

RESPONSE OF TWO WHEAT VARIETIES TO BIOFERTILIZATION AND ORGANIC AGRICULTURE SYSTEM ON YIELD AND INFESTATION WITH *Rhizopertha dominica* DURING STORAGE

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ABSTRACT

Two trials of winter seasons 2013 and 2014 were conducted in Lizemeter of Bacteriology Laboratory, Sakha Agricultural Research Station to investigate the potential effects of biofertilization and organic agriculture systems (had no mineral fertilizers nor chemical pesticides) compared to chemical fertilization on wheat grains yield (Egypt1 and Seds12 varieties) and susceptibility of the produced grains to infestation with *Rhizopertha dominica* post storage. Seds12 wheat variety positively responded to both organic agriculture, and bioinoculation treatments whereas grains yield significantly increased through both seasons compared to NPK fertilization (traditional control), but grain index did not exhibit any response. On the other hand, grain yield and grain index of Egypt 1 were not significantly affected. In respect to infestation with *R. dominica* during storage, according to the studied parameters i.e. mean number of adults emerged, mean developmental period (life cycle) and grain weight loss, Egypt1 variety negatively affected with significant values due to biofertilization treatment compared to NPK fertilization (control), while there were significant variations in case of organic agriculture treatment. On contrast, the grains of Seds12 variety exhibited significant decreases in mean adults emerged, grain weight loss and had the longest life cycle resultant biofertilization and organic agriculture treatments. So, it is considered moderate tolerant to *R. dominica* post harvest compared to traditional control

INTRODUCTION

Wheat plant (*Triticum aestivum* L.) is the world major source of calories and protein. It constitutes more than 50% of the human daily food in the developing countries and not less than 20% of the daily food for human, in the well developed countries. Chemical fertilizer resulted some ecological problems and destructive side effects on the environment. Organic and biofertilizers can help in solving the problem of feeding arising from increasing of global population, at the time the agriculture facing various environmental stresses (Bato and Sanchez, 1972).

Biofertilizers have paramount significance in integrated nutrient management system to sustain agriculture productivity and healthy environment (Adesemoye and Kloepper, 2009). Moreover, biofertilizers are not only activate nutrients acquisition but also increase growth and production yield level, through production of growth regulators, such as auxin, cytokinine and gibberellins ... etc. (El-Kased *et al.*, 1996). The role and importance of

biofertilizers in sustainable crop production has been reviewed by several authors (Biswase *et al.*, 1985; Katyal *et al.*, 1994; Wani and Lee, 1995). In addition, biofertilizers technology is practiced for increasing agriculture production to limit the use of chemical fertilizers and pollution of the environment through seed inoculation with different types of microorganisms (Abd El-Ghany, 1994). It's generally accepted that, from 5 to 15% of the total dry weight of all cereals are lost after harvest, so there is thus, a continuous need to protect the stored products against deterioration, especially loss of quality and weight resulting from infestation of stored product pests during storage. In the same context the relationship between insect infestation and chemical composition of grains was investigated by many authors, (Koura *et al.*, 1971;; El-Banby *et al.*, 1985; Warchalewski *et al.*, 1993 and Irshad *et al.*, 1988). Therefore, the present investigation was designed to study the effect of different fertilizers i.e. traditional control (100% NPK), biofertilization and organic agriculture treatments on grain yield of Seds12 and Egypt1 wheat varieties. The work also involved studying the degree of infestation of the produced wheat varieties by one of the main stored product pests *Rhizopertha dominica* during storage.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Materials:

Microbial media:

Medium of Azotobacter:

Vancura and Mucura (1960) it is composed of sucrose, 30 g; K_2HPO_4 , 0.15 g; NaCl, 0.2 g; $MgSO_4 \cdot 7 H_2O$, 0.2 g; $CaCO_3$, 2.0 g; $FeSO_4$ 0.05; Na_2MO_4 0.005 g; $NaBO_4$ 0.005 g and distilled water 1 liter.

Medium of phosphate dissolving bacteria (PDB):

Nutrient solution (g/L): Composed of K_2SO_4 0.485 ; $MgSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$ 0.200; $FeCl_2$, 0.010; $CaCl_2$ 0.376; H_3PO_4 0.018; $ZnSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$ 0.0028 (Shrdeta *et al.*, 1984). All these contents were dissolved in 1 liter water and the pH of solution was adjusted to pH 6.9 using KOH.

Medium of Potassium dissolving bacteria (KDB):

Aleksandrov medium (Hu *et al.*, 2006) Glucose, 5.0 g; magnesium sulphate ($MgSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$); 0.005 g; $FeCl_3$, 0.1 g; calcium carbonate; 2.0 g; potassium mineral; 2.0 g; calcium phosphate 2.0 g and distilled water, 1L.

Compost:

Compost pile was constructed using wastes of rice, cotton and maize by a percentage of 60% farmyard manure (35%) and fertile soil (5%). The pile was turned every week and was frequently hydrated with water to be of 60% moisture.

Wheat grain varieties:

Wheat grain varieties (Egypt 1 and Sed 12 were obtained from Field Crop Institute, Sakha Agriculture Research Station.

METHODS

The experiment undertaken in lizemeter composed of 20 unit each of 70 x 70 cm. 70 g of wheat grains were sown in three rows for each lizemeter unit. The compost amounts were applied according to type of the treatment. Also, the rock phosphate and feldspar (400 kg/fed. for each) were added to biofertilization and organic agriculture treatments. In traditional treatment 15 ppm of P₂O₅ and 15 ppm of K₂O were added as super phosphate and potassium sulphate, respectively. The soil was ploughed and be ready for planting. The wheat grains of biofertilized and organic agriculture treatments were inoculated with mixed inoculum composed of *Azospirillum* sp., phosphate dissolving bacteria (PDB) and potassium dissolving bacteria (KDB) with the density of about 1 x 10⁹ for each.

The grains of control did not inoculate. The wheat grains Egypt1 and Seds12 varieties were sown in 3 rows for each lizemeter unit and irrigated at 60% of water holding capacity. The treatments were arranged as complete randomized as the following:

- 1- 100% NPK (traditional control).
- 2- Biofertilized plus 50% NPK + 400 g rock phosphate and 400 g feldspar + 2 ton compost/fed.
- 3- Organic agriculture treatment: biofertilized plus 8 ton compost/fed. + 400 g rock phosphate + 400 g feldspar.

Table 1: Some chemical characteristics of the experimental soil

EC	OM%	N	P	K	Cations (meq)				Anions (meq)			
					(ppm)				K ⁺	Na ⁺	Mg ⁺⁺	Ca ⁺⁺
2.19	1.46	103.95	12.82	230.7	0.2	9.24	8.18	4.38	11.53	6.72	3.75	0

Laboratory experiments of grain infestation:

Laboratory experiments were carried out to study the degree of wheat grain infestation with *Rhizopertha dominica*.

Insect culture:

Rhizopertha dominica (F) was reared on wheat grains under fluctuating relative humidity (70± 5%) and temperature (30 + 2°C). New adults emerged (7 days old) were used in the next experiments. All experiments were carried out at Department of Stored Product Pests, Plant Protection Research Institute, Sakha Agricultural Research Station.

Susceptibility experiment (non-choice):

During 2013 and 2014 seasons newly harvested wheat grains, Egypt1 and Seds12 varieties, mixing by biofertilizer obtained from biological inoculation with organic agriculture and mineral fertilization treatments were evaluated against infestation with *R. dominica*. Batches of 20 g grains of all treatments i.e. biofertilization, organic agriculture treatment and conventional agriculture (received 100% NPK), were placed in small glass jars (11.5 cm in height and 6 cm in diameter). Each jar was infested with 10 unsexed pairs of *R. dominica* 7-day old). Three replicates of each treatment were carried out. The jars were covered with nylon cloth and kept under laboratory conditions.

Observation of the experiment was carried out daily till the

emergence of adults. At the end of experiment, mean number of adults emerged, weight loss % and developmental period (life cycle) were recorded.

Preferability experiment (Free choice):

To study the preferable of wheat grains, Egypt1 and Seds12 varieties, which obtained from lizemeter experiment, as mentioned before to infestation with *R. dominica*, three separated choice chambers (60 x 60 x 20 cm in height) covered with a lid were used as replicates for each treatment. According to the number of treatments, Petri-dishes (9 cm diameter) were used, each contain 20 g of wheat grains and then placed into the jars. Three hundred unsexed adults of *R. dominica* (7-day old) were released in each test chamber to give the insects a free choice to mating and oviposit on any variety. The experiment were conducted at 30±2°C and 70±5% relative humidity.

After the insects were mating and died, they removed then the Petri-dishes were covered in order to estimate the following parameters at the end of the experiment.

Mean number of emerged adults, mean developmental period (life cycle) and grain weight loss,during 2013 and 2014 planting seasons.

Statistical analysis:

Data obtained from the two studied seasons was analyzed statistically by the methods of Duncan Multiple range test (Duncan, 1955).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Two wheat varieties (Egypt1 and Seds12) were fertilized before planting with three types of fertilizers; 100% NPK (control), mixed biofertilizer + 50% chemical NPK + 2 ton compost + 400 kg/fed rock phosphate + 400 kg/fed. feldspar and organic agriculture which biofertilized with mixed inoculum + 8 ton compost/fed. + 400 kgf/ed. rock phosphate+ 400 kg/fed. feldspar

The influence of bio-inoculation and organic agriculture systems on weight of 100 grains (grain index) of wheat varied with the variation of the season of planting and the plant variety (Table 2). The variety of Egypt 1 exhibited significant decrease in the weight of 100 grains caused by bio-inoculation and organic agriculture systems at both 2013 and 2014 seasons. In respect to Seds12 variety, weight of 100 grains did not show any consistent influence. However, thebioinoculation and the organic agriculture systems caused significant increments for 100 grain weight over the control treatment at the season 2014 only.

Data presented in Table 2 indicated that bioinoculation of wheat grains with the mixed bioinoculant increased grains productivity of Seds12 wheat variety, while the variety Egypt1 did not significantly influenced. Moreover, organic agriculture treatment (which had no chemical fertilizers nor pesticides) attained positive significant variation than both traditional chemical fertilized control and bio-inoculated treatment. There was a consistency in data through the two studying seasons, whereas, it attained 268.5 g wheat grains/m² compared to 211.8 for control, at the season 2013. Similarly, it gave 268.87 g/m² compared to 201.2 for control at the season of

2014. On the other hand, the wheat variety of Egypt1 did not show significant variation as responded by neither bio-inoculation nor organic agriculture treatments. The results of the two seasons had the same trend.

Table 2: Grain index and grains yield (g/m²) of wheat varieties treated with different fertilizers

Treatment	Grain index			
	2013		2014	
	Egypt1	Seds12	Egypt1	Seds12
Chemical fert. (NPK)	6.24 a	5.74 a	4.38 a	3.20 c
Bioinoculation	5.86 b	5.00 b	4.20 b	3.74 b
Organic agriculture	5.60 b	5.16 a	3.54 c	4.29 a
L.S.D. (0.05)	0.388	0.71	0.309	0.159
	Grains yield			
Chemical fert. (NPK)	246.27 a	211.80 b	246.27 a	201.20 c
Bioinoculation	243.30 a	219.50 b	244.19 a	219.0 b
Organic agriculture	232.69 a	268.50 a	262.69 a	268.87 a
L.S.D. (0.05)	63.31	33.78	25.089	16.32

In the same column, for the same parameter, means followed by the same letter are not significantly different at 5% significance according to Duncan Multiple Range Test.

From the above mentioned results, we must be concluded that, biofertilizers become esthetic and economic needing, they aid for saving chemical fertilizers and help in increasing plant growth. In the present study, the biofertilization treatment saved about 50% of NPK chemical fertilizers without a negative effect on plant growth of Egypt1 variety, moreover, it attained increases yield of Seds12 wheat variety. In the same time, organic agriculture treatment saved 100% of chemical NPK needed and consistently increased plant grain yield.

These results were in accordance with those of Nour El-Din *et al.* (2011) who found that bio-inoculation of faba bean plants lead to save a big amounts of chemical fertilizers. Inoculation of wheat grain Sakha 93 variety with *Azotobacter*, *Azospirillum* and dual of *Azotobacter* and *Azospirillum* can save 20 kg N/fed. compared to chemical fertilizers NPK (Salem, 2008). Moreover, Amara and Dahdoh (1997) stated that, inoculation of wheat with *Azotobacter* and *Azospirillum* gave higher grain yield compared to chemical fertilization. On the other hand, Nour El-Din and Talha (2011) reported increases in yield of sugar beet crop without any uses of chemical fertilizers, but substituted by 8 ton compost/fed. and bioinoculation with phosphate dissolving bacteria (PDB) and *Azotobacter* as well as application of 400 kg/fed. rock phosphate and feldspars as a source of P and K.

The addition of well decomposed compost is of important in giving the plant a big part of their nutrient needing, which aid also in improving chemical and physical characteristics of soil as well as enrichment the soil with a lot amount of beneficial microorganisms (Pynk, 1992).

Biofertilizers save huge amount of chemical fertilizers of plant needing according to plant type (from 20 to 70%), in addition, biofertilizer

microorganisms release many substances which improve plant nutrition balance of plants like plant phytohormones, vitamins, organic acids, antibiotics and biocide (Gabr and Nour El-Din, 2012). Weight of 100 grains was noticeable decreased, in the present study due to bio-organofertilization, this may be related to the effect of biofertilization and compost addition on continuous supplementation of nutrients to the plant resulting in increase in flowers fertilizer number and grains formation per spike. The matter which may lead to decrease of grain weight, but increase grain yield. This results agreed with Abd El-Hamid (2002) who noted that number of grains/spike showed positive response to inoculation of nitrogen-fixing bacteria. Additionally, Ali *et al.* (2003) reported that inoculation of wheat with *Azospirillum* significantly increased spike number per m² and grain number per spike.

Laboratory experiments of grain infestation:

In order to study the susceptibility and preferability of wheat varieties mentioned above to infestation with *R. dominica* adults, two laboratory experiments were conducted on the new harvest of grains.

Infestation under non-choice conditions (susceptibility):

Data of Table (3) summarized the degrees of infestation of the wheat grains (Egypt1 and Seds12 var.) with *R. dominica* at seasons 2013 and 2014. Susceptibility was studied through many parameters involved, mean number of adults emerged, mean developmental period (life cycle) and grain weight loss. In respect to Egypt1 variety, bioinoculation treatment revealed significant variation on all studied parameters compared to organic agriculture treatment and chemical fertilization (control) where, it achieved the highest number of adults emerged (24.67, 21.30) following by organic agriculture (18.67, 17.67) and chemical fertilization (18.30, 17.0). However, it had the lowest life cycle (40, 41 days) relative to organic agriculture and chemical fertilization which had life cycle as (45, 45 and 45, 45 at seasons 2012 and 2014, respectively). In addition, the lowest values of grains weight loss % were recorded with organic agriculture followed by chemical fertilization then bioinoculation treatment with weight loss values recorded 1.5, 1.8 and 2.0; 1.6, 1.8 and 2.0 at seasons 2013 and 2014, respectively. In contrary, for Seds12 variety bioinoculation was the best since it had the lowest number of adults emerged, percent of weight losses and the longest period of life cycle compared to the remained two fertilizer types. They performed 17.3, 12.3; 43, 43 and 1.4, 1.5 followed by organic agriculture treatment with values of 18.3 and 13.3; 43 and 4.3; 1.4 and 1.5 then traditional control with values of 22.0 and 20.3; 39 and 39 then 2.0 and 2.0 for adults emerged, life cycle and percent of grains weight loss through season 2013 and 2014, respectively. Results obtained obviously showed that the variety of the plant is a restricted factor in respect to the susceptibility to infestation by *R. dominica* adults where any of the tested fertilizers didn't have the same trend on the tested parameters.

Table 3: Susceptibility of wheat varieties grains as affected by different fertilizers to infestation by *R. dominica*

Treatment	2013					
	Mean of adults emerged		Life cycle (days)		Weight loss %	
	Egypt1	Seds12	Egypt1	Seds12	Egypt1	Seds12
Chemical fert. (NPK)	18.30 b	22.0 a	45.0 a	39.0 b	1.8	2.0
Bioinoculation	24.67 a	17.3 b	40.0 b	43.0 a	2.0	1.4
Organic agriculture	18.67 b	18.3 b	45.0 a	43.0 a	1.5	1.4
L.S.D. (0.05)	1.15	1.27	1.054	0.667	-	-
2014						
Chemical fert. (NPK)	17.00 b	20.3 a	45.0 a	39.0 b	1.8	2.0
Bioinoculation	21.30 a	12.3 b	41.0 b	43.0 a	2.0	1.5
Organic agriculture	17.67 b	13.3 b	45.0 a	43.0 a	1.6	1.5
L.S.D. (0.05)	1.74	1.46	0.471	0.667	-	-

In the same column, for the same parameter, means followed by the same letter are not significantly different at 5% significance according to Duncan Multiple Range Test.

Infestation under free choice conditions (Preferability)

The same parameters of mean number of adults emerged, mean developmental period (life cycle) and grains weight loss% were estimated to investigate susceptibility of wheat grains using free-choice method (preferability) which allowed the insects to mate and oviposit on any treatment. It is worthy to conclude that the results of preferability experiment had the same trend of susceptibility experiments (Table 4) at the two studied seasons. Bioinoculation treatment had undesirable effects for grains of the Egypt1 variety which had the highest number of adults emerged as (15.3, 14.67) as well a shorter life cycle with (40, 39) and highest values of grain weight loss as (1.4, 1.4) at seasons 2013 and 2014, respectively. While, the same fertilizer manifested acceptable influence on grains of Seds12 var. lowest number of adults emerged longest life cycle and lowest values of grain weight loss for the all tested parameters at both seasons. Therefore, it must be reported that wheat grains of Seds12 variety, resulted from bioinoculation and organic agriculture systems were considered moderate tolerant to *R. dominica* attack post treatment. These results were confirmed by several researchers, whereas Michael *et al.* (2000) concluded that cultivars which harboring a large number of *R. dominica* progeny were considered more susceptible than those of fewer progeny number. Gharib (2004) reported that varieties with high values of *Sitotroga cerealella* progeny with shorter life cycle were considered susceptible, in contrast varieties which had the lowest number of progeny and longer life cycle were considered least susceptible.

Table 4: Preferability of wheat grains varieties as affected by different fertilizers to infestation by *R. dominica*

Treatment	2013					
	Mean of adults emerged		Life cycle (days)		Weight loss %	
	Egypt1	Seds12	Egypt1	Seds12	Egypt1	Seds12
Chemical fert. (NPK)	9.0 c	14.67 a	45 a	39 b	1.0	1.8
Bioinoculation	15.3 a	9.00 b	40 b	44.3 a	1.4	0.93
Organic agriculture	11.0 b	9.67 b	45 a	43 b	1.0	1.0
L.S.D. (0.05)	1.56	1.54	1.045	0.667	-	-
Treatment	2014					
	Mean of adults emerged		Life cycle (days)		Weight loss %	
	Egypt1	Seds12	Egypt1	Seds12	Egypt1	Seds12
Chemical fert. (NPK)	7.0 c	12.7 a	45 a	39 b	1.0	1.80
Bioinoculation	14.67 a	6.67 b	39 b	44 a	1.4	0.80
Organic agriculture	9.67 b	5.0 c	45 a	44 a	1.0	0.83
L.S.D. (0.05)	1.87	1.61	0.471	0.471	-	-

In the same column, for the same parameter, means followed by the same letter are not significantly different at 5% significance according to Duncan Multiple Range Test.

Shafique *et al.* (2006) reported that, wheat variety which exhibited higher number of adults emerged and weight loss% considered susceptible to insect infestation and variety which had lowest number of adults emerged and minimum weight loss considered resistance to insect pests. In this respect, Adetunji (1988) concluded that, mean adults emerged could be used as indirect measure of non-performance, as well as developmental period was significantly longer in resistance than susceptible varieties. Therefore, the lowest number of adult emerged and longest developmental period (life cycle) proved clear evidence of non-preference. This evidence indicated that wheat grains of Seds12 variety is considered tolerant to insect attack post storage where it exhibited significant decrease of mean adults emerged, grain weight loss and the longest life cycle compared to traditional control. Also, the present findings agreed with Salem (2008). She reported that, wheat grains of Sakha93 variety exhibited significant decrease of total larval emerged, total adults emerged, grain weight loss and had the longest life cycle of *Trogoderma granarium* under single and dual bacterial inoculation of *Azotobacter* and *Azospirillum*. Moreover, Zain and Abo Arab (2000) reported that wheat variety Sakha8 and Sakha92 fertilized with *Azotobacter* and/or farmyard manure caused significant detrimental effect on the number of progeny of *R. dominica* and *Sitophilus oryzae*.

It could be concluded that, wheat grain resistance to storage insects is a complex phenomenon which can be attributed to various physiochemical characteristics of grains, insect species and abiotic factors (Ahmed and Ahmed, 2002).

From the above mentioned results, it can be concluded that wheat grain treated with bacterial inoculation and agriculture treatment exhibited moderate tolerance to insect attack post harvest especially with grains of Seds12 variety at the two experimental seasons. This tolerance may be due to some variations in chemical composition of grains which might be due to bacterial inoculation or organic farming treatment. Biofertilizers keep the rhizosphere soil rich in all kinds of macro and micronutrients via nitrogen

fixation, phosphate and potassium solubilization or mineralization as well as release of plant growth regulating substances (Sinha *et al.*, 2014). When biofertilizers were applied as seed or soil inoculants, they multiply and participate in nutrient cycling and benefit crop productivity.

In this regard, chemical analysis of wheat grains Sakha93 treated with single and dual inoculation of *Azotobacter* and *Azospirillum* exhibited significant increases of N, P, K macro and micronutrients, total carbohydrates, total protein and chlorophyll content (Salem, 2008). These results were supported by several research which confirmed changes in chemical composition as a result of bacterial inoculation. Fayez *et al.* (1985), Warembourg *et al.* (1987) reported that N content significantly increased in wheat shoots and seeds under *Azospirillum* inoculation. El-Hawary *et al.* (1998) concluded that NPK content in wheat grains and straw significantly increased when inoculated with *Azospirillum* strains. Inoculation of wheat with a mixture of *Azotobacter* + *Azospirillum* significantly increased NPK and micronutrient content (Amara and Dahdoh, 1997). Moreover, Cheremisov and Red-Kina (1984) reported that inoculation of wheat with *Azospirillum* strains increased grain protein content. In this context, chemical analysis of faba bean seeds, Sakha 1 variety exhibited significant increases in N, P, K, micronutrient and total protein due to inoculation with *Rhizobium* and *Azotobacter* (Abo Arab *et al.*, 2008).

It is worthy to conclude that the use of bacterial inoculation (biofertilizers) and organic agriculture treatment (biofertilizer with addition of organic fertilization but not have any pesticides) may be altered the chemical composition of wheat grains, therefore, the difference in susceptibility of wheat grains to insect infestation may be due to a change in chemical composition which produced grains less susceptible or moderately tolerant. On the other hand, bacterial inoculation exhibited some susceptible with Egypt1 variety and this results may be due to the kind of wheat variety.

Finally, the current results reported that any of the tested fertilizers did not achieve the same effect on both varieties, so this study recommend the use of additional amount of compost for Egypt1 variety with the bio-inoculation treatment, where the yield potentiality of this variety was higher than those of Seds12. Also no doubt that the use of biofertilization will minimize the pollution arising from mineral fertilizers or chemical pesticides.

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إستجابة صنفين من القمح لأنظمة الزراعة العضوية والحيوية وتأثير ذلك على الإنتاجية والإصابة بثاقبة الحبوب *Rhizopertha dominica* أثناء التخزين

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أجريت تجربتين لموسمى ٢٠١٣ ، ٢٠١٤ بالليزيميتير الخاص بالمعمل البكتيرى بمحطة البحوث الزراعية بسخا وذلك لدراسة مدى فائدة أنظمة الزراعة العضوية وكذلك الزراعة الحيوية على إنتاجية ودرجة إصابة الحبوب الناتجة بحشرة ثاقبة الحبوب الصغرى. أظهرت النتائج إستجابة صنف سدس ١٢ لهذه الأنظمة الزراعية حيث إزدادت الإنتاجية من الحبوب ، وعلى الجانب الآخر لم يكن هناك إتحاف واضح بالنسبة لمعدل وزن الحبة (وزن ١٠٠ حبة) بالنسبة للصنفين وكانت زيادة إنتاج الحبوب زيادة معنوية مقارنة بالكنترول المسمد بالسماذ الكيمايى (NPK) بالجرعة الموصى بها ، فى حين لم تلاحظ فروق معنوية بالنسبة للصنف مصر ١. أما بالنسبة لدرجة إصابة حبوب القمح الناتجة بحشرة ثاقبة الحبوب الصغرى (*R. dominica*) بعد التخزين فقد أوضحت النتائج من خلال متوسط عدد الحشرات الناتجة فى الجيل الأول وطول فترة الحياة ونسبة الفقد فى وزن الحبوب أن الصنف مصر ١ قد تأثر سلبيا وبدرجة معنوية بسبب معاملة التسميد الحيوى فى حين لم يظهر أى فروق معنوية فى حالة نظام الزراعة العضوية وعلى العكس فقد أظهرت حبوب صنف سدس ١٢ إنخفاض فى نسبة الإصابة بحشرة ثاقبة الحبوب الصغرى بمعنى أنها متحملة نسبيا للإصابة بحشرة ثاقبة الحبوب الصغرى أثناء التخزين عند معاملات التسميد الحيوى ونظام الزراعة العضوية مقارنة بمعاملة التسميد الكيمايى (المعاملة التقليدية).