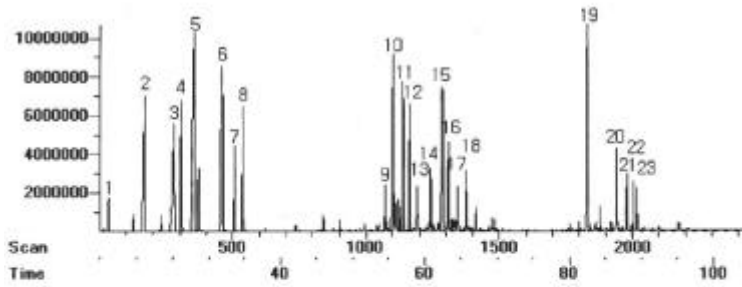


Figure 1. Gas chromatogram of *C. obtusa* essential oil. 1; camphene, 2; sabinene, 3; myrcene, 4; (+)-2-carene, 5; limonene, 6;  $\alpha$ -pinene, 7; 1-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-benzene, 8;  $\alpha$ -terpinolene, 9;  $\alpha$ -cedrene, 10; bornyl-acetate, 11; 4-methyl-1-(1-methylethyl)-3-cyclohexen-1-ol, 12; widdrene, 13;  $\delta$ -cadinene, 14; phellendrene, 15;  $\alpha$ -terpinyl acetate, 16;  $\alpha$ -elemene, 17;  $\beta$ -himachalene, 18; cadinene, 19; elemol, 20;  $\delta$ -selinene, 21; 13-methyl-1-17-norkaur-15-ene, 22;  $\alpha$ -eudesmol, 23;  $\beta$ -eudesmol

Fig. 6. Gas chromatogram of *C. obtusa* essential oil

Tabel 23. Insecticidal activity of *C. obtusa* essential oil against *C. chinensis*

Sex	N <sup>a</sup>	LC <sub>50</sub> [95% CL), mg/filter paper ]	LC <sub>5</sub> [95% CL), mg/filter paper ]	Slope
Male	250	1.17 (1.06 - 1.29)	2.83 (2.37 - 3.70)	4.30
Female	250	1.80 (1.46 - 2.10)	7.65 (5.42 - 15.09)	2.62

<sup>a</sup>Number of insect tested

Table 24. Insecticidal activity of components of *C. obtusa* essential oil against female adult of *C. chinensis*

Chemicals <sup>a</sup>	N <sup>b</sup>	Mortality (Mean ± S.E), %
Bornyl acetate	50	96 ± 5.5a
Terpinolene	50	86 ± 13.4ab
(+)-Limonene	50	62 ± 4.5b
Myrcene	50	20 ± 4.5c
(+)-Sabinene	50	20 ± 4.5c
-pinene	50	0c

<sup>a</sup>2mg/filter paper

<sup>b</sup>Number of insect tested

<sup>b</sup>Mortality: Investigated at 24h later after treatment

Table 25. Insecticidal activity of bornyl acetate, terpinolene and limonene against female adult of *C. chinensis*

Chemicals	N	LC <sub>50</sub> [95% CL], ng/filter paper ] <sup>a</sup>	LC <sub>5</sub> [95% CL], ng/filter paper ]	Slope
B o r n y l acetate	250	0.66 (0.55 - 0.78)	2.61 (1.97 - 4.06)	2.77
Terpinolene	250	0.94 (0.80 - 1.09)	3.11 (2.40 - 4.55)	3.16
Li monene	250	1.65 (1.48 - 1.86)	3.97 (3.13 - 6.09)	4.31

<sup>a</sup>Mortality: Investigated at 24h later after treatment

9.

가.

1)

	1998	1999		2
5 , RH 65%		16: 8 (L: D)		
				5
(L: D)			25 , RH 65%	16: 8

2)

9

Table 26

Table 26. Plant species tested for host preference

Genus	Plant species
<i>Alnus</i>	<i>A. hirsuta</i> Ruprecht
	<i>A. japonica</i> Steud.
	<i>A. maximowiczii</i> Callier
<i>Betula</i>	<i>B. schmidtii</i> Regel
	<i>B. davurica</i> Pallas
<i>Corylus</i>	<i>C. sieboldiana</i> var. <i>mandshurica</i> Bl.
	<i>C. heterophylla</i> var. <i>thunbergii</i> Schneider
<i>Carpinus</i>	<i>C. cordata</i> Bl.
	<i>C. tschonoskii</i> var. <i>brevicalycina</i>

3)

choice no choice .  
 choice cork borer (720 mm<sup>2</sup>)  
 24h .  
 8  
 . No choice 9 cork borer  
 24h . color  
 image microscope system (Samsung) .

4)

ol factometer . Y-tube  
 chamber  
 chamber

600ml / min	charcol		
	.	1	Y-tube
ol fact oner		chamber	
	.	5	5
	60 ,	46	.

5)

.		2-3cm
	(50ml)	
2	.	hexane

6)

GC-MS

Table 27

Table 27. Conditions of gas chromatography and mass spectrometer

GC	HP6830
MS	JMS-600W JEOL
Column	DB-WAX (60m 0.25 mm ID, 0.25 $\mu$ m film thickness, J & WScientific Co.)
Oven temperature	70 to 200 (2 /min)
Injection volume	4 $\mu$ l

1) (No choice assay)  
no choice

Fig. 6



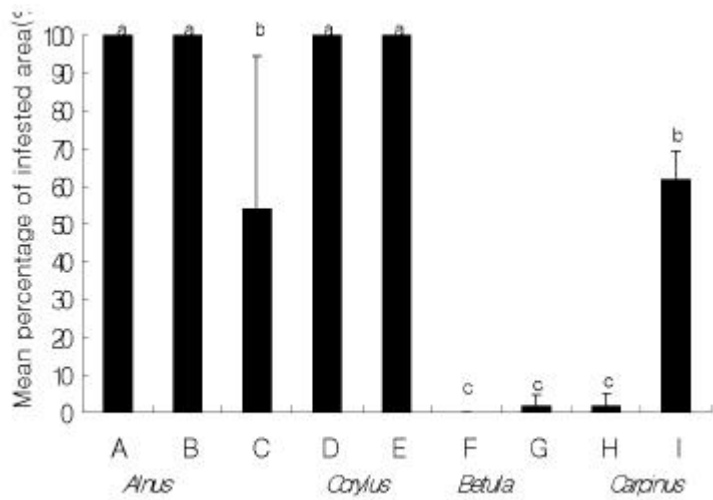


Fig. 6. Host preference of *A. coerulea* larvae (no choice). A=*A. hirsuta*, B=*A. japonica*, C=*A. maximowiczii*, D=*C. sieboldiana* var. *mandsburica*, E=*C. heterophylla* var. *thunbergii*, F=*B. schmidtii*, G=*B. davurica*, H=*C. cordata*, I=*C. tschonoskii* var. *brevicalycina*. Replication=3.

Fig. 6

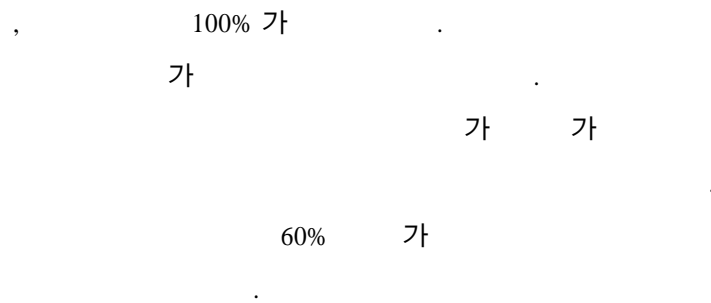


Fig. 7 choice

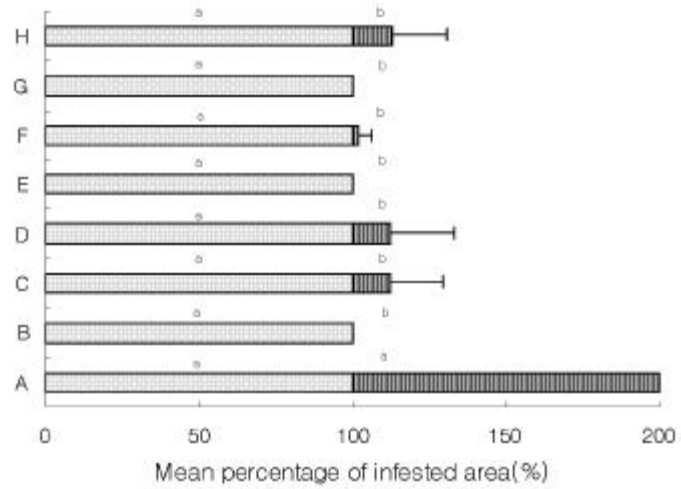


Fig. 7. Host preference of *A. coerulea* larvae (choice). A = *A. hirsuta* vs *A. japonica*, B = *A. hirsuta* vs *A. maximowiczii*, C = *A. hirsuta* vs *C. sieboldiana* var. *mandshurica* D = *A. hirsuta* vs *C. heterophylla* var. *thunbergii*, E = *A. hirsuta* vs *B. schmidtii*, F = *A. hirsuta* vs *B. davurica*, G = *A. hirsuta* vs *C. cordata*, H = *A. hirsuta* vs *C. tschonoskii* var. *bervicalycina*. ; A *hirsuta* leaf, ; other tested leaves. Replication = 3.

Fig. 7

가 가

가 가

가

가

Y-tube olfactometer

Fig. 8

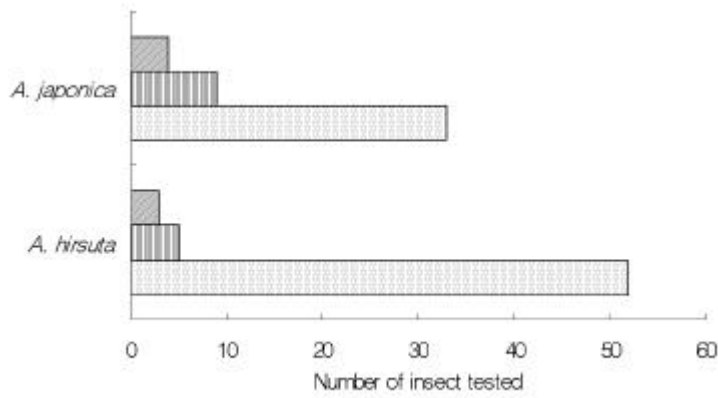


Fig. 8. Olfactory response of *A. coerulea* adult to host plants. ; leaf, ; clean air, ; no response.

Species	Leaf	Clean air	No response	Total
<i>A. japonica</i>	33	4	3	40
<i>A. hirsuta</i>	52	3	5	60

Percentage of response to leaf:  $\frac{33}{40} = 82.5\%$  for *A. japonica*,  $\frac{52}{60} = 86.7\%$  for *A. hirsuta*.

93.3% .  
 33 78.5%가  
 9 21.5% .

가

Fi g. 9

(Z)-3-hexen-1-ol acetate (6.9%), 1-hexen-ol (1.2%),  
 (Z)-3-hexen-1-ol (19.5%), L-linalool (6.3%), hotrienol (11.5%),  
 tetradecanal (3.2%), beta-citronellol (1.2%), trans-geraniol (1.4%),  
 2,6-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl-4-methyl)phenol (3.3%), 1,2-dimethoxy-4-(2-propenyl)phenol (2.0%), tricosane (2.3%) and pentacosane (2.9%)

, (Z)-3-hexen-1-ol acetate (1.3%), 1-hexen-ol  
 (0.9%), (Z)-3-hexen-1-ol (16.8%), L-linalool (0.9%), hotrienol (1.3%),  
 trans-geraniol (3.7%), 2,6-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl-4-methyl)phenol (0.7%),  
 neophytadiene (2.6%), valencene (0.7%), 1,2-dimethoxy-4-(2-propenyl)  
 phenol (5.0%) and kaur-16-ene (50.1%)

green leaf volatile compounds (Z)-3-hexen-1-ol acetate,  
 1-hexen-ol, (Z)-3-hexen-1-ol  
 linalool geraniol

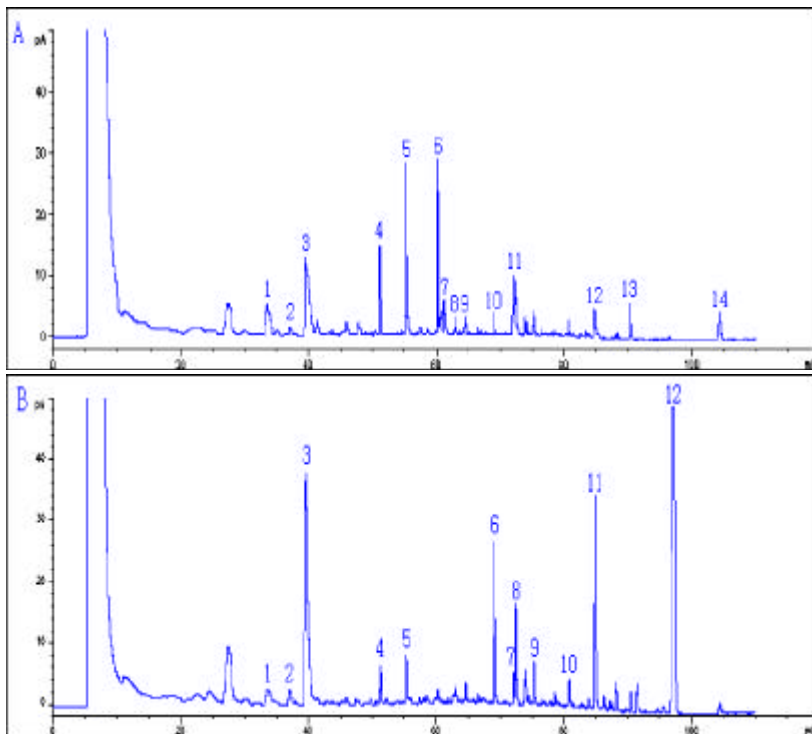


Fig. 9. Gas chromatogram of *A. hirsuta* and *A. japonica*. A = *A. hirsuta* ; 1: (Z)-3-hexen-1-ol-acetate, 2: 1-hexenol, 3: (Z)-3-hexen-1-ol, 4: Linalool, 5: hordri enol, 6: UK 7: tetradecanal, 8: UK 9: Beta-citronellol, 10: trans-geraniol, 11: 2,6-bis(1,1-dimethyl-4-methyl)phenol, 12: 2-methoxy-4-(2-propenyl)phenol, 13: tricosane, 14: pentacosane B = *A. japonica* ; 1: (Z)-3-hexen-1-ol-acetate, 2: 1-hexenol, 3: (Z)-3-hexen-1-ol, 4: Linalool, 5: hordri enol, 6: trans-geraniol, 7: 2,6-bis(1,1-dimethyl-4-methyl)phenol, 8: neophytadiene, 9: UK 10: valencene, 11: 2-methoxy-4-(2-propenyl)phenol, 12: kaur-16-ene.

Ahn, Y. J., K. H. Kim, N. J. Park & K. Y. Cho. 1992. Establishment of bioassay system for developing new insecticides II. Differences in susceptibilities of the insect species to insecticides according to different application methods. *Korean J. Appl. Entomol.* 31: 452-460.

Ahn, Y. J., M. Kwon, H. M. Park & C. G. Han. 1996. Potent insecticidal activity of *Ginkgo biloba*-derived Trilactone terpenes against *Nilaparvata lugens*. In *Phytochemical Pest Control Agents* (P. HEDIN, R. HOLLINGWORTH, J. M. YAMOTO, E. MASLER and D. THOMPSON, eds.). ACS Symp. Ser. Am. Chem. Soc., Washington, D. C., pp.

Arnason, J. T., B. J. R. Philogene & P. Morand. 1989a. *Insecticides of Plant Origin* ACS Symp. Ser. No. 387, Am. Chem. Soc., Washington, D. C.

Arnason, J. T., B. J. R. Philogene, P. Morand, K. Imrie, S. Iyengar, F. Duval, C. Soucy-Breau, J. C. Scaiano, N. H. Verstiuk, B. Hasspieler & A. E. R. Downe. 1989b. Naturally Occurring and Synthetic thiophenes as photoactivated insecticides. In *Insecticides of Plant Origin* (J. T. ARNASON, B. J. R. PHILOGENE and P. MORAND, eds.). ACS Symp. Ser. No. 387. Amer. Chem. Soc. Washington, D. C., pp. 164-172.

- Benner, J. P. 1993. Pesticidal compounds from higher plants. *Pestic. Sci.* 39, 95.
- Craner, H. H. 1967. Plant protection and crop production. *Pflanzenschutz Nachrichten*, 20. Farbenfabriken Bayer AG, Leverkusen.
- Edwards, C. A. 1973. Environmental Pollution by Pesticides. Plenum Press. New York.
- Georgiou, G. P. & T. Saito 1983. Pest Resistance to Pesticides, Plenum Pub. New York.
- Green, M. B., H. M. Lebaron & W. K. Moberg. 1990. Managing Resistance to Agrochemicals from Fundamental Research to Practical Strategies. ACS Symp. Ser. No. 421, Am Chem Soc., Washington, D.C.
- Harborne, J. B. 1993. Introduction to Ecological Biochemistry, 4th Ed., Academic Press.
- Hedin, P. A., R. M. Hollingworth, E. P. Miesler, J. Miyamoto & D. G. Thompson. 1997. Phytochemicals for Pest Control. ACS Symp. Ser. No. 387, Am Chem Soc., Washington, D.C.
- Jacobson, M. 1989. Botanical pesticides: past, present, and future. In *Insecticides of Plant Origin* (J. T. Arnason, B. J. R. Philogène and P. Morand, eds). ACS Symp. Ser. No. 387. Am Chem Soc. Washington, D.C., pp. 1-10.
- Kwon, M., Y. J. Ahn, J. K. Yoo & B. R. Choi. 1996. Potent insecticidal activity of *Ginkgo biloba* leaves against *Nilaparvata lugens* (Homoptera: Delphacidae). *Appl. Entomol.*

Zool. 31: 162-166.

Lee, C. B. 1982. *Illustrated Flora of Korea*. Hyangmunsa, Seoul, Republic of Korea.

Lee, S. G., S. I. Kim, Y. J. Ahn, J. B. Kim & B. Y. Lee. 1997. Effectiveness of carvacrol derived from *Thujopsis dolabrata* var. *hondai* sawdust against *Thecodiplosis japonensis* (Diptera: Cecidomyiidae). Pestic. Sci. 49: 119-124.

Lowery, D. T. & M. B. Isman. 1995. Toxicity of neem to natural enemies of aphids. Phytoparasitica 23: 297-306.

Myakado, M., I. Nakayama & N. Chno. 1989. Insecticidal unsaturated isobutylamides: from natural products to agrochemical leads. In *Insecticides of Plant Origin*, (J. T. Arnason, B. J. R. Philogene & P. Morand, eds). ACS Symp. Ser. No. 387. Amer. Chem. Soc. Washington, D. C., pp. 173-187.

Namba, T. 1986. *Colored Illustrations of Wakan-Yaku (The Crude Drugs in Japan, China and the Neighbouring Countries) (Vols. I and II)*. Hikiusha Publishing, Osaka, Japan.

National Research Council. 1986. *Pesticide Resistance*, National Academic Press.

SAS. 1989. *SAS user's Guide: Statistics*. SAS Institute, Cary, North Carolina.

Saxena, R. C. 1989. Insecticides from neem. In *Insecticides of Plant Origin* (J. T. Arnason, B. J. R. Philogene and P.

Schmutterer, H. 1992. Control of diamondback moth by



application of neem extracts. In *Diamondback Moth and Other Crucifer Pests, Proc. 2nd Internat. Workshop* (N S. TALEKAR, ed.). Tainan, Taiwan, pp. 325-332.

Swain, T. 1977. Secondary compounds as protective agents. *Ann. Rev. Plant Physiol.* 28: 479-501.

Verkerk, R. H. J. and D. J. Wight. 1993. Biological activity of neem seed kernel extracts and synthetic azadirachtin against larvae of *Plutella xylostella* L. *Pestic. Sci.* 37: 83-91.



2

:



3

1

가

가

가

50

(山本 1992).

가

1940

( 1983).

가 (Forgash 1984)

green round

2010

가

가

가 .

가

(Leger 1993) 700 (Hjek Leger 1994).

가 (Tanada Kaya 1993), ,

(岡田 1989).

(Ferron 1978, 河上 1985).

가

pH

가

(河上

1987, Sanchez-pena thorvilson 1995).

(1994a) *Beauveria*

*brongniartii*

*B. brongniartii*

( 1994b), (1997)

, , , ,

1.

가.

1)

1994 4 98 4

Blackshaw(1988)

(田)

(Fig. 1),



Fig. 1. Sampling sites ( ) for isolation of entomopathogenic fungi from soils and/or insect cadavers from 1994 to 1998.

200m , 2 4m<sup>2</sup>  
 10 ×10 ×15cm 5 800cc



가

25 ±2      250 cc      300cc      5

(*Galleria mellonella*)

( what man #2) 1      petri di sh      25 ±

2      7

PDA (potato dextrose agar)      7

colony

PDA      7

0.05% Tween 20

1      9cm petri di sh

10      (2.1 ×10<sup>7</sup> conidi a/ MØ)

1MØ      25 ±2      8

Sanson(1981)

가

2)

가)

PDA, CSA,  
potato dextrose agar+yeast (SDAY), yeast extract agar (YEA),  
sucrose nitrate agar (SNA), ashour's nutrient medium (ANM)

9cm petri dish 15MØ PDA  
disc(5mm)

25 14 .

3 . PD broth 가 B.  
*brongniartii* 5913 PD broth

water agar 0% 0.5% 1.0% 2.0% 4.0% 가  
9cm petri dish ,  
25

20 10 0.05% Tween  
(200 ×)

hemocytometer . 3 .

) pH

pH

0.5N HCl NaOH pH 3.0, 5.0, 7.0, 9.0, 11.0

PDA , 15, 20, 25, 30

. 7 , 9 , 14

. 3 .

25 , 15 PDA (potato)

dextros agar 39g +water 1 ) 14 4mm  
cork borer disc PDA  
25 ±2 1, 2, 3  
, 15 ±2  
10 23 . 25 ±  
2 3 , 23 1cm cork  
borer 0.05% Tween 20 9MØ  
30 , (200 ×) hemocytometer  
. 3 .  
가  
*Beauveria* spp. *Metarrhizium* spp. PDA  
25 ±2 14 .  
0.05% Tween 20 1 ×10<sup>6</sup>  
conidia/MØ . PDA  
0.1MØ 5 10 .  
germ tube가 1/2  
, (400 ×) plate  
. 10 3 24  
, 5 3 1 6 24  
.  
) 가  
. *Metarrhizium* sp.  
066 *Beauveria* sp. 523 50% (8

: 2) 2 , 5 10 , 25  
60, 120, 180 WA

)

(pH 2.7) 0.001% 0.01% 0.1%  
1% 2% potato dextrose broth 0.5% 가  
2cm 10MØ . 121 1.5  
30 . PDA 2  
*Beauveria* sp. 523 *Metarrhizium* sp. 066  
disc(5mm) 1 25 . 24  
(400 ×)  
germ tube가 1/2

가  
fenitrothion 50%  
EC (O-O-dimethyl-O-4-nitro-methylphosphorothioate) 100  
ppm 500 ppm 1,000 ppm 10,000 ppm potato  
dextrose broth 0.5% 가 . 2cm 10  
MØ 121 1.5 30 .  
PDA 2 *Beauveria* sp. 523  
*Metarrhizium* sp. 066 disc(5mm) 1  
25 . 24 (400

×) germ tube가 1/2

300Mℓ tissue culture container 200Mℓ  
 (10<sup>6</sup>/Mℓ) 25 10  
 (400 ×)  
 PDA

1)  
 234 가 45  
 (Fig. 2) 19.2%, *Beauveria*가  
 20 (8.5%), *Metarrhizium* 20 (8.5%), *Aspergillus*가 5  
 (2.1%) . 21 가  
 . 135 30 (22.2%), 20  
 2 (10.0%), 11 6 (54.5%), 28 7  
 (25.0%) 가 (Table 1).

Table 1. Sources and numbers of entomopathogenic fungi collected from 1994 to 1998

Location	No. samples containing entomopathogenic fungi / No. samples collected					
	Forest	Cultivated land	Fallow	Riparian	Golf courses	Insect cadaver
Chunnam	(B 1)(A 1)/5	0/2	(B 2)(M 1)/2	(B 1)/2	0/5	(B 3)/3
Chunbuk	0/6	ND	(B 1)(M 1)/1	(B 1)/2	ND	(B 1)/1
Gyeongnam	(B 8)(M 10)(A 1)/55	(A 2)/10	(B 1)/6	(M 3)/20	0/4	(B 5)(M 1)/6
Pusan	0/4	ND	ND	(B 1)/1	0/10	(B 1)/1
Gyeongbuk	(B 1)(M 1)/5	ND	ND	(M 1)/1	0/8	(B 1)/1
Taegu	0/6	ND	ND	ND	0/10	ND
Chungbuk	(B 2)/5	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Chungnam	(B 1)(A 1)/11	ND	ND	ND	ND	(B 1)/1
Gyeonggi	(M 1)/9	ND	ND	ND	ND	(B 3)/3
Cheju	(M 2)/29	0/8	0/2	0/2	0/3	(B 1)/1
Total	(M 14)(B 13)(A 3)/135	(A 2)/20	(B 4)(M 2)/11	(B 3)(M 4)/28	0/40	(B 16)(M 1)/17

\*B, *Beauveria*, M, *Metarrhizium*, A, *Aspergillus*.

\*\*ND, Not determined.

\*\*\*The great wax moth larvae were used as a bait to isolate entomopathogenic fungi from soil.



Fig. 2. Map of Korea showing the actual positive sampling sites for *Metarrhizium* spp.( ), *Beauveria* spp.( ), and *Aspergillus* spp.( ).

Table 2. Location, soil texture, and vegetation of the entomopathogenic fungus positive habitats

Province & location	Soil texture <sup>b</sup>	Habitat	Dominant vegetation	Fungus	Isolate No.
<b>Chunbuk</b>					
Soonchang	Sc	Forest	<i>Castanea crenata</i>	<i>Beauveria</i>	674
Jangsoon	Sc	Riparian	Turfgrass	<i>Beauveria</i>	656
Jeongju	Sc	Agricultural	Fallow <sup>a</sup>	<i>Beauveria</i>	681
Namwon	Sc	Agricultural	Fallow <sup>a</sup>	<i>Metarrhizium</i>	671
<b>Chunnam</b>					
Hwasoon	Sc	Agricultural	Fallow <sup>a</sup>	<i>Metarrhizium</i>	612
Hwasoon	Sc	Agricultural	Fallow <sup>a</sup>	<i>Beauveria</i>	613
Hwasoon	Sc	Agricultural	Fallow <sup>a</sup>	<i>Beauveria</i>	614
Kurye	Sc	Riparian	Turfgrass	<i>Beauveria</i>	664
Bosung	Sc	Forest	<i>Pinus palustris</i>	<i>Beauveria</i>	694
Sungju	Sc	Forest	<i>Chamaecypalis obtusa</i>	<i>Aspergillus</i>	661
			Unidentified cerambycid	<i>Aspergillus</i>	662
Hampyeong	Sc	Forest	<i>Pinus densiflora</i>	<i>Beauveria</i>	615
Changhung	Sc	Forest	<i>Pinus densiflora</i>	<i>Metarrhizium</i>	665
Changhung	Sc	Forest	<i>Pinus densiflora</i>	<i>Metarrhizium</i>	666
<b>Gyeongpook</b>					
Sangju	Sc	Riparian	Turfgrass	<i>Metarrhizium</i>	582
Koryoung	Sc	Forest	<i>Pinus densiflora</i>	<i>Metarrhizium</i>	543
Koryoung	Sc	Forest	<i>Pinus rigida</i>	<i>Beauveria</i>	544
			<i>Pinus rigida</i>		
Eusung		Forest	Unidentified cerambycid larvae	<i>Beauveria</i>	576
			<i>Pinus densiflora</i>		
Andong		Forest	Unidentified scolytid adult	<i>Beauveria</i>	571
<b>Gyeongnam</b>					
Chinju	Sc	Riparian	Turfgrass	<i>Metarrhizium</i>	591
Chinju	-	Forest	Japanese walking stick adult ( <i>Phraortes elongatus</i> )	<i>Metarrhizium</i>	5912
Chinju	C	Agricultural	Soybean field unidentified scarab larvae	<i>Beauveria</i>	5913
Chinju	-	Forest	Peach pyralid moth larvae ( <i>Dichocrocis punctiferalis</i> )	<i>Beauveria</i>	5914
Chinju	Sc	Forest	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	<i>Beauveria</i>	5915

<sup>a</sup>Cultivated field that was fallow at the time of sampling.

<sup>b</sup>C, Clay, S; Sandy, Sc; Sandy clay.



Table 2. Continued

Province & location <sup>a</sup>	Soil texture <sup>b</sup>	Habitat	Dominant vegetation	Fungus	Isolate No.
Chinju	-	Forest	Unidentified fly adult	<i>Beauveria</i>	5916
Chinju	-	Forest	Unidentified leaf insect adult	<i>Beauveria</i>	5917
Chinju	-	Forest	Unidentified grasshopper adult	<i>Beauveria</i>	5918
Chinju	-	Forest	<i>Agelastica coerulea</i> adult	<i>Beauveria</i>	5919
Kimhae	Sc	Riparian	Turfgrass	<i>Mtarrhizium</i>	525
Miyang	C	Forest	<i>Quercus aliena</i>	<i>Mtarrhizium</i>	527
Miyang	Sc	Agricultural	<i>Zizyphus jujuba</i>	<i>Aspergillus</i>	528
Yangsan	Sc	Agricultural	Fallow	<i>Beauveria</i>	523
Keoje	Sc	Forest	<i>Pinus thunbergii</i>	<i>Beauveria</i>	558
Changyoung	Sc	Agricultural	Barley	<i>Aspergillus</i>	559
Ujin	Sc	Forest	<i>Pinus thunbergii</i>	<i>Aspergillus</i>	565
Ujin	Sc	Forest	<i>Pinus thunbergii</i>	<i>Mtarrhizium</i>	566
Sancheong	Sc	Forest		<i>Beauveria</i>	596
			<i>Larix leptolepis</i>		597
Sancheong	Sc	Forest	<i>Larix leptolepis</i>	<i>Beauveria</i>	598
Sancheong	Sc	Forest	<i>Larix leptolepis</i>	<i>Mtarrhizium</i>	599
Sancheong	Sc	Forest	<i>Larix leptolepis</i>	<i>Mtarrhizium</i>	600
Sancheong	Sc	Forest	<i>Larix leptolepis</i>	<i>Mtarrhizium</i>	601
Sancheong	Sc	Forest	<i>Larix leptolepis</i>	<i>Mtarrhizium</i>	602
Sancheong	Sc	Forest	<i>Larix leptolepis</i>	<i>Mtarrhizium</i>	603
Sancheong	Sc	Forest	<i>Larix leptolepis</i>	<i>Mtarrhizium</i>	604
Sancheong	Sc	Forest	<i>Larix leptolepis</i>	<i>Mtarrhizium</i>	605
Sancheong	Sc	Forest	<i>Larix leptolepis</i>	<i>Mtarrhizium</i>	606
Sancheong	-	Forest	<i>Agelastica coerulea</i> adult	<i>Beauveria</i>	607
Ninhae	-	Forest	Japanese alder minute weevil ( <i>Rhynchaenus excellens</i> )	<i>Beauveria</i>	594
Ninhae	Sc	Agricultural	Fallow Unidentified Formicidae adult	<i>Beauveria</i>	595
Hapchon	Sc	Forest	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	<i>Beauveria</i>	5990
Euchang	Sc	Forest	<i>Quercus aliena</i>	<i>Beauveria</i>	551
Haman	Sc	Forest	<i>Pinus densiflora</i>	<i>Beauveria</i>	552
Haman	Sc	Riparian	Turfgrass	<i>Mtarrhizium</i>	553
Koseoung	-	Forest	<i>Pinus thunbergii</i> <i>Rhyacionia duplana</i> larva	<i>Beauveria</i>	556
Pusan					
Cupo	Sc	Riparian	Turfgrass	<i>Beauveria</i>	002
Tongrae	Sc	Forest	<i>Pinus densiflora</i>	<i>Beauveria</i>	003

<sup>a</sup>Cultivated field that was fallow at the time of sampling.

<sup>b</sup>C, Clay, S; Sandy, Sc; Sandy clay.

Table 2. Continued

Province & location	Soil texture <sup>a</sup>	Habitat	Dominant vegetation	Fungus genus	Isolate No.
Gyeonggi					
Osan	-	Forest	<i>Pinus densiflora</i> Unidentified scolytid adults	<i>Beauveria</i>	339
	Sc	Forest	<i>Quercus variabilis</i>	<i>Metarrhizium</i>	340
Icheon	-	Forest	<i>Pinus rigida</i> Unidentified cerambycid larva	<i>Beauveria</i>	335
Ansung	-	Forest	<i>Pinus densiflora</i> Unidentified scolytid larva	<i>Beauveria</i>	334
Chungnam					
Gongju	Sc	Forest	<i>Pinus rigida</i>	<i>Beauveria</i>	416
Chungbuk					
	-				
Mongyeong					
	-	Forest	<i>Pinus densiflora</i> Unidentified scolytid adults	<i>Beauveria</i>	581
Chechon	-	Forest	Bald cypress Unidentified cerambycidae larvae	<i>Beauveria</i>	443
Cheju					
Namcheju	-	Forest	Pine sawyer larvae ( <i>Mnochamus alternatus</i> )	<i>Beauveria</i>	064
Namcheju	Sc	Forest	<i>Carpinus laxiflora</i>	<i>Metarrhizium</i>	065
Namcheju	s	Forest	<i>Pinus densiflora</i>	<i>Metarrhizium</i>	066

<sup>a</sup> C; clay, S; Sandy, Sc; Sandy clay.

105 25  
 가 23.8% , , ,  
 10% ,  
 가  
 .  
*Beauveria*, *Metarrhizium*  
*Aspergillus* , Table 2  
 . *Beauveria* , ,  
 , *Metarrhizium*

*Metarrhizium* .  
 8 가 (3.6%).  
*Aspergillus* 2 , 1 ,  
 1 .  
 ,  
*Beauveria*가  
 .  
*Metarrhizium* ,  
*Aspergillus*가 . (Table 3).

Table 3. List of entomopathogenic fungi isolated from insect cadavers

Hbst insect Stage Collected site			Fungus
<i>Mnnochamus alternatus</i>	Larvae, Adult	Forest	<i>Beauveria</i>
Unidentified bark beetle	Adult	Forest	<i>Beauveria</i>
Unidentified scarab	Larva	Forest	<i>Beauveria</i>
Unidentified weevil	Larva	Forest	<i>Beauveria</i>
Unidentified longicorn beetle	Larva	Forest	<i>Mt arrhizium</i>
<i>Dichrociis punctiferalis</i>	Larva	Forest	<i>Beauveria</i>
<i>Phraortes illepidus</i>	Adult	Forest	<i>Mt arrhizium</i>
<i>Rhynchaenus excellens</i>	Larva	Forest	<i>Beauveria</i>
<i>Chilo suppressalis</i>	Larva	Agriculture	<i>Beauveria</i>
Unidentified fly	Adult	Forest	<i>Beauveria</i>
Unidentified grasshopper	Adult	Forest	<i>Beauveria</i>
Unidentified ant	Adult	Agriculture	<i>Beauveria</i>
<i>Agelastica coerulea</i>	Adult	Forest	<i>Beauveria</i>
Unidentified ant	Adult	Agriculture	<i>Beauveria</i>
<i>Rhycacionia duplana</i>	Larva	Forest	<i>Beauveria</i>

가

*Mt arrhizium*

*B. brongniartii* 가 .

. *B. brongniartii* 가

가

가

2)

가)

*B. brongniartii* 5913 SDY

5 , SDY 가

, 1 22.0mm

23.5mm . 2 가 SDY

37.5mm , 31.4mm 34.0mm

(Table 4).

Table 4. Mycelial growth of the entomopathogenic fungi on various commercial media

Fungus	Media <sup>a</sup>	Diameter (mm) of fungus colonies	
		7 days	14 days
<i>B. brongniartii</i> 5913	CSA	22.3 ±2.2 a	33.8 ±3.1 ab
	PDA	22.5 ±1.4 a	31.4 ±2.1 b
	SNA	22.0 ±2.1 a	32.1 ±1.4 ab
	ANM	22.2 ±2.5 a	34.3 ±2.6 ab
	SDY	23.1 ±1.1 a	37.5 ±1.3 a
	YEA	23.5 ±3.1 a	34.0 ±2.2 ab

<sup>a</sup>CSA; Czapek solution agar, PDA; Potato dextrose agar, SNA; Sucrose nitrate agar, ANM Ashour's nutrient medium, SDY; Sabouraud dextrose yeast, YEA; Yeast extract agar.

Data were shown with mean value of 3 colonies.

) pH

15 14

*Metarrhizium* spp 24.7 40.0mm, *Beauveria* spp. 24.7 55.5  
mm 가 (Table 5).

Table 5. Mycelial growth and sporulation of the entomopathogenic fungi on potato dextrose agar at 15 and 25

Fungi	Diameter (mm) of fungus colonies <sup>a</sup>		Conidia <sup>b</sup> ×10 <sup>7</sup> /cm <sup>3</sup>	
	15	25	15	25
<i>Metarrhizium</i> 582	37.3 ±0.5 c	65.3 ±0.5 b	-	17.1 ±0.8 a
525	33.7 ±0.5 cd	66.3 ±1.2 b	-	2.8 ±0.5 b
598	24.7 ±0.5 d	46.7 ±0.5 cd	-	4.9 ±2.1 b
681	32.0 ±0.8 cd	72.7 ±1.2 a	-	4.3 ±0.7 b
592	26.3 ±0.5 d	47.0 ±0.8 cd	-	14. ±61.2 a
065	26.7 ±0.5 d	64.3 ±2.5 b	-	4.9 ±1.6 b
551	40.0 ±0.8 c	63.7 ±1.2 b	-	3.2 ±0.9 b
674	25.0 ±0.8 d	58.0 ±1.6 c	-	6.5 ±1.7 b
527	27.0 ±0.0 cd	63.0 ±0.5 b	-	20. ±2.9 a
600	26.7 ±0.5 cd	54.7 ±2.9 c	-	3.3 ±1.2 b
<i>Beauveria</i> 601	30.7 ±0.5 cd	44.7 ±0.9 d	-	3.1 ±1.2 b
594	55.5 ±0.5 a	77.3 ±2.5 a	-	-
613	30.7 ±0.5 cd	52.3 ±0.5 cd	-	-
064	33.0 ±0.0 cd	35.7 ±4.1 e	-	-
600	31.7 ±0.5 cd	42.7 ±0.5 d	-	-
523	28.0 ±0.8 cd	43.7 ±3.8 d	-	-
664	34.7 ±0.5 cd	49.0 ±1.4 cd	-	-
598	24.7 ±0.5 d	57.7 ±0.5 c	-	-
002	44.0 ±1.4 b	54.0 ±2.8 c	-	-
5990	46.7 ±0.9 b	55.7 ±1.3 c	-	-
543	46.0 ±0.8 b	54.3 ±3.3 c	-	-
544	48.3 ±0.5 b	52.7 ±2.1 cd	-	-
671	47.0 ±0.8 b	53.3 ±1.3 c	-	-
614	39.3 ±1.2 c	48.3 ±1.3 cd	-	-

<sup>a</sup>14 days after inoculation. <sup>b</sup> 21 days after inoculation.

Data were shown with mean value of 3 colonies.

Means within a column followed by the same letters are not significantly different (P=0.05 : Duncan's multiple range test).

가 15 가 *Mtarrhizium*  
sp. 551 *Beauveria* sp. 594 14  
40.0mm 55.5mm . 25 *Mtarrhizium* spp. 가 46.  
7 72.7mm *Beauveria* spp. 가 35.7 77.3mm 가  
, .  
*Mtarrhizium* 가 *Mtarrhizium*  
sp. 681 (72.7mm) *Beauveria* sp. 594 (77.3mm)  
. .  
*Mtarrhizium* *Beauveria*  
601  
. *Mtarrhizium* sp. 582가  
 $17.1 \times 10^7$ , *Mtarrhizium* sp. 527  $20.0 \times 10^7$ , *Mtarrhizium* sp.  
592가  $14.0 \times 10^7$  가 (Table 5). ,  
Table 6 7 . 5  
2 *Beauveria* sp. 614 98%  
20% , 6  
64.5 100% . *Beauveria* sp. 551,  
335, 607, 600 . 10 5  
가 , 3 100%  
*Beauveria* sp. 661, 614, 002, 576, 671, 600, 443, 5441, 594  
. , 5 *Beauveria* sp. 600  
10 551, 607, 335 3  
100% .  
*Mtarrhizium* *Beauveria*  
. , 5



	10			.
<i>Mtarrhizium</i> sp.	606	591, 582	10	3
100%		.		

Table 6. Conidia germination of *Beauveria* spp. on potato dextrose agar at low temperature, 5 and 10

Fungi		Conidial germination (%) / days after treatment							
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Beauveria</i> 523	10		97.7	100					
	5	0	-	-	-	100			
<i>Beauveria</i> 661	10		100						
	5	7.5	-	-	-	100			
<i>Beauveria</i> 551	10		4.0	43.0	50.5	53.3	93.6		
	5	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
<i>Beauveria</i> 664	10		42.1	93.5	96.7	100			
	5	3.3	-	-	-	86.6	97.0	100	
<i>Beauveria</i> 614	10		100						
	5	98.0	-	-	-	100			
<i>Beauveria</i> 334	10		90.9	100					
	5	16.7	-	-	-	96.7	100		
<i>Beauveria</i> 335	10		0	23.7	38.5	93.3	100		
	5	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
<i>Beauveria</i> 5990	10		98.7	100					
	5	0.1	-	-	-	100			
<i>Beauveria</i> 607	10		0	1.9	5.3	12.5	42.8		
	5	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
<i>Beauveria</i> 002	10		100						
	5	12.5	-	-	-	100			
<i>Beauveria</i> 576	10		100						
	5	0	-	-	-	100			
<i>Beauveria</i> 671	10		100						
	5	20.0	-	-	-	100			
<i>Beauveria</i> 571	10		98.4	100					
	5	4.7	-	-	-	100			
<i>Beauveria</i> 595	10		0	0	13.5	36.4	50.0		
	5	3.1	-	-	-	64.5	94.2	100	
<i>Beauveria</i> 600	10		100						
	5	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
<i>Beauveria</i> 443	10		100						
	5	2.5	-	-	-	100			
<i>Beauveria</i> 556	10		14.3	48.5	62.5	98.2	100		
	5	0	-	-	-	95.8	10		
<i>Beauveria</i> 335	10		90.6	100					
	5	0	-	-	-	86.7	95.7	100	
<i>Beauveria</i> 5441	10		100						
	5	2.4	-	-	-	100			
<i>Beauveria</i> 594	10		100						
	5	0	-	-	-	71.1	100		

Table 7. Conidia germination of *Metarrhizium* spp. on potato dextrose agar at low temperature, 5 and 10

Fungi	Temp. ( )	Conidia germination(%) / days after treatment							
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Metarrhizium</i> 599	10		0	0	33.3	80.0	84.6		
	5	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
<i>Metarrhizium</i> 554	10		0	2.8	45.9	66.7	69.2		
	5	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
<i>Metarrhizium</i> 665	10		73.5	96.7	100				
	5	2.0	-	-	-	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
<i>Metarrhizium</i> 605	10		0	0	49.3	100			
	5	1.7	-	-	-	100			
<i>Metarrhizium</i> 600	10		54.6	52.4	61.9	100			
	5	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
<i>Metarrhizium</i> 598	10		1.0	1.6	15.9	25.9	47.0		
	5	2.5	-	-	-	3.1	4.1	7.5	95.6
<i>Metarrhizium</i> 606	10		100						
	5	0	-	-	-	0	0	10.0	35.0
<i>Metarrhizium</i> 591	10		100						
	5	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
<i>Metarrhizium</i> 602	10		0	0	13.5	36.4	50.0		
	5	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	
<i>Metarrhizium</i> 601	10		0	0	1.1	2.2	11.1		
	5	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
<i>Metarrhizium</i> 603	10		0	0	5.6	30.0	62.2		
	5	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
<i>Metarrhizium</i> 582	10		100						
	5	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0

Percentages of germinated conidia were determined by microscopic observation of 500 conidia.

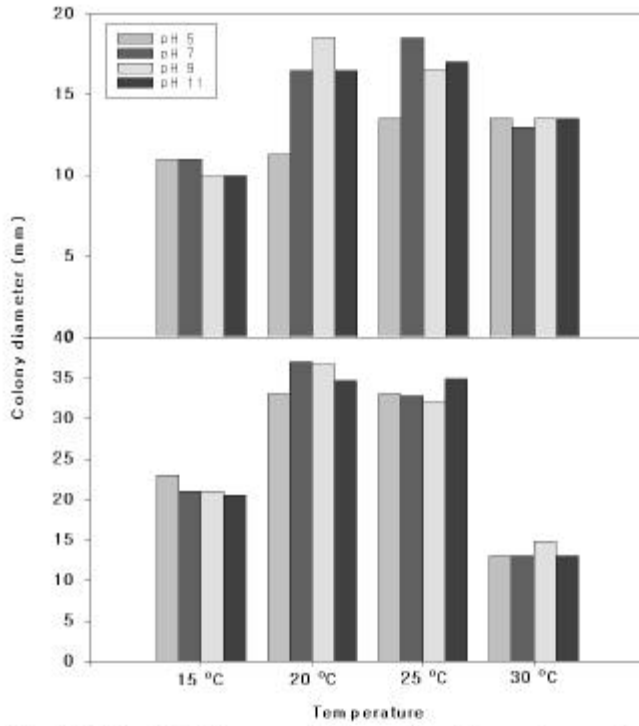


Fig. 9. Effect of pH on mycelial growth of the entomopathogenic fungus, *Beauveria brongniartii* 5913.

Fig. 3. Effect of PH on mycelial growth of the entomopathogenic fungus, *Beauveria brongniartii* 5913

*B. brongniartii* pH  
 , pH  
 (Fig. 3).  
 pH , 20 25  
 15 30 .

) 가  
5 10 180

(Table 8).

Table 8. Long term survivability of the entomopathogenic fungi at different temperature

Preservation period ( days )	Temperature ( )					
	5		10		Room temp.	
	Colony grow th	Pat hogeni ci ty	Colony grow th	Pat hogeni ci ty	Colony grow th	Pat hogeni ci ty
60	+	+	+	+	+	+
120	+	+	+	+	+	+
180	+	+	+	+	+	+

Entomopathogenic fungus was either stored under organic fertilizer or through susceptible hosts.

Conidia suspensions were obtained using Tween 20.

The fungus was inoculated to the larvae by injection at the rate of  $10^7/M\emptyset$ .

) 가 , 0.1%  
1 100% , 1% 2%

30 . 가  
 1% 2% 30 가  
 100%

(Table 9).

Table 9. Germination and survivability of entomopathogenic fungi depending on the concentration of wood vinegar on quarter strength potato dextrose broth

Fungi	Concentration of wood vinegar (%)	Percent of germination (survivability) / days after treatment			
		1	10	20	30 days
<i>Metarhizium</i>	0.01	100			
	0.1	100			
	1	0 (+)	0 (+)	0 (+)	0 (+)
	2	0 (+)	0 (+)	0 (+)	0 (+)
<i>Beauveria</i>	0.01	100			
	0.1	100			
	1	0 (+)	0 (+)	0 (+)	0 (+)
	2	0 (+)	0 (+)	0 (+)	0 (+)

\*The fungus was sporulated when the stock culture was diluted with distilled water.

fenitrothion 50

ppm 500 ppm 1 2

100% 1,000 ppm

. 1,000 ppm 5,000

ppm 30 100%

(Table 10).

Table 10. Germination and survivability of entomopathogenic fungi depending on the concentration of fenitrothion on quarter strength potato dextrose broth

Fungi	Concentration of fenitrothion (ppm)	Percent germination (Survivability) <sup>a</sup> / days after treatment				
		1	2	10	20	30 days
<i>Metarrhizium</i>	50	0	100			
066	500	0	100			
	1,000	0 (+)	0 (+)	0 (+)	0 (+)	0 (+)
	5,000	0 (+)	0 (+)	0 (+)	0 (+)	0 (+)
<i>Beauveria</i>	50	0	100			
523	500	0	100			
	1,000	0 (+)	0 (+)	0 (+)	0 (+)	0 (+)
	5,000	0 (+)	0 (+)	0 (+)	0 (+)	0 (+)

<sup>a</sup>The fungus was sporulated when the stock culture was diluted with distilled water.

2.

가.

1)

가)

*(Galleria mellonella)*

. petri dish ( 9cm)

(What man #2) 1

10

PDA

( $10^7$  conidi a/ MØ)

1 MØ

25 ±

2

4

)

*(Agelastica coerulea)*

0.05% Tween 20

. *Beauveria* sp. 523

$7 \times 10^7$ ,  $7 \times 10^6$ ,  $7 \times 10^5$ ,  $7 \times 10^4$  conidi a/ MØ

, *Metarrhizium* sp. 066  $9.6 \times 10^6$ ,  $9.6 \times 10^5$ ,  $9.6 \times$

$10^4$ ,  $9.6 \times 10^3$  conidi a/ MØ

500 cc

300 cc

1

20

. 9 × 1.5cm

1

petri



dish (What man #2) 1 1Mℓ  
 , 3 10  
 , petri dish  
 25 ±2 7  
 . 3  
 ) (*Meganola melancholica*)  
 . *Beauveria*  
 sp. 523 0.3875 ×10<sup>7</sup>, 0.775 ×10<sup>7</sup>, 1.55 ×10<sup>7</sup>, 3.1 ×10<sup>7</sup>  
 conidi a/ Mℓ , *Metarrhizium* sp. 066  
 2.7 ×10<sup>7</sup>, 1.35 ×10<sup>7</sup>, 0.657 ×10<sup>7</sup>, 0.3375 ×10<sup>7</sup> conidi a/ Mℓ  
 . 500 cc 300 cc  
 1 20 ,  
 (What man #2) 1 1Mℓ 9 ×  
 1.5 cm 1 petri dish .  
 10 .  
 25 ±2 , 7  
 . 3 BT  
 (*Bacillus thuringiensis*) .

) (*Glyphodes perspectalis*)

, 1 7† 2 ×  
10<sup>7</sup>, 2 ×10<sup>6</sup>, 2 ×10<sup>5</sup>, 2 ×10<sup>4</sup> conidi a/MØ *Beauveria* sp. 523

, 4 ×10<sup>7</sup>, 4 ×10<sup>6</sup>, 4 ×10<sup>5</sup>, 4 ×10<sup>4</sup> conidi a/MØ  
*Metarrhizium* sp. 066 1

20

. petri dish 1  
10 petri dish 1 3  
. deltamethrin 1% EC 1,000  
, 7 .

) (*Anomala orientalis*)

44 ×33 ×15  
cm (*Agrostis palustris* Huds.)

15 3  
15 . 1 *Beauveria*  
523 3.7 ×10<sup>7</sup> conidi a/MØ , *Metarrhizium* sp. 066

3.4 ×10<sup>7</sup> conidi a/MØ 4 .  
4 ,

fenitrothion 50% EC 1,000 4 .  
2

3 .

) (*Agrotis segetum*)

*Beauveria* sp. 523  $2.5 \times 10^7$  conidi a/ MØ  
*Metarrhizium* sp. 066  $6 \times 10^7$  conidi a/ MØ . 7

) (*Plutella xylostella*)

*Beauveria* sp. 523  $2 \times 10^7$ ,  $1 \times 10^7$ ,  $0.5 \times 10^7$  conidi a/ MØ , *Metarrhizium* sp. 066  
 $4 \times 10^7$ ,  $2 \times 10^7$ ,  $1 \times 10^7$ ,  $0.5 \times 10^7$  conidi a/ MØ

pot 20 ( ) 1

20

(Whatman #2) 1 1MØ 9 x 1.5cm petri  
dish ,

3 10  $25 \pm 1$

, 5

prot hi of os 50% EC 1,000 . 3

2)

0.5m x 0.5m

. 4 back tee

3 50 4cm 4 5cm 50

*Metarrhizium* sp. 066 *Beauveria* sp. 523  $10^7$ cfu/

MØ 2 , 25cm<sup>2</sup>

3

3)

SMAY (10g neopepton, 40g maltose, 2g yeast extract,  
 15g agar, 1 water) fenitrothion, nepronil,  
 metalaxyl, tolcl opo-s-methyl ½ , ,  
 2 가 9cm petri dish

PDA (39g potato dextrose agar, 1 water)

*Beauveria* sp. 523 *Metarrhizium* sp. 066 0.5MØ

. 25 ±2 . 4

cfu (colony forming unite)

가 cfu . 3

Table 11 1 ,

4 , 4 .

Table 11. Pesticides used in the test

Classification	Common name	Formulation	Chemical name	A.i.n formulation (%)
Herbicide	alachlor	EC	2-Chloro-2',6'-diethyl-N(methoxymethyl)acetanilide	43.7
Insecticide	Bacillus thuringiensis	WP	Bacillus thuringiensis Berliner Variety Kurstaki (Serotype a, b)	(16 BU/ kg)
	carbofuran	G	2,3-Dihydro-2,2-dimethylbenzofuran-7-yl methyl carbamate	3
	fenitrothion	EC	O,O-dimethyl-O-4-nitro-m-tolyl phosphorothioate	50
	teflubenzuron	SC	1-(3,5-Dichloro-2,4-difluorophenyl)-3-(2,6-difluorobenzoyl)urea	5
Fungicide	iprodione + thiram	WP	3-(3,5-Dichlorophenyl)-N-isopropyl-2,4-dioxoimidazolidine-1-carboxamide Tetraethylthiram disulfide	15 40
	nepronil	WP	3'-isopropoxyl-O-toluanilide	75
	metaxyl	WP	Methyl-N(2-methoxyacetyl)-N-(2,6-xyllyl)-D,L-alaninate	25
	tolclofos-methyl	WP	O-2,6-dichloro-p-tolyl O,O-dimethyl phosphorothioate	50

7b)

*Beauveria* sp. 523                      *Metarrhizium* sp. 066  
14    1g (3.0 ×10<sup>7</sup> conidi a/g)      0.05%  
Tween 20                                      fenitrothion, nepronil,  
metaxyl, tolclofos-methyl                      .  
1, 3, 5  
, (VS-5500 CF, Vision scientific Co. Korea)  
3,000 rpm      30

10MØ  
 9cm petri dish (Whatman #2)  
 (*Galleria mellonella*) 10  
 1MØ 25 ±  
 2 1  
 3  
 )

20 ( )  
 94 9 1  
 9 28 . 0.5 ×1m  
 alachlor Bt, carbofuran, metalaxyl, teflubenzuron  
 2 , 2 . 6  
 2 *Mtarrhium* sp. 066  
 (4.3 ×10<sup>8</sup> conidi a/ MØ) 2.4 . 1  
 4 300g 200g  
 300MØ ,  
 10 25 ±2 , 7  
 3  
 )

( )

2 *Beauveria* sp. 523 *Metarrhizium* sp. 066

m<sup>2</sup> 20g(10<sup>7</sup> cfu/g) . 1 , 2

, 3 i prodione+thiram fenitrothion, nepronil,

tolclofos-methyl 3

3 . 1 4

1 5cm 5 10cm 300g

200g 300M $\emptyset$

10 25  $\pm$

2 , 7 .

3 .

1)

7b)

, *Metarrhizium* sp. 554 681 2 *Beauveria* sp.

598 601 2 4 75%

, 6 4

75%

(Table 12).

Table 12. Pat hogeni ci ty of ent onopat hogeni c fungi

Fungi	Concent rati on ( × 10 <sup>7</sup> )	Pat hogeni c level <sup>a</sup>		
		4 days	5 days	6 days
<i>Mt arrhi zi um</i>				
554	7.4	+	++++	
681	4.4	-	++	++++
552	6.2	++++		
671	7.8	++++		
525	5.2	++++		
553	6.4	++++		
582	7.2	++++		
612	5.2	++++		
066	5.8	++++		
527	6.4	++++		
5981	5.8	++++		



Table 12. Continued

Fungi	Concentration ( × 10 <sup>7</sup> )	Pathogenic level <sup>a</sup>		
		4 days	5 days	6 days
<i>Beauveria</i>				
596	6.0	++++		
598	7.8	+	++++	
601	8.4	-	+++	++++
559	7.4	++++		
594	6.6	++++		
664	6.6	++++		
558	3.8	++++		
523	9.4	++++		
614	3.4	++++		
5990	5.3	++++		
5441	8.8	++++		
544	11.4	++++		
671	6.4	++++		
614	5.8	++++		

<sup>a</sup> -; 0% +; 1 25% ++; 26 50% +++; 51 75% +++  
+; 75% <.

Pathogenic level was determined by mortality of *Galleria mellonella* larvae.

) *Beauveria*

*Beauveria* sp. 523

Table 13					7.0 ×10 <sup>7</sup>
coni di a/ Mℓ	100%				7.0 ×10 <sup>6</sup>
coni di a/ Mℓ	7.0 ×10 <sup>5</sup>	coni di a/ Mℓ	90%		
					3.1 ×10 <sup>7</sup>
coni di a/ Mℓ	100%				

2.5 ×10<sup>7</sup> 63.3%

3.7 ×10<sup>7</sup>

46.7%

5 2 ×10<sup>7</sup> coni di a/ Mℓ 100%

, 1 ×10<sup>7</sup> coni di a/ Mℓ 84.4%

) *Metarrhizium*

*Metarrhizium* sp. 066

9.6 ×10<sup>6</sup> coni di a/ Mℓ 100%

, 10<sup>4</sup> coni di a/ Mℓ 20%

0.3375 ×10<sup>7</sup> coni di a/ Mℓ 73.3%

가

$3.7 \times 10^7$  conidi a/ M $\emptyset$   
 53.6% ,  $2.6 \times 10^7$  conidi a/  
 M $\emptyset$  100% .  $4.0 \times 10^7$   
 conidi a/ M $\emptyset$  100% ,  $0.5 \times 10^7$   
 conidi a/ M $\emptyset$  70.7% (Table 14).

Table 13. Virulence of an entomopathogenic fungus, *Beauveria* sp. 523 against several insect pests

Insect Korean name (Scientific name)	Concentration of conidial suspension / M $\emptyset$	Mortality (%)
<i>(Agelastica coerulea)</i>	7.0 × 10 <sup>7</sup>	100 a
	7.0 × 10 <sup>6</sup>	98.0 a
	7.0 × 10 <sup>5</sup>	90.0 a
	7.0 × 10 <sup>4</sup>	57.0 b
	Control	0 c
<i>(Meganola melancholica)</i>	3.6 × 10 <sup>7</sup>	100 a
	1.55 × 10 <sup>7</sup>	92.0 a
	0.775 × 10 <sup>7</sup>	77.0 b
	0.3875 × 10 <sup>7</sup>	66.7 b
	Control	0 c
<i>(Glyphodes perspectalis)</i>	2.0 × 10 <sup>7</sup>	0 b
	2.0 × 10 <sup>6</sup>	0 b
	2.0 × 10 <sup>5</sup>	0 b
	2.0 × 10 <sup>4</sup>	0 b
	Delta methrin 100 ppm Control	100 a 0 b
<i>(Anomala orientalis)</i>	3.7 × 10 <sup>7</sup>	46.7 a
	Fenitrothion 500 ppm Control	0 b 0 b
	<i>(Agrotis segetum)</i>	2.5 × 10 <sup>7</sup>
Fenitrothion 500 ppm Control		0 b 0 b
<i>(Plutella xylostella)</i>		2.0 × 10 <sup>7</sup>
	1.0 × 10 <sup>7</sup>	84.4 a
	0.5 × 10 <sup>7</sup>	52.2 b
	Control	0 c

Table 14. Virulence of an entomopathogenic fungus, *Metarrhizium* sp. 066 against several insect pests

Insect Korean name (Scientific name)	Concentration of conidial suspension / M $\emptyset$	Mortality (%)
<i>(Agelastica coerulea)</i>	9.6 × 10 <sup>6</sup>	100 a
	9.6 × 10 <sup>5</sup>	73.3 b
	9.6 × 10 <sup>4</sup>	20.0 c
	9.6 × 10 <sup>3</sup>	0 d
	Control	0 d
<i>(Meganola melancholica)</i>	2.7 × 10 <sup>7</sup>	100 a
	1.35 × 10 <sup>7</sup>	80.0 a
	0.675 × 10 <sup>7</sup>	80.0 a
	0.3375 × 10 <sup>7</sup>	73.3 b
	Control	0 c
<i>(Glyphodes perspectalis)</i>	4.0 × 10 <sup>7</sup>	0 a
	4.0 × 10 <sup>6</sup>	0 a
	4.0 × 10 <sup>5</sup>	0 a
	4.0 × 10 <sup>4</sup>	0 a
	Control	0 a
<i>(Anomala orientalis)</i>	3.7 × 10 <sup>7</sup>	53.3 a
	Control	0 b
<i>(Agrotis segetum)</i>	2.6 × 10 <sup>7</sup>	100 a
	Control	0 b
<i>(Plutella xylostella)</i>	4.0 × 10 <sup>7</sup>	100 a
	2.0 × 10 <sup>7</sup>	93.8 a
	1.0 × 10 <sup>7</sup>	93.2 b
	0.5 × 10 <sup>7</sup>	70.0 b
	Control	0 c



가 ,

2

. *Metarrhizium* sp. 066

*Beauveria* sp. 523

fenitrothion nepronil

. t of cl of os - met hyl

가 (Table 16).

Table 16. Effect of pesticides on colony formation of *Beauveria* and *Metarrhizium* on potato dextrose agar

Pesticides supplied	Con. (ppm)	Number of cfu $\pm$ SD	
		<i>Beauveria</i> sp. 523	<i>Metarrhizium</i> sp. 066
fenitrothion	500 <sup>b</sup>	19.0 $\pm$ 7.0 c	0.0 $\pm$ 0 f
	1000	0.0 $\pm$ 0 c	0.0 $\pm$ 0 f
nepronil	375	4.67 $\pm$ 2.5 c	34.0 $\pm$ 8.0 ef
	750 <sup>b</sup>	0.0 $\pm$ 0 c	0.0 $\pm$ 0 f
	1500	0.0 $\pm$ 0 c	0.0 $\pm$ 0 f
metalaxyl	500	368.3 $\pm$ 44.0 b	313.0 $\pm$ 62.8 b
	1000 <sup>b</sup>	421.0 $\pm$ 25.5 ab	323.0 $\pm$ 25.2 ab
	2000	434.0 $\pm$ 38.3 ab	275.0 $\pm$ 25.0 bc
tolclofos-methyl	500	478.3 $\pm$ 130.0a	139.0 $\pm$ 5.9 d
	1000 <sup>b</sup>	377.3 $\pm$ 74.7 b	241.0 $\pm$ 59.2 c
	2000	458.0 $\pm$ 71.0 ab	75.0 $\pm$ 10.3 e
None	-	439.0 $\pm$ 71.0 ab	376.0 $\pm$ 62.3 a

<sup>a</sup>Figures followed by different letters in a column are significantly different (P<0.05) according to Duncan's multiple range test.

<sup>b</sup>Field recommended rates.



가)

가

5

(Table 17).

Table 17. Survivability and pathogenicity of entomopathogenic fungi after soaking in pesticide solution

Pesticides	Entomopathogenic fungi	Survivability after soaking (h)		Pathogenicity after soaking (h)	
		1	5	1	5
fenitrothion	<i>Beauveria</i> sp. 523	+	+	+	+
	<i>Metarrhizium</i> sp. 066	+	+	+	+
nepronil	<i>Beauveria</i> sp. 523	+	+	+	+
	<i>Metarrhizium</i> sp. 066	+	+	+	+
metaxyl	<i>Beauveria</i> sp. 523	+	+	+	+
	<i>Metarrhizium</i> sp. 066	+	+	+	+
tolclofosmethyl	<i>Beauveria</i> sp. 523	+	+	+	+
	<i>Metarrhizium</i> sp. 066	+	+	+	+
Control	<i>Beauveria</i> sp. 523	+	+	+	+
	<i>Metarrhizium</i> sp. 066	+	+	+	+

)

*Metarrhizium* sp. 066

teflubenzuron	Bt
carbofuran	4      95%
,      metalaxyl	95%
,      ,	alachlor
	4      75%

(Fig. 4).

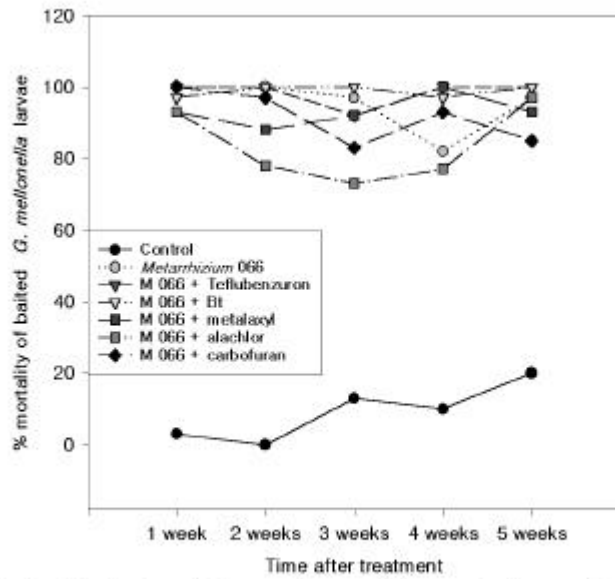


Fig. 3. Effect of pesticides on the persistence of entomopathogenic fungus, *Metarrhizium* sp. 066 in Chinese cabbage field.

Fig. 4. Effect of pesticides on the persistence of entomopathogenic fungus, *Metarrhizium* sp. 066 in Chinese cabbage field.

)

*Beuveria* sp. 523 *Mt arrhi zi um* sp. 066  
feni t r o t h i o n 4 ,

. nepronil

066 4 .

*Beuveria* *Mt arrhi zi um* 5 cm

(Table 18).

Table 18. Effect of post-treatment of pesticide on persistence of entomopathogenic fungi in turfgrass

Pesticides	Fungus	% mortality of <i>Galleria mellonella</i> larvae					
		Survivability after treatment <sup>a</sup> (month)			Pathogenicity after treatment <sup>a</sup> (month)		
		1	2	4	1	2	4
Iprodione + thiram	<i>Beauveria</i> sp. 523	+	+	+	+	+	+
	<i>Metarrhizium</i> sp. 066	+	+	+	+	+	+
Fenitrothion	<i>Beauveria</i> sp. 523	+	+	-	+	+	-
	<i>Metarrhizium</i> sp. 066	+	+	-	+	+	-
Mpronil	<i>Beauveria</i> sp. 523	+	+	+	+	+	+
	<i>Metarrhizium</i> sp. 066	+	+	-	+	+	-
Tolcolfos-methyl	<i>Beauveria</i> sp. 523	+	+	+	+	+	+
	<i>Metarrhizium</i> sp. 066	+	+	+	+	+	+
Control	<i>Beauveria</i> sp. 523	+	+	+	+	+	+
	<i>Metarrhizium</i> sp. 066	+	+	+	+	+	+

<sup>a</sup>The entomopathogenic fungi were survived only 5cm deep from soil surface.

No fungi were detected below 5cm.

3.

가.

1) 가

가)

( 1 ) 10% 가  
 90% 1,000Mℓ 500Mℓ  
 121 1.5 30 2 .  
 (10<sup>7</sup> / Mℓ) 5Mℓ 25 14  
 , 1g 9Mℓ 0.05% Tween 20  
 water agar (cfu) .  
*Beauveria* sp. 523 2.4 ×10<sup>7</sup>/g *Mt arrhizium*  
 sp. 066 3.4 ×10<sup>7</sup>/g .

)

가

3% 6% 12%  
 pot (3cm ×15cm, 160 holes) ( )  
 , ) 1 25  
 .  
 10  
 60 (Dring oven, ) 24  
 (Casbee, Cass) .

10 1 3 .

)

PDA 14 disc (5mm) 1 30MØ PD  
 broth 15, 20, 25, 30 2  
 . 121  
 30 ( )  
 24 , 9cm 1 1  
 petri dish  
 .

2) *Rhizoctonia solani*

가)

가 *R. solani* 가

5mm disc PDA 25 10  
*R. solani* disc 40mm  
 (Clean zone) .

)

PDA  
 4 8 ,

50mm (Radial diameter) 2 (Clean zone, CZ) 3

) *Beauveria* sp. 598 pH  
 , pH 40Mℓ PD broth 가  
 100Mℓ disc (5mm) 1  
 15, 20, 25, 30 pH meter (consort C831,  
 Belgium) pH PDA  
 가 disc (5mm)

$$(\%) = 1 - \frac{\text{Clean zone diameter}}{\text{Total diameter}} \times 100$$

) *Beauveria* sp. 598 *Beauveria* sp. 523  
*Metarrhizium* sp. 066  
*R. solani* *Beauveria* sp. 598  
 40Mℓ PD broth (Difco pH 5.5) 10  
 121 30  
 10 100 10  
 PDA 14 0.1Mℓ

25 2 cfu ,  
PDA cfu .

1) 가

pot

Table 19 .

Table 19. Effect of *Beauveria* sp. 523 and *Metarrhizium* sp. 066 on cucumber growth in pot

Fungi	Inoculum (% wt / total soil)	Length (mm)		Weight (mg)	
		Root	Shoot	Root	Shoot
<i>Beauveria</i>	3	13.0 a	28.0 b	56.0 a	31.0 b
	6	13.9 a	34.0 a	56.0 a	36.0 a
	12	15.1 a	38.0 a	58.0 a	35.0 a
<i>Metarrhizium</i>	3	14.4 a	29.0 b	50.2 b	26.6 c
	6	15.2 a	35.0 a	52.0ab	30.5 b
	12	14.6 a	31.0ab	50.1 b	23.1 d
Control	0	13.4 a	27.0 b	46.0 c	20.0 d

Means within a column followed by the same letters are not significantly different (P=0.05 : Duncan's multiple range test).



*Beauveria* 6% 12%

가 .

*Beauveria* 가 *Metarrhizium*

2)

*R. solani*

*Beauveria* sp. 598

24

, 15 30 38mm 36mm  
18mm

(Table 20).

Table 20. Effect of culture filtrate of *Beauveria* sp. 598 on cucumber growth

Culture filtrate grown at ( )	Root length (mm)	Seed germination (%)
15	38 a <sup>a</sup>	100
20	24 b	100
25	19 c	100
30	36 a	100
PD broth	12 d	100
Distilled water	18 c	100

<sup>a</sup>Means followed by the same letter are not significantly different (P=0.05 : Duncan's multiple range test)

3) *Rhizoctonia solani*

*R. solani* 30 가

3 *Beauveria* sp. 576, 443 598

. *Beauveria* sp. 576 가

.

*Beauveria* sp. 576 *R. solani* 16mm, *Beauveria*

sp. 443 13mm, *Beauveria* sp. 598 2mm (Table 21).

Table 21. Antagonistic ability of entomopathogenic fungi against *Rhizoctonia solani*

Fungi	Antagonism			
	Coiling	Lysis	Over growing	Clean zone
<i>Beauveria</i> 576	-	+	-	16 mm <sup>a</sup>
<i>Beauveria</i> 443	-	+	-	13 mm
<i>Beauveria</i> 598	-	+	-	2 mm
<i>Beauveria</i> 600	-	-	-	-
<i>Beauveria</i> 601	-	-	-	-
<i>Beauveria</i> 602	-	-	-	-
<i>Beauveria</i> 523	-	-	-	-
<i>Beauveria</i> 558	-	-	-	-
<i>Beauveria</i> 596	-	-	-	-
<i>Beauveria</i> 5990	-	-	-	-
<i>Beauveria</i> 552	-	-	-	-
<i>Beauveria</i> 674	-	-	-	-
<i>Beauveria</i> 656	-	-	-	-
<i>Beauveria</i> 681	-	-	-	-
<i>Beauveria</i> 613	-	-	-	-
<i>Beauveria</i> 614	-	-	-	-
<i>Beauveria</i> 615	-	-	-	-
<i>Beauveria</i> 064	-	-	-	-
<i>Beauveria</i> 544	-	-	-	-
<i>Beauveria</i> 593	-	-	-	-
<i>Beauveria</i> 594	-	-	-	-
<i>Beauveria</i> 598	-	-	-	-
<i>Metarrhizium</i> 5916	-	-	-	-
<i>Metarrhizium</i> 599	-	-	-	-
<i>Metarrhizium</i> 600	-	-	-	-
<i>Metarrhizium</i> 601	-	-	-	-
<i>Metarrhizium</i> 602	-	-	-	-
<i>Metarrhizium</i> 603	-	-	-	-
<i>Metarrhizium</i> 604	-	-	-	-
<i>Metarrhizium</i> 066	-	-	-	-

- : Not observed or occurred.

<sup>a</sup>Distance between colony of pathogen and by dual culture.

가)

*Beauveria* sp. 576 CZ가 4.0mm, *Beauveria* sp. 443  
*Beauveria* sp. 598 CZ가 0mm .  
 4 13.3mm, 10mm, 0mm  
*Beauveria* sp. 576 8  
 15.3mm, 12.0mm, 1.7mm *Beauveria* sp. 598 가  
 (Table 22).

Table 22. Growth inhibition and clean zone formation of *Rhizoctonia solani* by dual culture different age of entomopathogenic fungi on potato dextrose agar

Entomopathogenic fungi tested	Radial growth of <i>R solani</i> (mm)			Clean zone between <i>R solani</i> and EPF		
	Cultural age of EPF			Cultural age of EPF		
	0	4	8 days	0	4	8 days
<i>Beauveria</i> sp. 598	36.3 a	8.0 b	3.3 b	4.0 a	13.3 a	15.3 a
<i>Beauveria</i> sp. 443	40.3 a	8.0 b	6.3 b	0 b	10.0 a	12.0 a
<i>Beauveria</i> sp. 576	40.0 a	17.3 a	19.3 a	0 b	0 b	1.7 b

<sup>a</sup>Means followed by the same letter are not significantly different (P=0.05 : Duncan's multiple range test)



Table 23. Effect of culture filtrate of *Beauveria* sp. 598 grown at different temperature on the mycelium growth of *Rizoctonia solani*

Temperature for culture filtrate	Diameter (mm) of <i>R. solani</i>		% Control <sup>b</sup>	
	2 days	4 days	2 days	4 days
15	20.3 c <sup>a</sup>	52.7 b	59.6 b	38.0 b
20	39.9 b	84.3 a	20.9 c	0.8 c
25	41.0 b	84.7 a	17.5 c	0.4 c
30	9.3 d	22.3 c	81.3 a	73.8 a
PDA	49.7 a	85.0 a	0	0

<sup>a</sup>Means within a column followed by the same letters are not significantly different (P=0.05 : Duncan's multiple range test).

<sup>b</sup>Control (%) = (1-treatment/check) × 100.

) *Beauveria* sp. 598 *Beauveria* sp. 523  
*Metarrhizium* sp. 066  
*Beauveria* sp. 598  
*Beauveria* sp. 523 *Metarrhizium* sp. 066  
(colony forming unit) , (PDA )

523, 066, 598 284, 126, 351  
 100% 가 colony 271,  
 139, 360, *R. solani* *Beauveria* sp. 598

(Table 24).

Table 24. Effect of culture filtrate of *Beauveria* sp. 598 on conidial germination of *Beauveria* sp. 598, 523, and *Metarrhizium* sp. 066

Culture filtrate supplemented PDA (%)	Number of colony forming unit / plate		
	<i>Beauveria</i> sp. 523	<i>Beauveria</i> sp. 598	<i>Metarrhizium</i> sp. 066
0	284.3 a <sup>a</sup>	351.7 a	126.7 a
10	267.7 a	360.7 a	132.7 a
20	277.7 a	363.0 a	120.0 a
30	254.3 a	369.7 a	136.7 a
40	264.3 a	366.7 a	128.3 a
50	275.3 a	363.3 a	126.7 a
60	259.3 a	346.3 a	132.7 a
70	271.3 a	343.7 a	135.7 a
80	266.0 a	362.3 a	140.7 a
90	265.3 a	361.3 a	134.3 a
100	271.0 a	360.7 a	139.3 a

<sup>a</sup>Means within a column followed by the same letters are not significantly different (P=0.05 : Duncan's multiple range test).

4.

가.

1) 가

가)

(1)

가

( 5 ) 1 1,100Mℓ

(가 , ) 300Mℓ

(Ri kaki kai MC-501)

1Mℓ

*Metarrhizium* sp. 066 2.2 ×10<sup>5</sup>/Mℓ , *Beauveria*

sp. 523 3.3 ×10<sup>5</sup>/Mℓ . 25 ±2

1 5 10

. 2 3 1g 9Mℓ 가

hemocytometer

5

(2) Clay pellet

clay pellet



4 5mm clay pellet ( 1mm  
 pellet 1, 100Mℓ  
 (가 , ) 500Mℓ (121 1.5  
 ) 30 . *Metarrhizium* sp. 066  
 (10<sup>6</sup> conidia/Mℓ) 5Mℓ 10 25  
 , 7 10  
 . 14 0.05% Tween 20  
 10Mℓ pellet 1 test tube mixer ( )  
 . 2 .  
 hemocytometer 200 (Unilux-12,  
 Kyowa) . 5 .

1)

Table 25 .

		<i>Metarrhizium</i> sp 066	
14	1.7 ×10 <sup>6</sup> , 28	1.9 ×10 <sup>8</sup>	,
	<i>Beauveria</i> sp. 523	1.9 ×10 <sup>6</sup>	1.9 ×10 <sup>7</sup>

Table 25. Effect of hard-boiled rice medium on the sporulation of entomopathogenic fungi

Entomopathogenic fungi	Number of conidia / g media	
	14 days	28 days
	$\times 10^6$	$\times 10^8$
<i>Metarrhizium</i> sp. 066	1.7 $\pm$ 0.4	1.9 $\pm$ 0.4
<i>Beauveria</i> sp. 523	1.9 $\pm$ 0.5	1.9 $\pm$ 0.5

2) Clay pellet

Clay pellet

Table 26 . Clay pellet 1  $10^7$  가  
 .  
 가 가 .

Table 26. Mass production of *Metarrhizium* sp. 066 using clay pellet coated with rice bran

Pellet condition		Number of conidia / pellet
Size (diameter)	Mixture (%)	$\times 10^7$
4.5	100	2.4 $\pm$ 0.7

\*Number of conidia was checked at fourteen days after incubation.

5.

가.

1)

			300g	
	가		1g	9cc
10 <sup>4</sup>	NA		colony	

2)

9cm l		PDA	20ml	PDA
48			R1- 12, 14H 3, Yell	0.5mm
tip	PDA		5cm	

가)

	가			
900ml		PDbroth	500ml	121
30		1ml (10 <sup>7</sup> cell)		
	2		(10 <sup>7</sup> cell)	PDA
50% 10%		9cm	20ml	

)

PDA	가	9cm	20ml
-----	---	-----	------

PDA *Rhizoctonia solani*,  
*Pythium* sp. *Phytophthora* sp. disc (5mm) 25

가  
 (100%), 10, 50, 100  
 121 30 ( ) 6  
 1 9cm 1 petri-dish 10  
 1ml  
 25 . 3 ,  
 . 10 3 .

soybean  
 soybean 6  
 900ml 100ml ( )  
 ) 300ml 25 . 9 17  
 1 300ml . 7

)  
 900ml PDBroth 500ml 121 30  
 (10<sup>5</sup> cell/ml) 1ml  
 2 . PDA 가  
 . (10<sup>3</sup> cell/ml)  
 (10<sup>3</sup> spore/ml) 0.1ml

24 (400x) colony

3)

가

900Mℓ PDbroth 500Mℓ

121 30 (10<sup>5</sup>cell/

Mℓ) 1Mℓ 2

PDA 가

(10<sup>3</sup> cell/Mℓ) (10<sup>3</sup> spore/Mℓ)

0.1Mℓ 24

colony

*Metarrhizium Beauveria,*  
*Trichoderma*

4)

가) 가 cell

( , ) 250 , 500 50% 100,

200, 500, 1,000 PDA 가

0.1ml cell

1)

Ye11 R1-12가  
14H3 (Table 27).

Table 27.

---



---

<i>Pseudomonas fluorescens</i> (R1-12)
(Ye11)
(14H3)

---

2)

가) 가

*Rhizoctonia*, *Pythium*, *Phytophthora*

( 2). *Rhizoctonia*

Ye11 9mm R1-12가 11mm *Phytophthora*

Ye11 11mm R1-12가 7mm 14H3 11mm .

*Pythium* 14H3 5mm .

Table 28.

		Antagonism			
		Coiling	Lysis	Over growing	Clean zone
Ye11	<i>Rhizoctonia</i>		+		9
	<i>Pythium</i>				
	<i>Phytophthora</i>		+		11
RI-12	<i>Rhizoctonia</i>		+		9
	<i>Pythium</i>				
	<i>Phytophthora</i>		+		7
14H3	<i>Rhizoctonia</i>		+		2
	<i>Pythium</i>		+		5
	<i>Phytophthora</i>		+		11

Table 29. 가

		가					
		2			(mm)		
	(%)	Rh	Py	Phy	Rh	Py	Phy
Ye11	50	0	0	0	100	100	100
	10	0	0	0	100	100	100
RI-12	50	0	0	0	100	100	100
	10	0	0	0	100	100	100
14H3	50	0	0	0	100	100	100
	10	0	0	0	100	100	100
CK	-	45	80	19			

PDA      50%   10%      가

*Rhizoctonia*, *Pythium*, *Phytophthora*

45mm 80mm 19mm

가

(Table 28).

)

PDA

가

가

75%

(Table 30).

Table 30.

		(mm)			
		1	3	1	3
14H 3	<i>Phytophthora</i>	0	0	100	100
	<i>Pythium</i>	0	6	100	92.5
	<i>Rhizoctonia</i>	2	7	93.1	91.1
RI-12	<i>Phytophthora</i>	0	0	100	100
	<i>Pythium</i>	0	4	100	95.0
	<i>Rhizoctonia</i>	0	1	100	98.7
Yel1	<i>Phytophthora</i>	6	16	0	0
	<i>Pythium</i>	18	50	75.3	37.5
	<i>Rhizoctonia</i>	0	5	100	93.7
	<i>Phytophthora</i>	3	6	-	-
	<i>Pythium</i>	73	80	-	-
	<i>Rhizoctonia</i>	29	79	-	-



) 가  
 가  
 가 0.05g  
 100 0.07g  
 가 25.9mm 34mm  
 14H3 가  
 (Table 31).

Table 31. 가

	(g)				(mm)			
	10	50	100		10	50	100	
R1-12	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	30.3	35.5	42.4	43.2
Yel1	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.09	38.5	43.8	34.0	35.1
14H3	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	34.8	33.7	40.1	45.2
	0.05				25.9			

) soybean  
 soybean  
 103.2mm 547g  
 118.0-139.1mm 555-594g 가

Table 32. soybean

	(mm)	(g)
14H 3	124.2	594
Yell	139.1	568
RI-12	118.0	555
CK	103.2	547

3)

가

Table 33

가

RI-12 14H 3

RI-12

RI-12

*Metarrhizium*

*Beauveria*,

*Trichoderma*

Table 33.

	Yell		14H 3		RI- 12		Tri		Mt		Bea	
	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
14H 3	+		+		-	-	+		+		+	
RI- 12	+		-	-	-	-	+		+		+	
Yell	+		+		-	-	+		+		+	
CK	+		+		+		+		+		+	

4)

가)

가

cell

가

cell

Yell

250

500

100

cel

가

. RI- 12

14H 3

250

200

cell

500

(Table 34).

Table 34. 가 cell

	1 cell		
	Yel1	R1- 12	14H 3
-	+	+	
250	-	-	-
500	+	-	+
100	+	-	-
200	+	-	-
500	+	+	+
1000	+	+	+

- , . 1983. . '83  
. 161-114.
- , , . 1994a. *Beauveria*  
. 1. *Beauveria brongniartii*  
. 36:  
119-129
- . . . 1994b. *Beauveria*  
. 2. *Beauveria*  
*brongniartii* . 36: 131-140.
- Ferron, P. 1978. Biological control of insect pests by entomopathogenous fungi. *Ann. Rev. Entomol.* 23: 409-442.
- Foegash, A J. 1984. History, evolution, and consequences of insecticide resistance. *Pestic. Biochem Physiol.* 22: 178-186.
- Hajek, A E. and R J. St. Leger. 1994. Interactions between fungal pathogens and insect hosts. *Annu. Rev. Entomol.* 39: 293-322.

河上 清. 1985. 天敵微生物の探究と利用. 今月の農薬. 29(2): 50-55.

河上 清. 1987. 昆虫病原糸状菌. 微生物の長期保存法(農林水産省農林水産技術会議事務局・農業環境技術研究所編 pp.158-160.

岡田齊夫. 1989. 微生物製剤-現状と展望. 植物防疫 43(11): 58-61.

Sánchez-Peña, S. R. and H. G. Thorvilson. 1995. Effect of long-term cryogenic storage and conidial suspending agents on the virulence of *Beauveria bassiana* toward *Solenopsis invicta*. J. Invertebr. Pathol. 65: 248-252

Tanada, Y. and H. K. Kaya. 1993. Insect pathology. Academic Press. Sandiego. 666pp.

山本應基. 1992. 講座・土壌中の微生物とその動き(その12)-土壌微生物と農薬-, 農業土木學會誌 60(4):47-52.

3

B. t

:





## 4 . Bt

### 1 .

가 , , , 가 , 가 , 가 , 가 , 가 (Lithy , 1982; Aronson , 1986). *Bacillus thuringiensis*( Bt ) , , , Bt (sporulation) . 가 (Aronson , 1986; Witeley Schnepf, 1986), Bt (Burges, 1981). Bt 가 (cry genes)

, H  
(Höfte Witley, 1989). Bt

*cryI* ,  
*cryII* ,  
*cryIII* , *cryIV*  
Crickmore (1998)

*cry* 가  
(Gill , 1992),  
가  
(receptor)  
(Harvey , 1983)  
(Knowles El lar, 1987) ,

Bt 가  
(Hofmann , 1988a, b).  
가 Bt  
(Ragni , 1996; Inal , 1990),  
*cry* (Kostichka , 1996)  
(De Souza , 1993; Poncet , 1997),  
(Wölfersberger , 1996; Rajamhan ,  
1996), (Von Tersch , 1994;

Peyronnet , 1997),  
(Soltes-Rak , 1993), (Nayak , 1997),  
(Tabashik , 1997; Wrth , 1997)

Ishiwata가 1901 (*Bonbyx mori*)  
*Bacillus sotto*(*B. thuringiensis* subsp.  
*sotto*) , 1915 Berliner가 가  
(*Anagasta kuehniella*) *Bacillus thuringiensis*  
 , Bt ,  
 , (Kim , 1998), 가(Chba , 1984),  
(Smith Couche, 1991; Park , 1997)

(Martin Travers, 1989).

(McGaughey, 1985a; McGaughey Beeman, 1988)

가

Mcogen

Bt

가

Bt 185-1

Bt

*gro*

가 *cryIIAa*

Bt 185-1

*cryIIAa*

Bt

(Pfannestiel, 1986; Delecluse, 1991; Thomas Elar, 1983)

*psbA* *gro*

*cryIIAa* cyanobacteria

1. Bt , ,

가.

1)

*Bacillus thuringiensis* ( Bt ) , 4

11 .

2-5 cm ,

. 1 m

4 , , , 1597 (

, , ) .

2) Bt

Bt Chba Aizawa (1978) Park (1997)

. , 1 g

, 10 ml , 5

. 80 10

, 1000 (nutrient medium)

. 30 5 ,

(spore) (crystal

protein)

, 4 . , 2-3 cm<sup>2</sup>

, 1 ml

80 10 30  
 0.2 Mø 30  
 5  
 4

3)

Bt subsp. *morrisoni* PG-14, Bt subsp. *kurstaki* Cry B  
 S. S. Gill (U C Riverside, USA), Bt  
 185-1

. *B. subtilis* (Seoul Nat'l Univ., Korea)

. *E. coli* DH5 XLI blue

Bt GYS, SPY, LB 30  
 , *B. subtilis* YT 30  
*E. coli* 37 LB

4)

(Nkon Optiphot-2)  
 (Phillips SEM 515)

1,000

Bt

, 6,000

(Roh, 1996).

5)

pHTBSgro4D, *B. subtilis* DNA  
Kalman (1993), *gro*  
*cryIIAa* PCR (polymerase chain reaction)  
primer. *gro* *cryIIAa*  
PCR primer PreMx-Top™ (Bioneer Co., Korea)  
가, *B. subtilis* DNA pCG5  
(template). *gro* PCR 9  
4 1, 45 1, 72 1  
30. *cryIIAa* PCR 94 2  
, 45 1 30, 72 2 40  
. PCR *gro* *cryIIAa*  
pGenI (Promega Co., USA), pBSgro  
pCry4D. pBSgro *SacI* *SacII*,  
*gro* DNA *E. coli*  
pBluescript SKI(+), pBLBSgro. pCry4D  
*NcoI* *ClaI*, *cryIIAa*,  
pBLBSgro, pBLBSgro4D. pBLBSgro4D *SacI*  
*KpnI*, *gro* *cryIIAa*  
DNA pHT3101 Bt  
pHTBSgro4D. PCR primer  
(Table 1).

**Table 1. Nucleotide sequences of PCR primers used for vector construction.**

Primer	Sequence	Restriction enzyme used	Vector
Bsgr oF	5' - GIGAGCTCCGTTCACTACAGC	<i>Sac</i> I	
Bsgr oR	5' - GCGGATCC <u>ATG</u> GAAATAACC	<i>Not</i> I	pHIBSgr o4D
cry11F	5' - GAATTC <u>ATG</u> GGAAGATAGTATTTAG	<i>Not</i> I	
cry11R	5' - GAGATCGATCAATACTCAC	<i>Cla</i> I	

Nucleotides underlined and italicized indicate initiation codon and restriction enzyme site, respectively.

6)

Thomas Ellar (1983)  
 . Bt GYS 4 30 ,  
 autolysis 7†  
 [1 M NaCl, 0.01%  
 Triton X-100] , 12,000 g 10  
 , 2 20,000  
 cycles/ sonication . 50-80 % sucrose  
 density gradient 25,000 rpm 2  
 (Beckman Co.), .



7) N

sucrose density gradient

. N

, 가 , 100  
15 . 12% polyacrylamide gel  
, gel PVDF  
(polyvinylidene difluoride)-type membrane (C ont ech Co., USA)  
, (electrotransfer)  
27 mA 90 (Lauriere, 1993). PVDF  
, 50% amino black  
10B 5 . PVDF  
, 4 .  
, pulse-liquid N-terminal protein sequencing  
(Applied Biosystem Model 475A)

8) DNA

가) DNA

Bt DNA alkaline lysis (Birnboim  
Doly, 1979) . Bt 50 M $\ell$  LB  
, 30 12 . 100 M $\ell$   
SPY , 30 OD<sub>600</sub> 0.7  
, erythromycin (25  $\mu$ g/M $\ell$ )  
ampicillin (50  $\mu$ g/M $\ell$ ) 가 .  
, 5 M $\ell$  TE [10 mM Tris, 1 mM EDTA

(pH 8.0] , 6,000 g 5 .  
 50 mg/ Mℓ lysozyme Solution I [50 mM  
 glucose, 25 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.0), 10 mM EDTA (pH 8.0)] 10 Mℓ  
 , 37 10 . 20  
 Mℓ Solution II [0.2 N NaOH, 10% SDS] 가 , 가  
 , 5 . 15 Mℓ  
 Solution III [3 M potassium acetate, 2 M glacial acetic acid]  
 , 15,000 g 15 4  
 , DNA  
 가 , -70 30 , 15,000  
 g 4 15 . 70%  
 , 8 Mℓ TE .

) *B. subtilis* DNA  
*B. subtilis* DNA Kalman  
 (1993) . *B. subtilis* 30  
 YT OD<sub>600</sub> 0.8 ,  
 5,000 g 4 8 . TES  
 [10 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.0), 1 mM EDTA, 100 mM NaCl]  
 , 1 mg/ Mℓ lysozyme Solution C [25 % sucrose,  
 25 mM EDTA, 25 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.0)] , 37 1  
 . SDS 가 2%가  
 , 50 15 . SDS가 NaCl  
 가 1 M , 50 5 , 4  
 8 . 12,000 g, 4 10

2 ,  
 DNA , -70 1 .  
 12,000 g 15 4 , 10  $\mu\text{g}/\text{Ml}$   
 RNase가 가 5  $\text{Ml}$  TE [10 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.0), 1 mM  
 EDTA] .

9) SDS-PAGE

SDS-PAGE Laemmli (1970) 12%  
 separating gel 3% stacking gel . Gel  
 Coomassie brilliant blue (Sigma Co.) , high  
 molecular weight marker (Sigma Co.) .

가) Bt 가

가 , 25  $\mu\text{g}/\text{Ml}$   
 erythronycin 50  $\mu\text{g}/\text{Ml}$  ampicillin GYS 5  
 , 7,000 g, 4 10 .  
 160  $\mu\text{l}$  , [60  
 mM Tris-HCl (pH 6.8), 25% glycerol, 2% SDS, 5%  
 2-mercaptoethanol, 0.1% bromophenol blue] 40  $\mu\text{l}$  가 .  
 10 , 7,000 g 4 , 5

) Bt 가

1  $\text{Ml}$  Bt 25  $\mu\text{g}/\text{Ml}$  erythronycin 50  $\mu\text{g}/\text{Ml}$   
 ampicillin 가 GYS , 30 , 3

7, 45, 30, -7  
 0, 2, 7,000 g  
 4 10 50 mg/Ml lysozyme  
 가 Solution A [50 nM glucose, 25 nM Tris-HCl (pH 8.0), 10  
 mM EDTA (pH 8.0)], 37 10  
 7,000 g 5  
 Solution A Solution B [1 nM PMSF  
 (phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride), 10 mM EDTA, 2% SDS],  
 -70 10, 37 10  
 , 10, 7,000 g, 4 5

10) Hantiser antibody

33 Bt H Chba Aizawa  
 (1978) (pH 7.4)  
 30 16 3,000 g 15  
 , PBS (phosphate buffered saline)  
 0.25%, 37  
 1  
 , PBS ICR  
 complete  
 Freud's adjuvant (Sigma Co.) 250 µl  
 , 1 4 incomplete Freud's  
 adjuvant (Sigma Co.) 500 µl  
 3, -2

0

11) *cry* Primer PCR  
PCR Bt 가 가  
*cryI, II, III, IV, V*  
PCR primer  
(Table 2). primer *cry* *cry*  
. PCR  
, Bt , 12  
. 1 M $\ell$  SPY 2-4 30  
, Plasmid midi kit (Qiagen Co.) DNA  
DNA primer 1  $\mu\ell$  PreMix-Top<sup>TM</sup> , DNA  
Thermal Cycler (Perkin Elmer Co.) PCR

Table 2. Nucleotide sequences of PCR primers used for *cry* gene detection

Sequence	Expected product size	Primer binding site	Target gene
<b><i>cryI</i> type</b>			
GAGCCAACCGACTCGACCAGITTAACCC	782	1910- 1943	<i>cryIAa1</i>
TCGAATTGAATTTGTTCC	238	2453- 2470	<i>cryIAb1</i>
TCACTTCCCATCGACATCTACC	550	2159- 2170	<i>cryIAc1</i>
GTCCAACCTTATGAGTACCCCTCCCTTC	902	1789- 1815	<i>cryIBa1</i>
CAACCTCTATTTGGTCCAGTTC	288	2403- 2425	<i>cryIGa1</i>
CGTACATTTAGATATTCACGCCAC	465	2226- 2270	<i>cryIDa1</i>
CTTACCGATAAATGTAGTACAG	961	1730- 1751	<i>cryIEa1</i>
CCGGTACCCATTAAACATTCCAATC	383	2308- 2690	<i>cryIFa1</i>
ATCACTGAGTCCCTTCGGATGTTGACTTTCTC	235	2658- 2690	<i>cryI*</i>
ATATCGAGTGAATACCCCG		1778- 1797	<i>cryIGa1</i>
TGAACCCCGATTACATCC		1994- 2012	<i>cryIGa1</i>
<b><i>cryII</i> type</b>			
CAGTACCCCTTCCTGGTGAA	1070	475- 495	<i>cry2Aa1</i>
ATACGCCCGTCCACCACG		1524- 1544	<i>cry2Aa1</i>
<b><i>cryIII</i> type</b>			
GTCCTGTGATCTTCACGGT	650	1801- 1821	<i>cry3Aa1</i>
CACCTAATCCGTGACCCCT		2430- 2450	<i>cry3Aa1</i>
<b><i>cryIV</i> type</b>			
CGAGGGAATTTCCCTCC	1032	1926- 1943	<i>cry4Aa1</i>
ATGCTTGTTCCTACATC		2938- 2957	<i>cry4Aa1</i>
CGTCTTCTATCTTTGCC	2610	372- 391	<i>cry4Ba1</i>
ATGCTTGTTCCTACATC		2962- 2981	<i>cry4Ba1</i>
ATGAATCCATATCAAATAAG	2040	941- 961	<i>cry10Aa1</i>
AAGACTTTGTTTTAATTAAC		2960- 2980	<i>cry10Aa1</i>
ATGGAAGATAGTCTTTAGAT	1932	41- 61	<i>cry11Aa1</i>
CTACTTTAGTACCGATT		1955- 1972	<i>cry11Aa1</i>
<b><i>cryV</i> type</b>			
ATGAACTAAAGAATCAA	2174	355- 372	<i>cry5Aa1</i>
CGTAGATTTAATCTAC		2511- 2528	<i>cry5Aa1</i>

\*; conserved region-specific primer in *cryI* type gene

12) Bt

Bt Bone El lar  
(1989) . Bt 200 Mℓ BHI (Bi olife Co.)  
, 30 12 . 1 Mℓ 100 Mℓ  
BHI , 37 OD<sub>600</sub> 0.5가  
. 30 Mℓ , 3,000 g  
4 5 . 2 Mℓ HG  
[1 mMHEPES (N-2-hydr oxyet hyl pi perazi ne-N-2  
-et hanesulfonic acid) (pH 7.0), 10% glycerol] , 0.4  
Mℓ 1 μg DNA [10 μℓ in 10 mM Tris-HCl (pH  
7.5), 1 mM EDTA] , 0.2 cm electroporation cuvette  
(Bi o-Rad Co.) .

Electroporation Bi o-Rad Gene Pulser™  
(Bi o-Rad Pulser Controller) .  
DNA 10 ,  
(capacitance 25 μF, 2.5 kV, 200 ) .  
10 , 1 Mℓ BHI 가 , 3  
7 3 . 25 μg/Mℓ erythronycin  
50 μg/Mℓ ampicillin 가 , 30  
15 , .

13)

Ragni (1996)  
. 3,000 rpm 10-15  
, erythrocyte . PBS

3 ,  $10^8 / M\ell$  .  
 , 37 90 .  
 hemoglobin 540 nm  
 ,  $HD_{50}$  50% 가  
 .  $OD_{40}$  1 1  
 , 0.5 50%

14)

가) Bt

Bt Bt  
 30 5  
 가  $10^7$  spores/ $M\ell$  ,  
 가 . 3  
 , 10 3 25 48  
 가  
 Bt subsp. *kurstaki* HD-1 .  
 (*Culex pipiens*  
*pallens*) 3 . 3 10  
 가  $10^7$  spores/ $M\ell$  25 48

)

Bt 185-1  
 Bt 185-1 가  
 , 가 BSA (bovine serum albumin)



Bradford (1976) .  
 (1 ng - 1 µg/MØ) ,  
 , (Lymantria  
*dispar*) (Anopheles sinensis) 3  
 10 3 , 48  
 . probit  
 LC<sub>50</sub> . Bt subsp. *morrisoni* PG-14

1) Bt ,  
 Bt ,  
 , ,  
 (Martin Travers,  
 1989). Bt  
 , , ,  
 , ,  
 , 1,597  
 (Fig. 1), Bt  
 , 80 3 ,

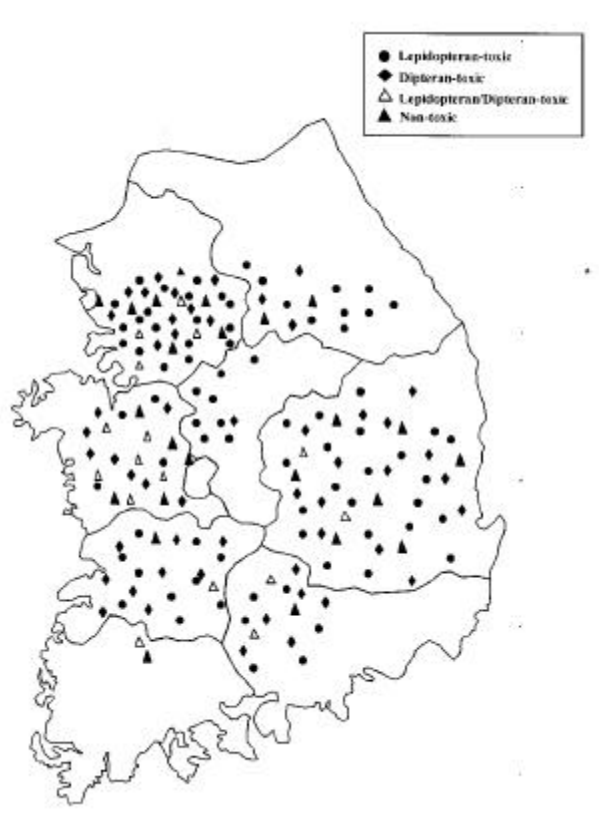


Fig. 1. Distribution and toxicity of Bt strains isolated from forest resources in Korea.

Bt 1

1,597  
388

589

Bt

Bt

(Table 3).

Table 3. Number of Bt isolates from forest resources in Korea

Locality	No. Bt toxic to					Total
	<i>B. mori</i>	<i>B. mori</i> and <i>C. pipiens</i>	<i>C. pipiens</i>	<i>Sitophilus</i> <i>s. oryzae</i>	Non-toxic	
Kyunggi	138	26	3	-	15	182
Kwangwon	24	3	-	-	2	29
Chungbuk	7	1	-	-	-	8
Chungnam	4	16	9	-	5	34
Kyungbuk	50	22	2	-	6	80
Kyungnam	5	5	2	-	1	13
Chonbuk	16	22	1	-	1	40
Chonnam	-	-	1	-	1	2
Total	244	95	18	-	31	388

Bt

(bi pyramidal), (spherical), (irregular)

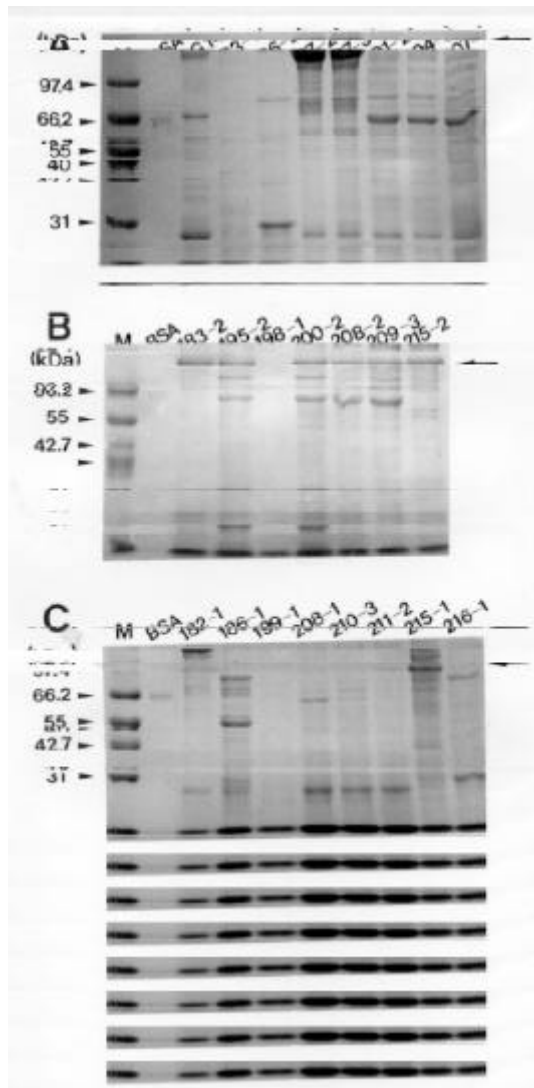
. 388

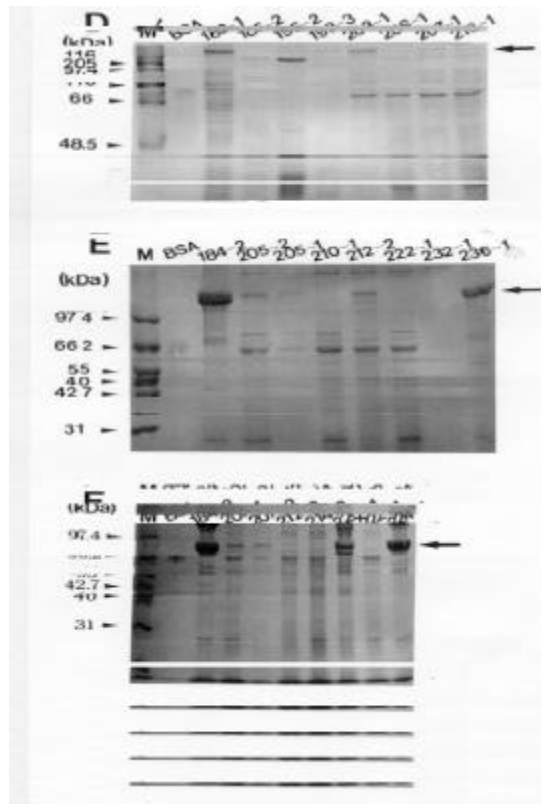
329 (84.8%)  
 가 228 , 가  
 87 , 가 14 ,  
 39 (10%) ,  
 2 , 17 ,  
 6 , 14 .  
 20 (5.2%) ,  
 14 ,  
 1 , 2 , 3 .  
 Bt  
 , GYS 5 ,  
 autolysis가 ,  
 , SDS-PAGE .  
 가 , 130 kDa  
 (Fi g. 2).

,  
 GYS 5 ,  
 가  $10^7$  spores/ $M\emptyset$  .  
 , 25 72  
 , Bt subsp. *kustaki* Bt subsp.  
*morrisoni* PG-14 .  
 (Fi g. 3A),

Bt 185-1 Bt subsp. *morrisoni* PG-14

, 43-67%  
(Fig. 3B). ,  
가 62.7% ,  
. 5%  
, Bt subsp. *morrisoni* PG-14  
Bt 185-1 .





**Fig. 2. SDS-PAGE analysis of 56 Bt isolates from forest resources (A-F).**

Molecular weight standards (M) were phosphorylase b (97.4 kDa), bovine serum albumin (66.2 kDa), glutamate dehydrogenase (55 kDa), ovalbumin (42.7 kDa), aldolase (40 kDa), carbonic anhydrase (31 kDa), soybean trypsin inhibitor (21.5 kDa) and lysozyme (14.4 kDa). Molecular weight standards (M) were  $\alpha$ -macroglobulin (205 kDa),  $\beta$ -galactosidase (116 kDa), phosphorylase b (97.4 kDa), bovine serum albumin (66.2 kDa), fumarase (48.5 kDa), and carbonic anhydrase (29 kDa). The arrow indicates the position of 130 kDa polypeptide.

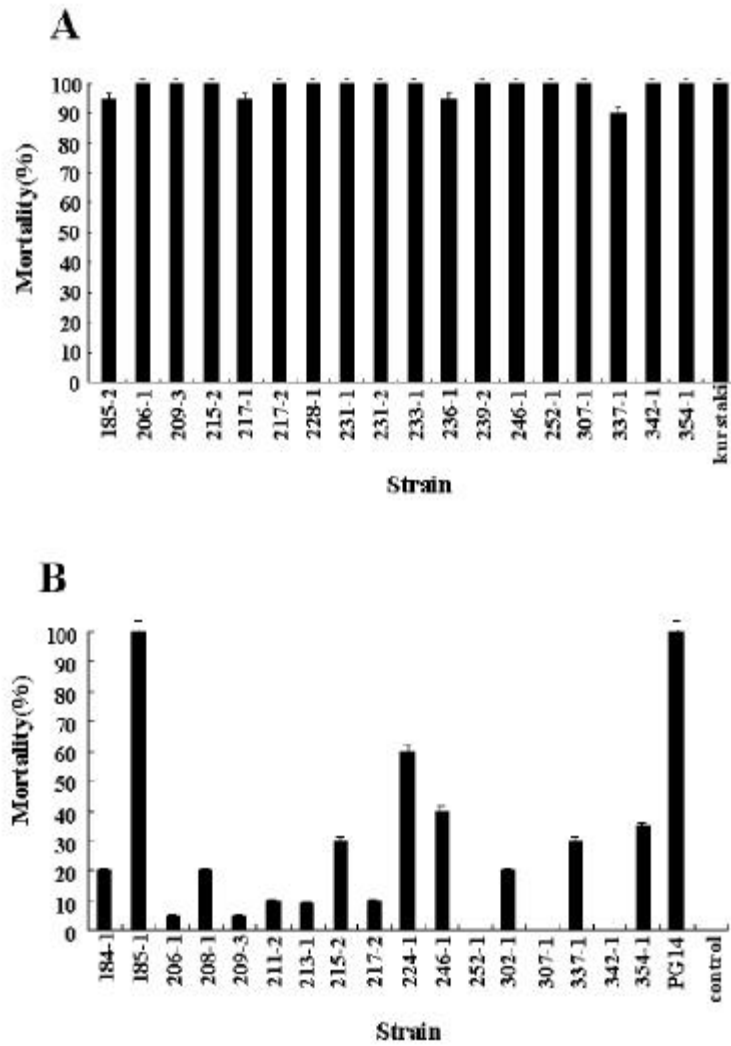


Fig. 3. Mortality of several Bt isolates against larvae of *B. mori* (A) and *C. pipiens pallens* (B). The concentration was adjusted to  $10^7$  spores/ $M\ell$ .



Table 4. H agglutination test of Bt 185-1

Herotype	Serovar	Strain				
		<i>israelensis</i>	<i>norrisoni</i> PG 14	<i>alesti</i>	<i>kurstaki</i>	185-1
1	<i>thuringiensis</i>	-	-	-	-	-
2	<i>finitimus</i>	-	-	-	-	-
3a	<i>alesti</i>	-	-	+	+	+
3a3b	<i>kurstaki</i>	-	-	-	+	+
4a4b	<i>sotto</i>	-	-	-	-	-
4a4c	<i>kenyae</i>	-	-	-	-	-
5a5b	<i>galleriae</i>	-	-	-	-	-
6	<i>entomocidus</i>	-	-	-	-	-
7	<i>ai zawai</i>	-	-	-	-	-
8a8b	<i>norrisoni</i>	-	+	-	-	-
8a8c	<i>ostriinae</i>	-	-	-	-	-
8b8d	<i>nigeriensis</i>	-	-	-	-	-
9	<i>tolworthi</i>	-	-	-	-	-
10	<i>darmstadensis</i>	-	-	-	-	-
11a11b	<i>toumanoffi</i>	-	-	-	-	-
11a11c	<i>kyushuensis</i>	-	-	-	-	-
12	<i>thompsoni</i>	-	-	-	-	-
13	<i>pakistanii</i>	-	-	-	-	-
14	<i>israelensis</i>	+	-	-	-	-
15	<i>dakota</i>	-	-	-	-	-
16	<i>indiana</i>	-	-	-	-	-
17	<i>tahokuensis</i>	-	-	-	-	-
18	<i>kumamotoensis</i>	-	-	-	-	-
19	<i>tochiensis</i>	-	-	-	-	-
20a20b	<i>yunnanensis</i>	-	-	-	-	-
20a20c	<i>pondicheriensis</i>	-	-	-	-	-
21	<i>colmeri</i>	-	-	-	-	-
22	<i>shandongensis</i>	-	-	-	-	-
23	<i>japonensis</i>	-	-	-	-	-
24	<i>neoleonensis</i>	-	-	-	-	-
25	<i>coreanensis</i>	-	-	-	-	-
26	<i>silo</i>	-	-	-	-	-
27	<i>mexicanensis</i>	-	-	-	-	-

+, Agglutination; -, No agglutination.

Bt 185-1 가 가 DNA  
 , Bt subsp. *kurstaki* , Bt subsp. *morrisoni* PG-14  
 , Bt 185-1 DNA  
 DNA , Bt 185-1 Bt  
 subsp. *morrisoni* PG-14 DNA *Hnd*III *Pst* I  
 (Fig. 5).

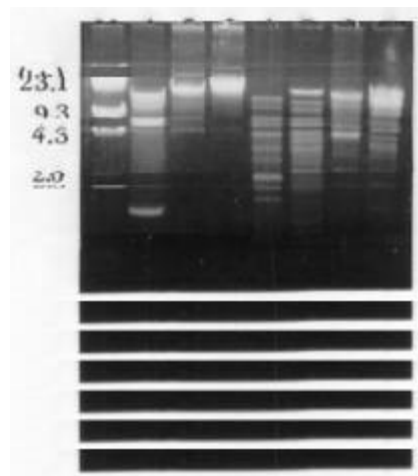


Fig. 5. Comparison of plasmid DNA of Bt 185-1 with that of Bt subsp. *morrisoni* PG-14 and subsp. *kurstaki* HD-1.  
 M DNA digested with *Hnd*III; 1, subsp. *kurstaki* HD-1; 2, subsp. *morrisoni* PG-14; 3, isolate 185-1; 4, subsp. *morrisoni* plasmid DNA digested with *Hnd*III; 5, isolate 185-1 plasmid DNA digested with *Hnd*III; 6, subsp. *morrisoni* plasmid DNA digested with *Pst*I; 7, isolate 185-1 plasmid DNA digested with *Pst*I.

Bt 185-1 가 가  
 , cry PCR primer , cry  
 . cryI cryIAaI, cryIAbI, cryIAcI,  
 cryIBaI, cryICaI, cryIDaI, cryIEaI, cryIFaI, cryIGaI  
 primer PCR  
 (Fig. 6A), PCR primer minor band  
 PCR  
 (Fig. 6B).

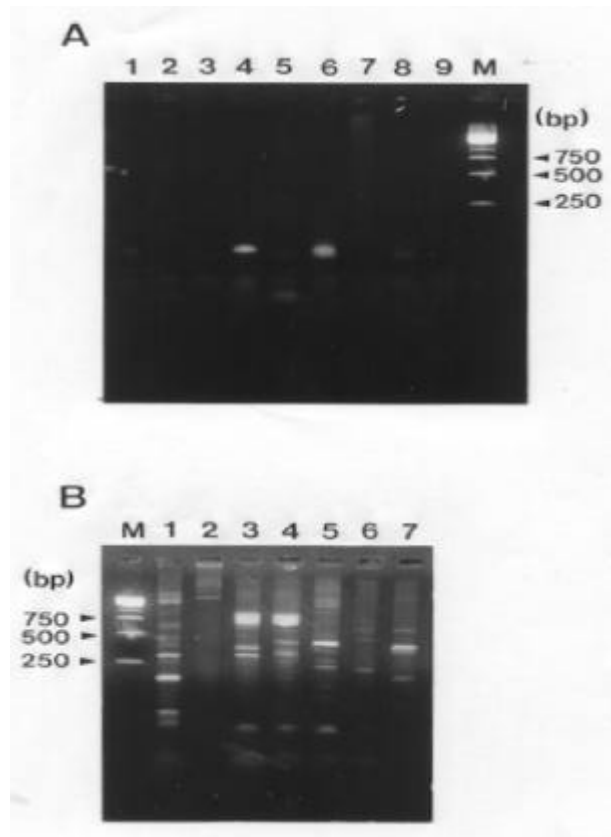


Fig. 6. *cry* type gene detection using *cry*-specific PCR primer in plasmid DNA of Bt 185-1. (A) M 1 kb ladder molecular size marker; 1, *cry1Aal*; 2, *cry1Ab1*; 3, *cry1Ac1*; 4, *cry1Ba1*; 5, *cry1Ca1*; 6, *cry1Da1*; 7, *cry1Ea1*; 8, *cry1Fa1*; 9, *cry1Ga1*. (B) M 1 kb ladder molecular size marker; 1, *cry2Aal*; 2, *cry3Aal*; 3, *cry4Aal*; 4, *cry4Ba1*; 5, *cry10Aal*; 6, *cry11Aal*; 7, *cry5Aal*.

Bt 185-1 가  
 , GYS 5 , SDS-PAGE  
 , sucrose density gradient  
 , SDS-PAGE  
 . Bt 185-1 가  
 105, 94, 83, 70, 62, 53, 48, 43, 25  
 kDa Bt subsp. *morrisoni* PG-14 (Fi g. 7).  
 53, 48, 43 kDa Bt  
 subsp. *morrisoni* PG-14 28, 72, 128, 135 kDa  
 , 53 kDa PVDF  
 , pulse-liquid N-terminal protein sequencing (Applied  
 Biosystem Model 475A) N-  
 . Met - Asn - Thr - Asn - Ala - Met - Lys  
 , Cry  
 (Table 5).

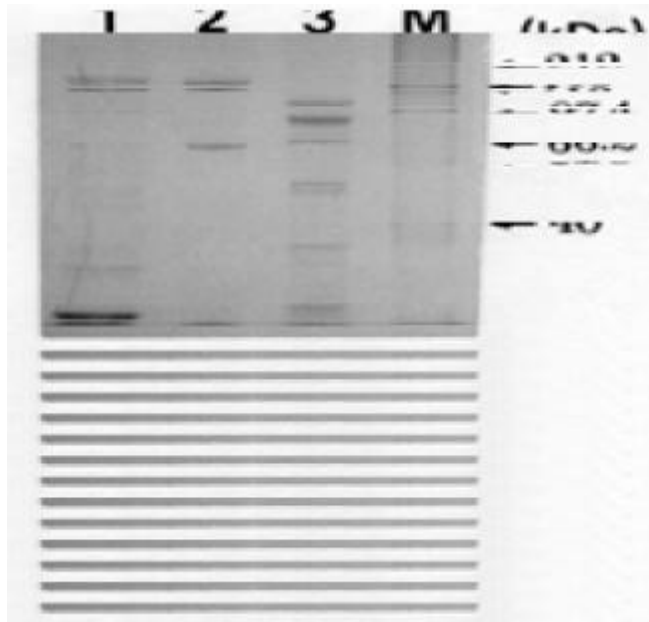


Fig. 7. Crystal protein profile of Bt strains. M Molecular weight standards were myosin (212 kDa),  $\beta$ -galactosidase (116 kDa), phosphorylase b(97.4 kDa), bovine serum albumin (66.2 kDa), catalase (57.5 kDa), and aldolase (40 kDa); 1, subsp. *morrisoni* PG 14; 2, subsp. *kurstaki* HD-1; 3, Bt 185-1.

Table 5. Comparison between N-terminal amino acid sequences of 53 kDa crystal proteins from Bt 185-1 and those of other Bt strains

Gene type	Residue position							Homology
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
<b>53 kDa</b>	<b>M</b> t	<b>A</b> s n	<b>T</b> hr	<b>A</b> s n	<b>A</b> l a	<b>M</b> t	<b>L</b> ys	-
<i>cry1Aa1</i>	<b>M</b> t	<b>A</b> s p	<b>A</b> s n	<b>A</b> s n	<b>P</b> ro	<b>A</b> s n	<b>I</b> l e	28.6
<i>cry1Ab1</i>	<b>M</b> t	<b>A</b> s p	<b>A</b> s n	<b>A</b> s n	<b>P</b> ro	<b>A</b> s n	<b>I</b> l e	28.6
<i>cry1Ac1</i>	<b>M</b> t	<b>A</b> s p	<b>A</b> s n	<b>A</b> s n	<b>P</b> ro	<b>A</b> s n	<b>I</b> l e	28.6
<i>cry1Ba1</i>	<b>M</b> t	<b>T</b> hr	<b>S</b> er	<b>A</b> s n	<b>A</b> rg	<b>L</b> ys	<b>A</b> s n	28.6
<i>cry1Ca1</i>	<b>M</b> t	<b>G</b> u	<b>G</b> u	<b>A</b> s n	<b>A</b> s n	<b>G</b> u	<b>A</b> s n	28.6
<i>cry1Da1</i>	<b>M</b> t	<b>G</b> u	<b>I</b> l e	<b>A</b> s n	<b>A</b> s n	<b>G</b> u	<b>A</b> s n	28.6
<i>cry1Ea1</i>	<b>M</b> t	<b>G</b> u	<b>I</b> l e	<b>V</b> al	<b>A</b> s n	<b>A</b> s n	<b>G</b> n	14.3
<i>cry2Aa1</i>	<b>M</b> t	<b>A</b> s n	<b>A</b> s n	<b>V</b> al	<b>L</b> eu	<b>A</b> s n	<b>S</b> er	28.6
<i>cry2Ab1</i>	<b>M</b> t	<b>A</b> s n	<b>S</b> er	<b>V</b> l	<b>L</b> eu	<b>A</b> s n	<b>S</b> er	28.6
<i>cry2Ac1</i>	<b>M</b> t	<b>A</b> rg	<b>G</b> u	<b>P</b> ro	<b>G</b> n	<b>G</b> y	<b>G</b> y	14.3
<i>cry3Aa1</i>	<b>M</b> t	<b>I</b> l e	<b>A</b> rg	<b>L</b> ys	<b>G</b> y	<b>G</b> y	<b>A</b> rg	14.3
<i>cry3Ba1</i>	<b>M</b> t	<b>I</b> l e	<b>A</b> rg	<b>M</b> t	<b>G</b> y	<b>G</b> y	<b>A</b> rg	14.3
<i>cry3Bb1</i>	<b>M</b> t	<b>A</b> s n	<b>P</b> ro	<b>A</b> s n	<b>A</b> s n	<b>A</b> rg	<b>S</b> er	42.9
<i>cry3Ca1</i>	<b>M</b> t	<b>A</b> s n	<b>P</b> ro	<b>A</b> s n	<b>A</b> s n	<b>A</b> rg	<b>S</b> er	42.9
<i>cry4Aa1</i>	<b>M</b> t	<b>A</b> s n	<b>P</b> ro	<b>T</b> yr	<b>G</b> n	<b>A</b> s n	<b>L</b> ys	42.9
<i>cry4Ba1</i>	<b>M</b> t	<b>A</b> s n	<b>S</b> er	<b>G</b> y	<b>T</b> yr	<b>P</b> ro	<b>L</b> eu	28.6
<i>cry9Aa2</i>	<b>M</b> t	<b>A</b> s n	<b>G</b> n	<b>A</b> s n	<b>L</b> ys	<b>H</b> s	<b>G</b> y	42.9
<i>cry10Aa1</i>	<b>M</b> t	<b>A</b> s n	<b>P</b> ro	<b>T</b> yr	<b>G</b> n	<b>A</b> s n	<b>L</b> ys	42.9
<i>cry11Aa1</i>	<b>M</b> t	<b>G</b> u	<b>A</b> s p	<b>S</b> er	<b>S</b> er	<b>L</b> eu	<b>A</b> s p	14.3
<i>cyt1Aa1</i>	<b>M</b> t	<b>G</b> u	<b>A</b> s n	<b>L</b> eu	<b>A</b> s n	<b>H</b> s	<b>C</b> ys	14.3

Bt 185-1 가 *cytA*  
, *cytA* PCR primer Bt subsp.  
*morrisoni* PG-14 , PCR .  
*cytA* PCR Bt subsp. *morrisoni* PG-14  
270 bp DNA , Bt 185-1  
PCR (Fi g. 8).

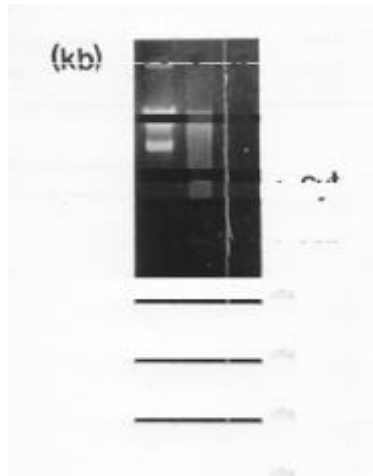


Fig. 8. *cytA* gene detection using *cytA*-promoter region specific PCR primer in plasmid DNA of Bt 185-1. M DNA digested with *Hind*III; 1, Bt subsp. *morrisoni* PG 14; 2, Bt 185-1.

Ragni

(1996) . Bt subsp. *morrisoni* PG 14 Bt  
185-1 , Bradford

, . Bt 185-1

가 , Bt  
subsp. *morrisoni* PG 14 HD (hemolytic dose)<sub>50</sub>  
2.49  $\mu\text{g}/\text{Ml}$  , HD<sub>0</sub> 7.33  $\mu\text{g}/\text{Ml}$  (Table 6).

Table 6. The hemolytic dose of Bt 185-1 and subsp. *morrisoni* PG 14 against milk-cow erythrocytes



Bt strain	HD <sub>50</sub> ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{Ml}$ , Range)	Slope
185-1	ND <sup>*</sup>	-
subsp. <i>morrisoni</i> PG-14	2.49 (2.1-2.89)	0.873

<sup>\*</sup>ND: Not determined.

Bt 185-1  
, , ,  
, Bt  
185-1  
,  
(Table 7).

Table 7. Comparative toxicity of Bt 185-1 against lepidopteran and dipteran insect larvae

Insect tested	Toxicity
<b>Lepidoptera</b>	
<i>Bombyx mori</i>	-
<i>Plutella xylostella</i>	-
<i>Lymantria dispar</i>	-
<b>Diptera</b>	
<i>Culex pipiens pallens</i>	+++
<i>Anopheles sinensis</i>	+++

+++ ; highly effective, over 90% mortality, - ; not effective, 0-25% mortality

, Bt 185-1 Bt  
 subsp. *morrisoni* PG-14 LD<sub>0</sub>  
 29.40 ng/ML 10.84 ng/ML Bt 185-1 가 3  
 , LD<sub>0</sub> 9.85 ng/ML  
 7.46 ng/ML (Table 8).

Table 8. The median lethal concentration (LC<sub>50</sub>) of Bt 185-1 and subsp. *morrisoni* PG-14 against third instar larva of *A. sinensis* and *C. pipiens pallens*

Bt strain	<i>A. sinensis</i>		<i>C. pipiens pallens</i>	
	LC <sub>50</sub> (ng/ml, Range)	Slope	LC <sub>50</sub> (ng/ml, Range)	Slope
185-1	9.85 (1.22-29.15)	1.50	29.40 (13.31-49.47)	0.87
subsp. <i>morrisoni</i> PG-14	7.46 (1.33-21.43)	0.99	10.84 (4.90-18.49)	0.94

Bt 185-1

Bt subsp. *morrisoni* PG-14

Bt subsp. *morrisoni* PG-14

Bt 185-1

가

3) Bt 185-1 *B. subtilis* *gro* promoter  
*cryIIAa*  
 Bt (sporulation) SpoIII-V  
 autolysis ,  
 . (*cry*)  
 (sporulation  
 signal) ,  
 ,  
 가 가 .  
 가  
 가 *cryIIAa* , *B.*  
*subtilis gro* ,  
 Bt 185-1  
 Bt subsp. *kurstaki* CryB  
*cryIIAa*  
 .  
 Bt subsp. *israelensis* Bt subsp. *morrisoni* PG-14  
*cryIIAa* Cry  
 (Thomas Ellar,  
 1983), Donovan (1988) 2 kb *cryIIAa*  
 . *cryIIAa*  
 , Donovan (1988) *cryIIAa*  
 PCR primer (Table 1), PCR  
 , 2 kb PCR (Fig. 9). PCR  
*AccI*, *EcoRI*, *PvuII* 1.1 kb 0.8

kb, 1.7 kb    0.2 kb, 1.0 kb    0.9 kb                    *cryIIAa*  
 (Fi g. 10), pGem1    pCry4D  
 (Fi g. 10).

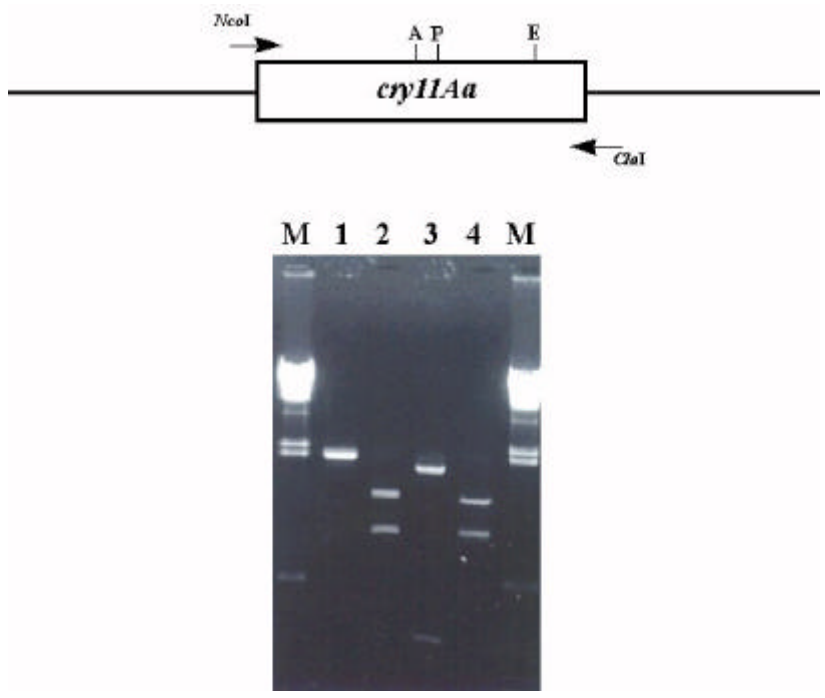


Fig. 9. Agarose electrophoresis of *cryIIAa* gene PCR product with various restriction enzymes.

M    DNA digested with *HndIII*; 1, *cryIIAa* gene; 2, *cryIIAa* gene digested with *AccI*; 3, *cryIIAa* gene digested with *EcoRI*; 4, *cryIIAa* gene digested with *PvuII*.

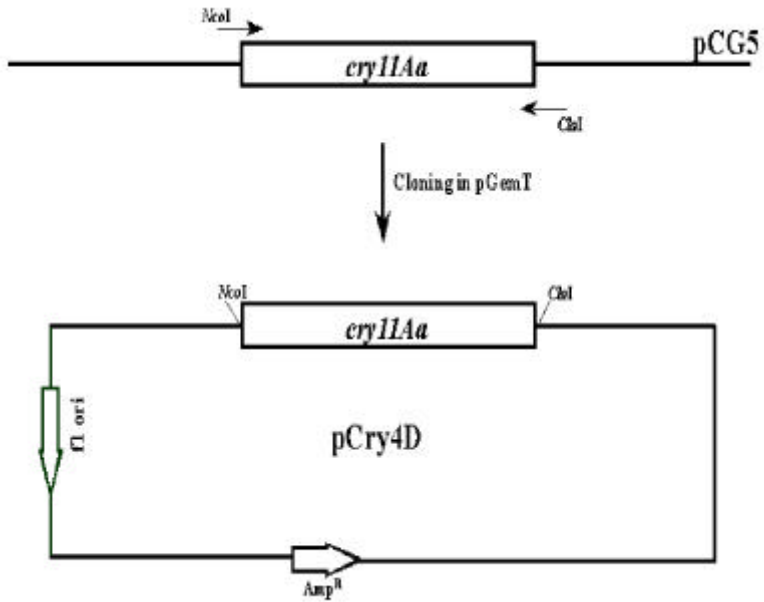


Fig. 10. Schematic diagram of pCry4D vector construction.

(Fig. 11), *B. subtilis* *gro* DNA, Li Wong (1992)  
*gro* PCR primer, 230 bp 270 bp DNA  
 (Fig. 12). *gro* *ApoI*  
 , 230 bp DNA *ApoI* 가 ,  
 pGenT pBSgro (Fig. 13).

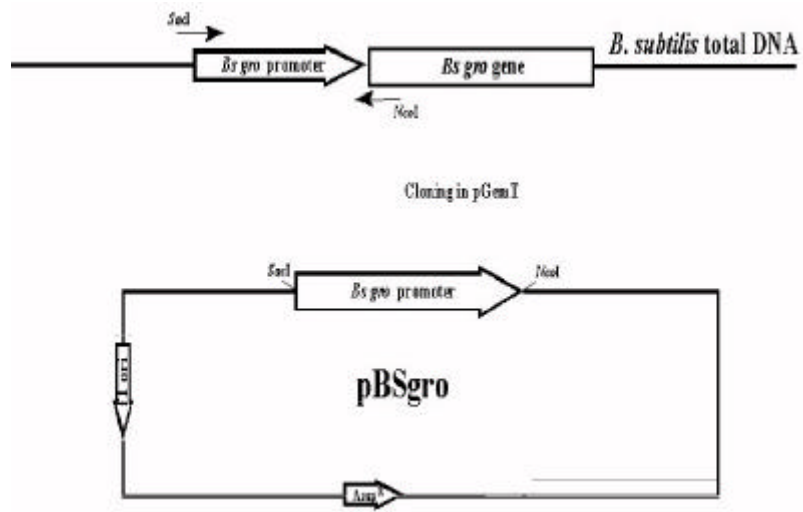


Fig. 11. Schematic diagram of pBSgro vector construction.

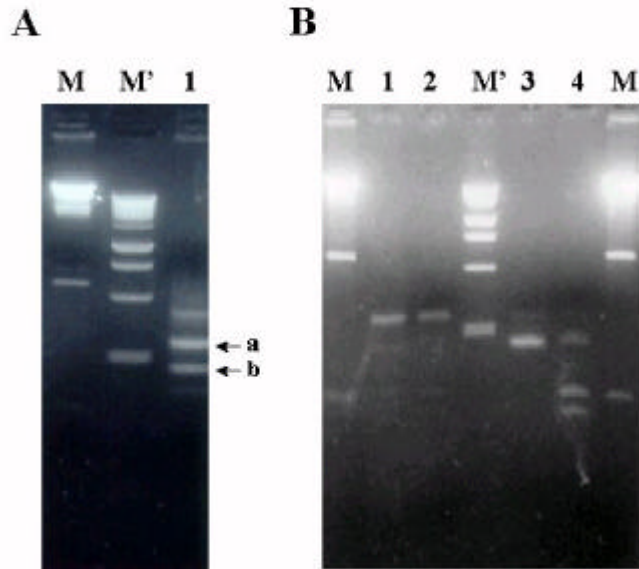
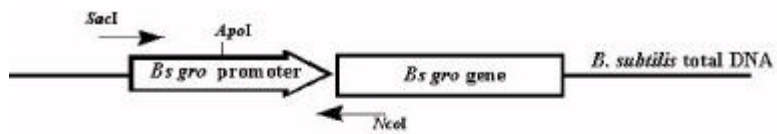


Fig. 12. Amplification (A) and identification (B) of *B. subtilis* *gro* promoter using *gro* specific PCR primer and restriction enzyme.

(A) M DNA digested with *HndIII*; M, kb ladder molecular size marker; 1, PCR products in *B. subtilis* total DNA with the two major PCR products (a, b)

(B) M, kb ladder molecular size marker; M DNA digested with *HndIII*; 1, a band; 2, a band digested with *ApoI*; 3, b band; 4, b band digested with *ApoI*



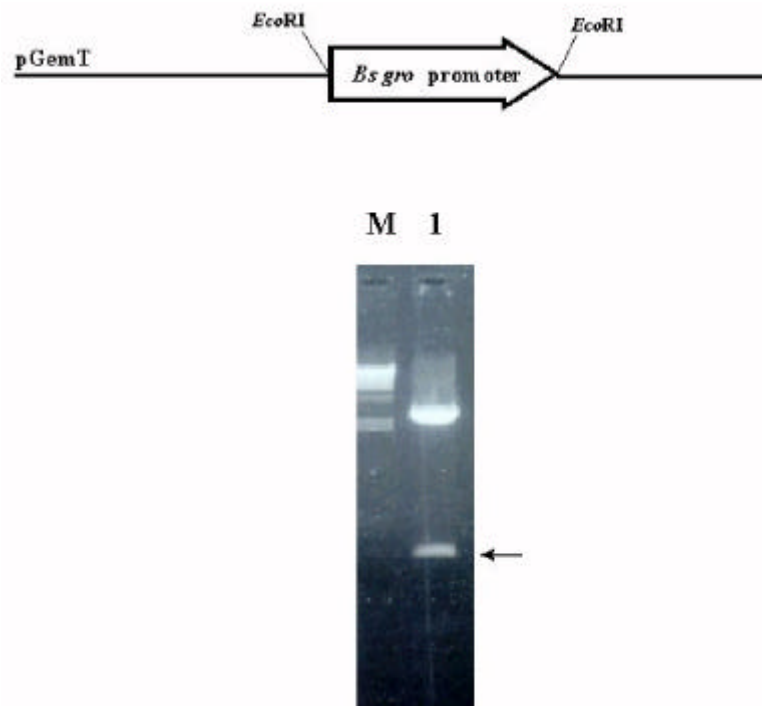


Fig. 13. Agarose electrophoresis (1.2%) of pBSgro. M DNA digested with *HndIII*; 1, pBSgro digested with *EcoRI*. The arrow indicated *B. subtilis gro* promoter.

pBSgro *SacI* *SacII* *gro*,  
 pBluescript SKI(+), pBLBSgro (Fig. 14).  
*gro* 가 *cryIIAa*,  
 pGry4D *NcoI* *ClaI* *cryIIAa*,  
 pBLBSgro, pBLBSgro4D, pBLBSgro4D *ClaI*,  
*KpnI*, *SacI* 5.3 kb DNA *gro*  
*cryIIAa* 가 (Fig. 15). Bt 가

pHT3101 *gro* *cry11Aa* ,  
 pBLBSgro4D *KpnI* *SacI* *gro* *cry11Aa*  
 , pHT3101 pHTBSgro4D  
 (Fig. 14). pHTBSgro4D *PvuII* 1.2 kb, 1.4  
 kb, 6.4 kb, *SacI* , 9.0 kb , *gro*  
*cry11Aa* (Fig. 16).

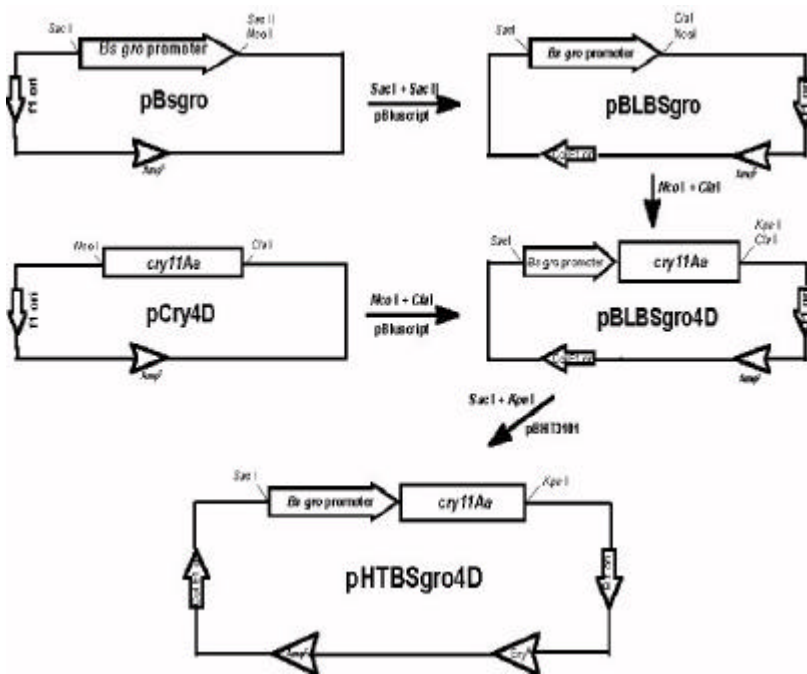


Fig. 14. Schematic diagram of pBLBSgro4D and pHTBSgro4D vector construction.

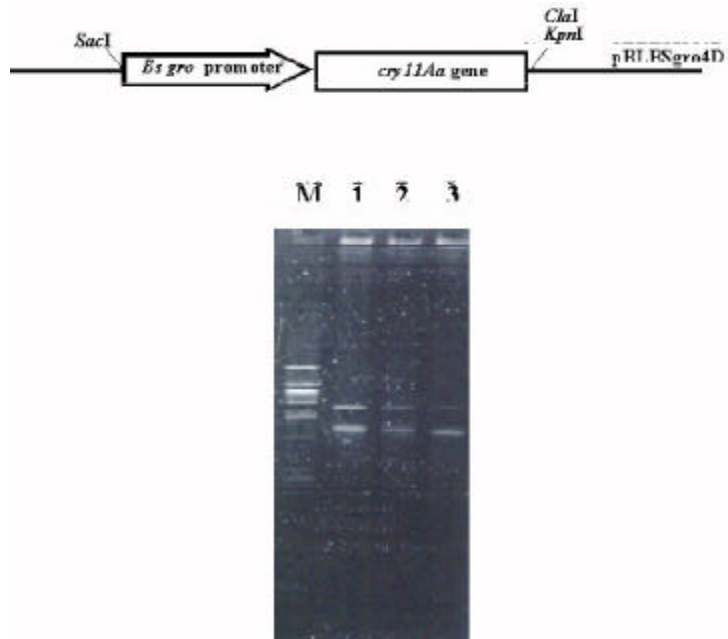


Fig. 15. Agarose electrophoresis (0.8%) of pBLBSgro4D  
M DNA digested with *HndIII*; 1, pBLBSgro4D digested with *ClaI*;  
2, pBLBSgro4D digested with *KpnI*; 3, pBLBSgro4D digested with  
*SacI*.

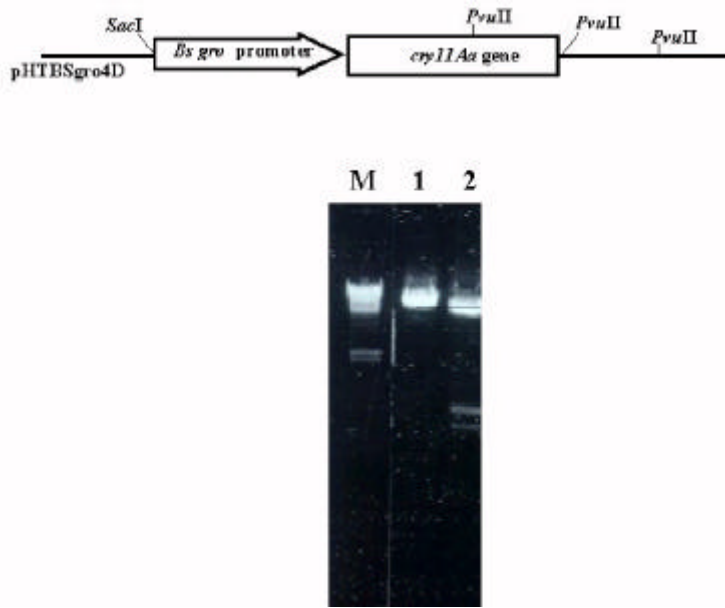


Fig. 16. Agarose electrophoresis (1.0%) of pHTBSgro4D. M DNA digested with *HndIII*; 1, pHTBSgro4D digested with *SacI*; 2, pHTBSgro4D digested with *PvuII*.

pHTBSgro4D	Bt 185-1	Cry	
Bt subsp. <i>kurstaki</i>	CryB		1
,	2		(Fig. 17).
Bt 185-1	<i>gro</i>	<i>cryIIAa</i>	
PCR primer		0.23 kb	2.0 kb
DNA	<i>gro</i>	<i>cryIIAa</i>	가
		(Fig. 18A),	
CryB	<i>cryIIAa</i>	primer	2.0
kb DNA	<i>cryIIAa</i>		(Fig. 18B).

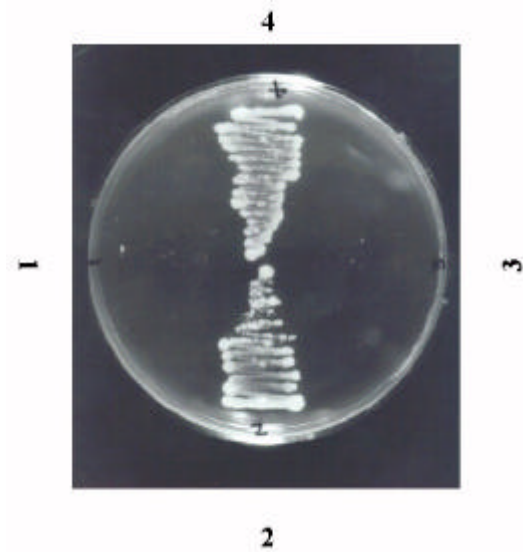


Fig. 17. Selection of transformed Bt 185-1 and subsp. *kurstaki* CryB with pHBSgro4D. 1, Bt 185-1; 2, Bt 185-1 transformed with pHBSgro4D, 3, subsp. *kurstaki* CryB; 4, subsp. *kurstaki* CryB transformed with pHBSgro4D

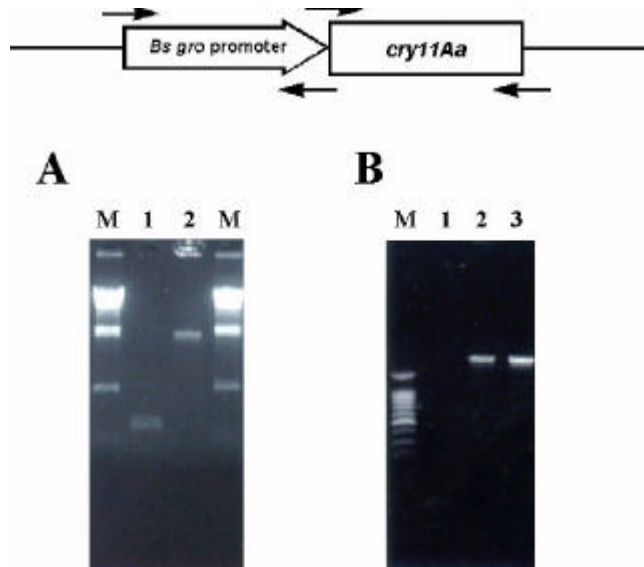


Fig. 18. *cry11Aa* gene and *gro* promoter detection using specific PCR primers in transformed Bt 185-1 (A) and subsp. *kurstaki* CryB (B).

(A) M DNA digested with *Hnd*III; 1, *gro* promoter detection; 2, *cry11Aa* gene detection. (B) M 100 bp ladder molecular size marker; 1, *cry11Aa* gene detection in subsp. *kurstaki* CryB; 2, *cry11Aa* gene detection in transformed subsp. *kurstaki* CryB; 3, *cry11Aa* gene

*cry11Aa* 가

, GYS , 30 , 37 , 45

30 SDS-PAGE

Cry11Aa , 3

. Bt 185-1 ,

30 120

1 12%

가 5 19%

가 2 (Fig. 19). 37

Cry11Aa 60

가 .

30 가 , 5 56.4%

2 가

(Fig. 20). 45 37 Cry11Aa

60 가 .

37 5

71.1% , 2 가 가

(Fig. 21).

*gro*

*cry11Aa*

*cry*

가 2 ,

가 , 가 .

*gro promoter*

Bt

. Bt 185-1

Cry11Aa가

가

,

.



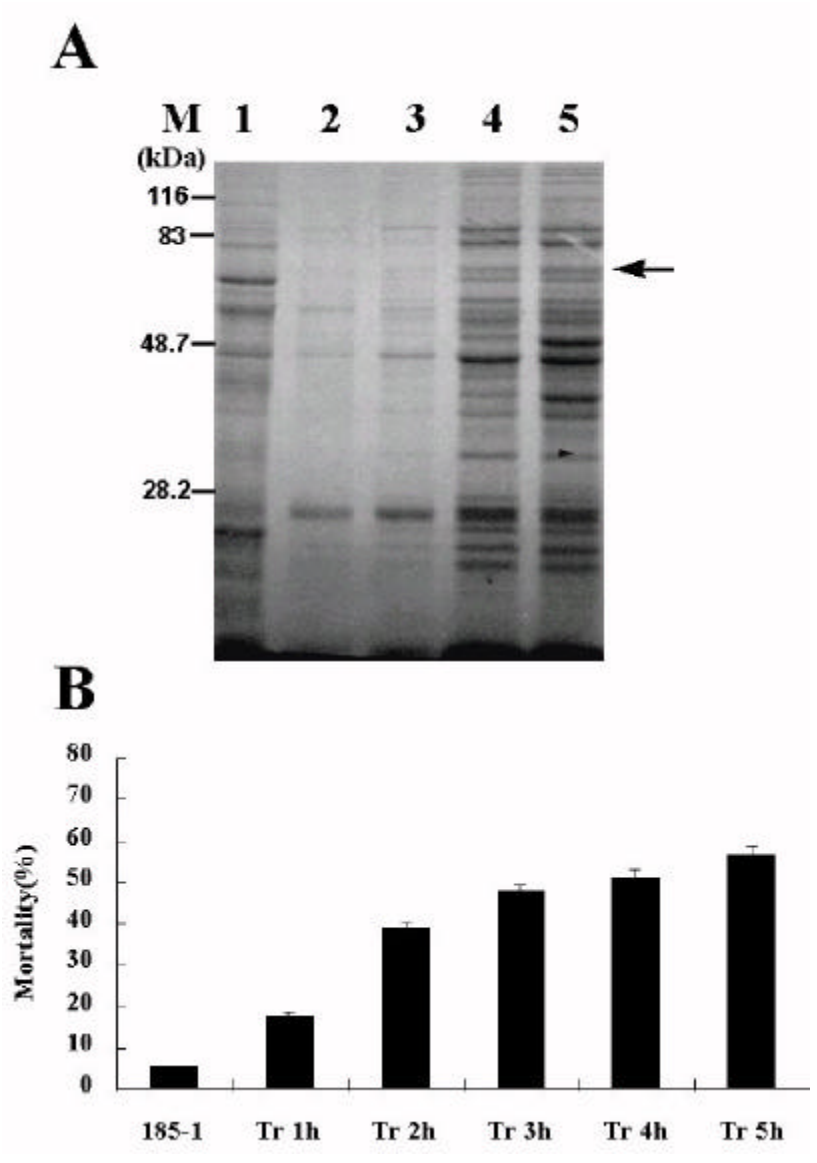


Fig. 20. Gyl11A protein expression in transformed Bt isolate 185-1 at 37°C (A) and mortality against *C. pipiens pallens* third instar larvae (B).

4)

1

가

0:5    5:0

7

(Table 9).

Table 9. Seven fermentation media (g/L) for the production of Bt 185-1 crystal protein

Ingredient	Media						
	SW1	SW5	SW4	SW3	SW2	SW1	SW0
Soybean cake	25	0	10	20	30	40	10
Wheat bran	25	50	40	30	20	10	40

<sup>a</sup>pH was adjusted to 7.0 with 2N NaOH before autoclaving

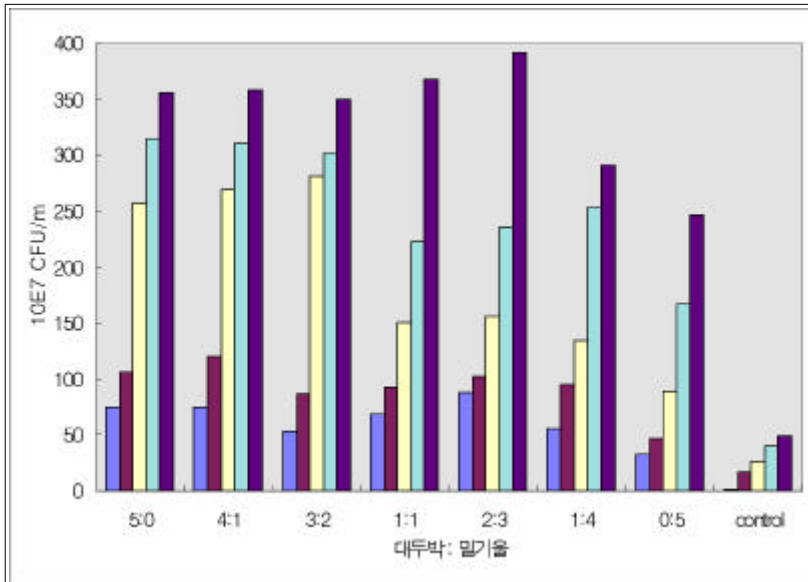


Fig. 22. Spore productions of Bt 185-1 at 7 SW media

Bt 185-1 30 5  
 GYS SW 가  
 , 5 2:3 (SW23  
 )  $3.9 \times 10^9$  CFU ml , GYS  
 8 ( $4.9 \times 10^8$  CFU ml) (Fi g. 22).  
 SW23 Bt 185-1 pH  
 sporul at i on . pH  
 pH 7 12  
 72  
 pH 7.5  
 pH (Fi g. 23).

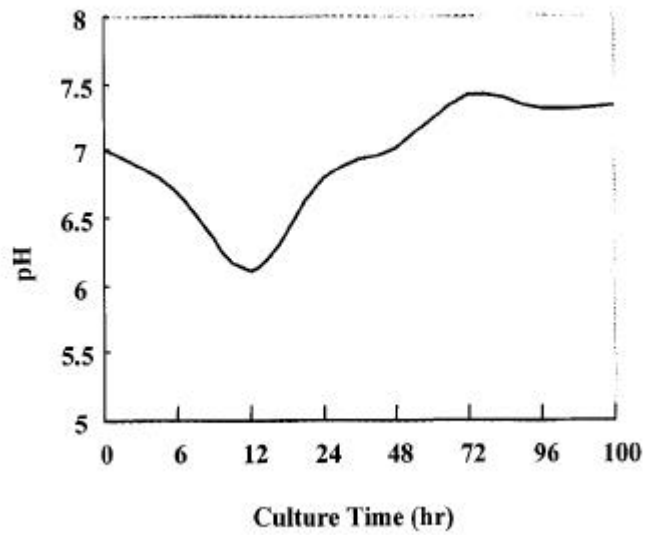


Fig. 23. Change in pH during growth and sporulation of Bt 185-1 at SW23 medium

spore SW23 7  
 colony spore .  
 colony , spore 85 ,  
 30 (Fig. 24). 1 spore가  
 3 가 sporulation  
 lysis spore . spore  
 $10^9$  CFU ml 3 가 spore  
 가

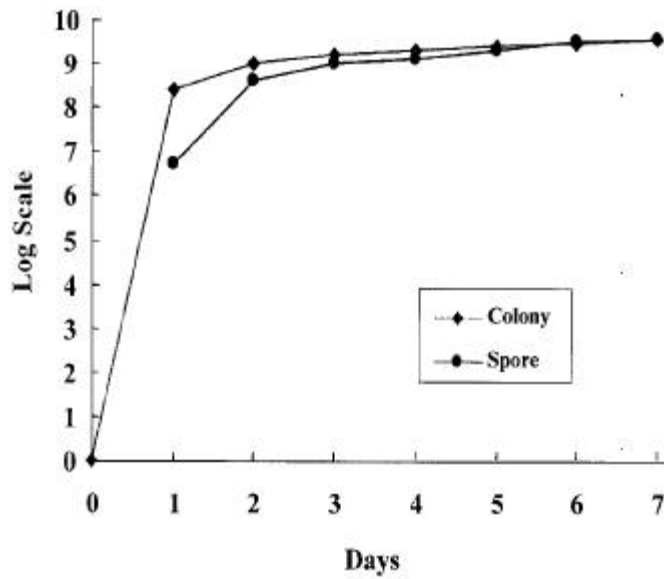


Fig. 24. Growth of viable cells and spores of Bt 185-1 at SW23 medium

SW23 spore

가

(Table 10).  $ZnSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$   $FeSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$   $MnSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O$

0.01% 0.001% 가 3 spore

$ZnSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$  가

,  $FeSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$  가

가 (SW23+B

).  $ZnSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$  0.001%

가 0.001% (SW23+D ). Bt

spore  $Mn^{2+}$  가

가 가 가 ,  $ZnSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$

가 (SW23+F ) 가 SW23

2.8

Table 10. Effects of metal ions on sporulation of Bt 185-1

Medium	Ingredient			Spore Production (CFU/ml)
	ZnSO <sub>4</sub> · 7H <sub>2</sub> O	FeSO <sub>4</sub> · 7H <sub>2</sub> O	MnSO <sub>4</sub> · 5H <sub>2</sub> O	
SV23	-	-	-	3.9 × 10 <sup>9</sup>
SV23+A	0.01	-	-	4.3 × 10 <sup>9</sup>
SV23+B	-	0.01	-	2.7 × 10 <sup>9</sup>
SV23+C	0.01	0.01	-	3.2 × 10 <sup>9</sup>
SV23+D	0.001	-	-	4.5 × 10 <sup>9</sup>
SV23+E	-	-	0.001	7.3 × 10 <sup>9</sup>
SV23+F	0.001	-	0.001	10.9 × 10 <sup>9</sup>
SV23+G	0.001	0.001	0.001	5.2 × 10 <sup>9</sup>

가

2 : 3

SV23 가 GYS

,

ZnSO<sub>4</sub> · 7H<sub>2</sub>O MnSO<sub>4</sub> · 5H<sub>2</sub>O

(0.001%)

5)

Bt

Bt

(Table

11).

Table 11. Several formulation types using Bt 185-1 technical powder

Product	Technical powder	Carrier	Surfactant	UV protector
1	50%	White carbon	30% NX-250L	10% Ti xol ex 10%
2	50%	White carbon	25% NX-250L	10% Ti xol ex 15%
3	50%	White carbon Kaol i ne	15% 10% NX-250L	10% Ti xol ex 15%
4	50%	White carbon Kaol i ne	15% 15% NX-250L	10% Ti xol ex 10%
5	50%	White carbon Kaol i ne	15% 10% NX-STP	5% 5% Ti xol ex 15%
6	50%	White carbon Kaol i ne	15% 10% NX-STP	10% Ti xol ex 15%
7	50%	White carbon Kaol i ne	15% 10% NX-SLS	10% Ti xol ex 15%
8	50%	Sucrose	25% NX-250L	10% Ti xol ex 15%
9	50%	CaCO	25% NX-SLS	10% Ti xol ex 15%
10	50%	Na <sub>2</sub> SO	25% NX-SLS	10% Ti xol ex 15%

Bt 50% 가  
가 ( )



white carbon, kaoline, sucrose, Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, CaCO<sub>3</sub>

, NK-250L, NK-SLS, NK-EPB

tixol ex25

10

1 20 250 ml

100 ml 0.5 g 가

5

30 가

325 mesh sieve

(Table 12).

Table 12. Physical characteristics of Bt 185-1 formulations

Formulation type	Wetting ability	Suspensibility	Partial size*
1	+	+	PASS
2	++	++	PASS
3	+++	+++	PASS
4	++	++	PASS
5	+	+	ND*
6	++	++	PASS
7	+	+	ND
8	+	+	ND
9	+	+	ND
10	+	+	ND

+++ , excellent; ++ , good; + , accept able.

\*ND, not det ermi ned.

white  
carbon kaoline 15% 10% 가  
, kaoline white carbon  
NX-250L 10%가 tixol ex 가  
3 (white carbon 15% kaoline 10% NX-250L 10% tixol ex  
15% 가 Bt  
185-1

Birnboim J. C. and J. Doly. 1979. A rapid alkaline extraction procedure for screening recombinant plasmid DNA. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 7: 1513-1523.

Bone, E. J. and D. J. Ellar. 1989. Transformation of *Bacillus thuringiensis* by electroporation. *FEMS Microbiol. Lett.* 58: 171-178.

Donovan, W. P., M. J. Ruper, A. C. Slaney, T. Milvar, M. C. Gawron-Burke and T. B. Johnson. 1992. Characterization of two genes encoding *Bacillus thuringiensis* insecticidal crystal proteins toxic to Coleoptera species. *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.* 58: 3921-3927.

Kalman, S., K. L. Kiehne, J. L. Libs and T. Yamamoto. 1993. Cloning of a novel cryIC-type gene from a strain of *Bacillus thuringiensis* subsp. *galleriae*. *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.* 59: 1131-1137.

Laemmli, U. K. 1970. Cleavage of structural proteins during the assembly of the head of bacteriophage T4. *Nature* 227: 680-685.

Lauriere, M. 1993. A semi-dry electroblotting system efficiently transfers both high- and low-molecular weight proteins separated by SDS-PAGE. *Anal. Biochem.* 212: 206-211.

Li, M and S. L. Wong. 1992. Cloning and characterization of the *groESL* operon from *Bacillus subtilis*. J. Bacteriol. 174: 3981-3992.

Martin, P. A. W and R. S. Travers. 1989. Worldwide abundance and distribution of *Bacillus thuringiensis* isolates. Appl. Environ. Microbiol. 55: 2437-2442.

Ohba, M and K. Aizawa. 1978. Serological identification of *Bacillus thuringiensis* and related bacteria isolated in Japan. J. Invertebr. Pathol. 32: 303-309.

Park, S. H., B. T. Koo, B. S. Shin, S. K. Choi, Y. M. Jeong, J. G. Pan and J. I. Kim. 1997. Characterization of 1,925 *Bacillus thuringiensis* isolates from plants in Korea. Korean J. Appl. Microbiol. Biotechnol. 25: 159-165.

Ragni, A., I. Thiery and A. Delecluse. 1996. Characterization of six highly mosquitocidal *Bacillus thuringiensis* strains that do not belong to H14 serotype. Curr. Microbiol. 32: 48-54.

Roh, J. Y., H. W. Park, B. R. Jin, H. S. Kim, Y. M. Yu and S. K. Kang. 1996. Characterization of novel non-toxic *Bacillus thuringiensis* isolated from Korea. Lett. Appl. Microbiol. 23: 249-252.

Thomas, W E and D J. Ellar. 1983. *Bacillus thuringiensis* var. *israelensis* crystal  $\delta$ -endotoxin: effects on insect and mammalian cells *in vitro* and *in vivo*. J. Cell Sci. 60: 181-197.



4

:





5 .

1 .

가

90%

spp. *Heterorhabditidae* *Heterorhabditis* spp. *Rhabditida* *Steinernemidae* *Neopl ect ana*

가

가

가

1.

가.

1)

2 4 m<sup>2</sup> 5  
 800g . 가  
 300g 250g  
 (*Galleria mellonella*) 10 25 ±2  
 7 , 7

White trap .  
 250MØ tissue  
 culture container 10 ±2 .  
 University of  
 California Davis .

2)

15 ×10mm petri dish 1 (wattman #2)  
 .  
 5, 10, 20, 40, 80, 160 0.5MØ 13 , 1  
 8 , 24 , 30 .  
 10 .

1)

*S. longicaudum* filter paper petri dish  
ethyl alcohol . 1 95%  
1.5Ml tube 0.5Ml  
NA media pleating  
30 incubator 2 .

2)

7b) :

- (1) YS broth + ,
- (2) YS broth + ( 2 , 1 ) + ,
- (3) YS broth + + ,
- (4) + +
- (5) + +

)

- (1) YS broth 100Ml 30Ml  
100Ml 30Ml .

(2-3cm<sup>3</sup>)

(30Mℓ)

(2) PDA

1cm

9Mℓ

가

Test-tube

(3) Test-tube

1Mℓ

30Mℓ

가

25

1300rpm shaker

2

(4)

1,700 / 0.5Mℓ

900 / 0.5Mℓ

3

3)

1:2

0.02mm

YS broth

100

Mℓ

30Mℓ

가)

) 1/2

) 1/2

+ YS broth

) YS broth

NA

bacteria

1 cm  
 , 1Mℓ  
 .  
 , 3500g 10  
 3  
 1, 100 1 가  
 . 2 *S. longicaudum*

10Mℓ  
 1 shaker  
 1g 1,000Mℓ  
 2-3

4) *S. longicaudum*

NBT, MConkey

Agar

9가

(Table 1).

Table 1.

Media A	8.8%	Pept one 1.2%	Agar 0.2%	with buffer
Media B	8.8%	Pept one 1.2%	Agar 0.2%	with buffer
Media C	8.8%	Pept one 1.2%	Agar 0.2%	with buffer
Media D	8.8%	Pept one 1.2%	Agar 0.2%	with buffer
Media	50%	30%	5% Lard	15%
Media	87.8%	12.2%		
Media	26.66%	26.66%	26.66% Lard	20%
Media	30%	40%	Pept on 1.2%	Lard 28.8%
Media	30%	40%	Lard	30%

\* buffer(Sørensen phosphate buffer : 33mM KH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> : 33mM Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub> = 7 : 3 pH 6.5)

Media A, B, C, D petri dish  
 , Media , , , , 250ml  
 2g  
 Ys broth 2  
 1g 1,000MØ  
 2 3 3500g 10  
 3  
 1 × 10<sup>6</sup>  
 25 3

5) (YS broth) *S. longicaudum*  
 100Mℓ 30Mℓ YS broth  
 NA bacteria 1cm  
 10Mℓ 가  
 1Mℓ 1 shaker  
 1g 1,000Mℓ .  
 2 3 3500g 10  
 3  
 . 1,100  
 2 , 3 , 4 .

6) colony  
 30 NA bacteria  
 1cm ni ddle NA colony  
 . bacteria 15 , 20 , 25 , 30  
 2 .

7) *S. longicaudum*  
 Bacteria ,  
 100Mℓ 30Mℓ YS broth  
 NA bacteria 1cm  
 5.2 ×10<sup>12</sup> 1Mℓ Disposable  
 syringe-1 0.05Mℓ  
 . 10 3 ,  
 .



8) *S. longicaudum*

87 ×15mm petri dish 1 (wattman #2)

petri dish 10

YS broth

*S. longicaudum*

0, 5, 10, 20, 40, 80, 160

1MØ

25 . 3

2.

가.

1)

*Steinernema*

*longicaudum*

*Heterorhabditis*

sp. ,

*Heterorhabditis*

sp. ,

*Steinernema* sp. 가

2)

*Steinernema longicaudum* strain

20

(Fig. 1).

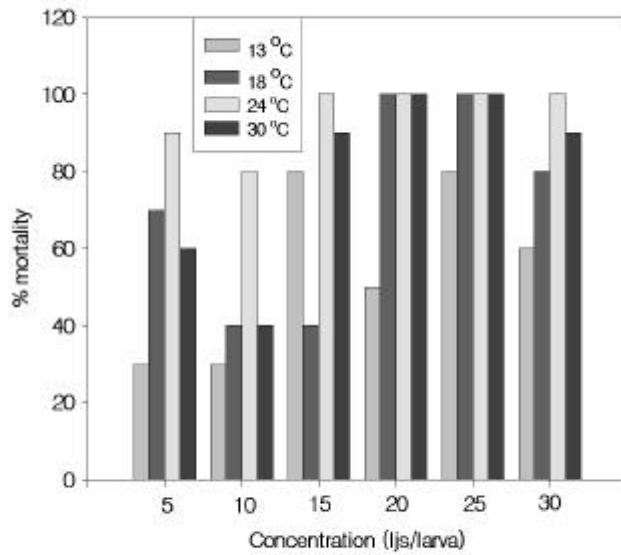


Fig. Pathogenicity of entomopathogenic nematode, *Steinemema longicaudum* depending on various temperatures.

Fig. 1. Pathogenicity of entomopathogenic nematode, *Steinemema longicaudum* depending on various temperature

가 가  
가 .  
가 1-3 , 가 2-3 .

Table 2. *S. longicaudum*

Temperature ( )	Concentration (Ijs/larva)											
	5		10		15		20		25		30	
	F*	T#	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T
13	8	5	6	7	9	4	6	7	6	4	7	5
18	5	5	5	8	6	2	6	5	5	8	7	7
24	2	3	3	7	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	7
30	1	3	3	3	1	8	1	3	1	3	11	2

\*First day of death, #Total lethal period.

*S. longicaudum* 13  
 18 15 35  
 , 24 5 18  
 , 30 3 10 . 24  
 가 가  
 (Table 2).  
 24 1  
 8 30 40 160  
 , 24 40 160 20  
 2  
 4 , 20 가 가 .

가 , 가

(Fig. 2, Table 3). , 가

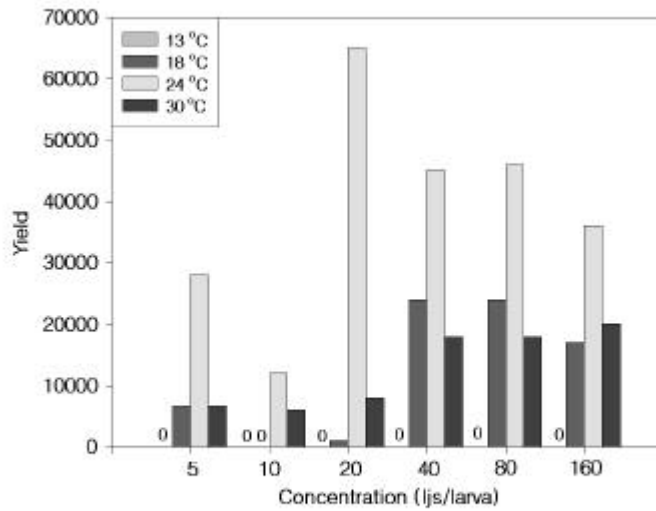


Fig. Yields of entomopathogenic nematode, *Steinernema longicaudum* with different concentration according to various temperatures.

**Fig. 2.** Yields of entomopathogenic nematode, *Steinernema longicaudum* with different concentration according to various temperature

Table 3. *S. longicaudum*

Temperature ( )	Concentration (Ijs/larva)											
	5		10		15		20		25		30	
	F <sup>*</sup>	T <sup>#</sup>	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	5	5	5	8	6	2	6	5	5	8	7	7
24	8	13	7	14	6	19	8	18	9	12	6	19
30	5	6	6	6	5	4	4	7	5	7	4	6

\*First day of harvest, #Total period of harvest.

Table 4.

Treatment	Nematode species	Concentration of bacteria (cfu)	Number of nematodes propagated	mortality (%)
YS broth	<i>S. longicaudum</i>	$6.7 \times 10^{10}$	2250	100
YS broth + bacteria	"	$1.3 \times 10^{13}$	2430	100
YS broth + bacteria	"	$1.1 \times 10^5$	6290	100
YS broth + sponge	"	$6.6 \times 10^{12}$	2190	100
YS broth	<i>S. glaseri</i>		970	100
YS broth + bacteria	"		1010	100
YS broth + sponge	"		950	0
+ sponge	"		0	0
+ sponge	"		0	0

bacteria  
 , 1,700 6290 가 가 (Table 4).  
 4

가

100%가

Table 5.

Treatment	Bacteria density(CFU $\times 10^{15}$ )		Number of nematode Ijs	
	Bacteria	Bacteria	Bacteria	Bacteria
	27.4	33.0	0	0
1/2	12.7	23.0	0	0
YS broth	1.97	14.9	1,600	1,980
+ YS broth	1/2 16.3	22.4	0	0

S.

*longi caudum* bacteria  
 가 27.4 ×10<sup>15</sup>  
 1/2 12.7 ×10<sup>15</sup>, YS broth  
 1.97 ×10<sup>15</sup>, 1/2 + YS  
 broth 16.3 ×10<sup>15</sup> 가 ,  
 YS broth

(Table 5).

Table 6. *S. longi caudum*

	Number of nematodes propagated		
	2 weeks	3 weeks	4 weeks
Media A	0		
Media B	0		
Media C	0		
Media D	0		
Media	450,000		
Media	275,000		
Media	486,700		
Media	385,000		
Media	266,000		

*S. longicaudum*

Media A B C D ,  
 Media , , , 450,000, 275,000, 486,700, 385,000,  
 266,000 4.5 , 2.8 , 4.9 , 3.9 , 2.7  
 . Media A B C D 가

, 가 가

(Table 6).

Table 7. (YS broth) *S. longicaudum*

Bacteria type	Concentration (Ijs/30Ml)	Number of nematodes propagated		
		2 week	3 week	4 week
Bacteria	1,100	2950	2600	2750
Bacteria	1,100	4880	3650	3290

YS broth *S. longicaudum*  
 1,100 2, 3, 4  
 bacteria 2 2950  
 , 3 2600 , 4 2750  
 2 가 가 . bacteria  
 2 4880 , 3 3650 , 4 3290  
 bacteria .



가

가 (Table 7).

Table 8. *S. longicaudum* colony (mm)

Bacteria type	Temperature ( )			
	15	20	25	30
Bacteria	0.625	1.7	3.0	4.9
Bacteria	0.275	1.9	2.35	2.8

*S. longicaudum* 가 colony  
bacteria 15 0.625mm,  
20 1.7mm, 25 3.0mm, 30 4.9mm 가  
colony 가 bacteria  
가 (Table 8).  
colony 가 25 30

가 25  
30 . *S. longicaudum* Bacteria  
, 1 10% 23.3% 2 10% 26.7% 4  
13.3% 36.7% 8 16.7% 36.7% 16 33.3%  
53.3% 24 100% 100% 24  
Bacteria , 100% (Fig. 3).

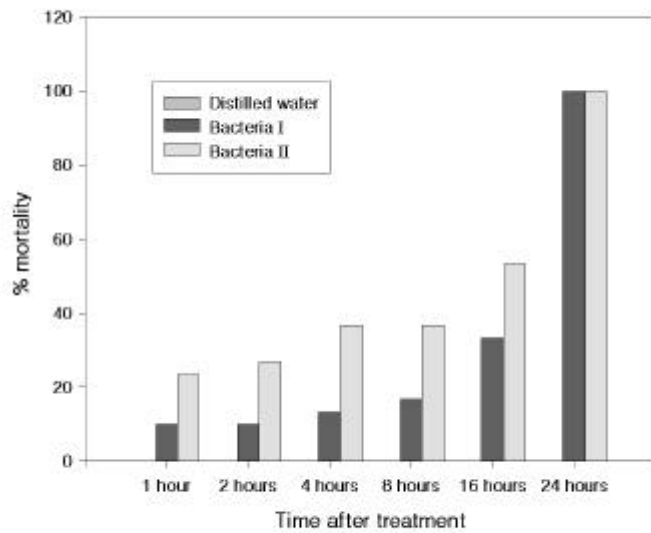


Fig. Pathogenicity of *Steinernema longicaudum* bacteria I and II to *Galleria mellonella* larvae.

Fig. 3. Pathogenicity of *Steinernema longicaudum* bacteria I and II to *Galleria mellonella* larvae

Bacteria

Table 9.

(YS broth)

*S. longicaudum*

Con. ( Ijs/larva )	Propagation time					
	2 weeks		3 weeks		4 weeks	
	<i>G</i>	<i>P.</i>	<i>G</i>	<i>P.</i>	<i>G</i>	<i>P.</i>
	<i>mellonella brassicae</i>		<i>mellonella brassicae</i>		<i>mellonella brassicae</i>	
0	0	0	0	-	0	-
5	100	100	100	-	100	-
10	100	100	100	-	100	-
20	100	100	100	-	100	-
40	100	100	100	-	100	-
80	100	100	100	-	100	-
160	100	100	100	-	100	-

(YS broth)

*S.**longicaudum*

100%

(Table 9).

Blackshaw, R. P. and C. R. Newell. (1987) Studies on temperature limitations to *Heterorhabditis heliothidis* activity. *Nematologica* 33:180-185.

Choo, H. Y., H. K. Kaya and S. P. Stock. (1995) Isolation of entomopathogenic nematodes (Steinernematidae and Heterorhabditidae) from Korea. *Japanese Journal of Nematology* 25(1):44-51.

Converse, V. and P. S. Grewal. (1998). Virulence of entomopathogenic nematodes to the Western masked chafer (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae). *J. Econ. Entomol.* 91(2):428-432.

Dunphy, G. B. and J. M. Webster. (1986) Temperature effects on the growth and virulence of *Steinernema feltiae* strains and *Heterorhabditis heliothidis*. *Journal of Nematology* 18(2):270-272.

Flanders, K. L., J. M. Miller and E. J. Shields. (1996) In vivo production of *Heterorhabditis bacteriophora* 'oswego' (Rhabditida: Heterorhabditidae), a potential biological control agent for soil-inhabiting insects in temperate regions. *J. Econ. Entomol.* 89(2):373-380.

Henneberry, T. J., L. F. Jech, R. A. Burke and J. E. Lindgren. (1996) Temperature effects on infection and mortality of *Pectinophora gossypiella* (Lepidoptera: Gelechiidae) larvae by two entomopathogenic nematode species. *Environ. Entomol.* 25(1):179-183.

Mason, J. M and W M Hominick. (1995) The effect of temperature on infection, development and reproduction of heterorhabditids. *Journal of Helminthology* 69: 337-345.

Mlstead, J. E. (1981) Influence of temperature and dosage on mortality of seventh instar larvae of *Galleria mellonella* (Insecta: Lepidoptera) caused by *Heterorhabditis bacteriophora* (Nematoda: Rhabditoidea) and its bacterial associated *Xenorhabdus luminescens*. *Nematologica* 27: 167-171.

Molyneux, A. S. (1985) Survival of infective juveniles of *Heterorhabditis* spp., and *Steinernema* spp. (Nematoda: Rhabditida) at various temperatures and their subsequent infectivity for insects. *Revue Nematol.*, 8(2):165-170.

Molyneux, A. S. (1986) *Heterorhabditis* spp. and *Steinernema* (= *Neoplectana*) spp.: Temperature, and aspects of behavior and infectivity. *Experimental Parasitology* 62: 169-180.

Ricci, M, I. Glazer, J. F. Campbell and R. Gaugler. (1996) Comparison of bioassays to measure virulence of different entomopathogenic nematodes. *Biocontrol Science and Technology* 6: 235-245.

SAS Institute. (1996) "SAS 6.11 for Windows" SAS Institute, Cary, NC.

Stock, S. P., H. Y. Choo, and H. K. Kaya. (1997a) First record of *Steinernema glaseri* Steiner, 1929 (Nematoda: Steinernematidae) in Asia, with notes on intraspecific variation. *Nematologica* 43: 1-5.

Stock, S. P., H. Y. Choo, and H. K. Kaya (1997b) An entomopathogenic nematode, *Steinernema monticolum* sp. n. (Rhabditida: Steinernematidae) from Korea with a key to other species. *Nematologica* 43: 15-29.

Stock, S. P., H. Y. Choo, J. Heng, D. Hunt, A. P. Reid, and X. Shen (1999) Redescription of *Steinernema longicaudum* Shen & Wang (Nematoda: Steinernematidae) with notes on its geographical distribution and phenotypic variation among allopatric populations. *Journal of Nematology* (in print).

Stuart, R. J., M. A. Hatab and R. Gaugler. (1998) Sex ratio and the infection process in entomopathogenic nematodes: Are males the colonizing sex? *Journal of Invertebrate Pathology* 72: 288-295.

Woodring, J. L. and H. K. Kaya. (1988) Steinernematid and Heterorhabditid nematodes: a handbook of techniques. Southern Coop. Series Bull. 331, 30pp.