| Volume-5 | Issue-1 | Jan-Feb -2023 |

DOI: 10.36346/sarjbab.2023.v05i01.002

7

### **Review Article**

# **Environmental Influences on the Entomopathogenic Nematodes Used** in the Biological Control of Insect Pests: Review

Zaid Naji Hassan<sup>1</sup>, Rasha Sattam Hameed<sup>1</sup>, Maan Abdul Azeez Shafeeq<sup>1\*</sup>, Zaid Raad Abbas<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Biology, College of Science, Mustansiriyah University, Baghdad, Iraq

\*Corresponding Author: Maan Abdul Azeez Shafeeq Department of Biology, College of Science, Mustansiriyah University, Baghdad, Iraq

Article History Received: 31.12.2022 Accepted: 04.02.2023 Published: 12.02.2023

**Abstract:** The importance of this appraisal is on the utilization and possible of entomopathogenic roundworms (EPNs) as biotic regulator factors in maintainable nutrition manufacture transversely an extensive variety of agronomic and extra supplies. To help by the consideration of the possibility of EPNs in supportable nutriment construction, this evaluation to offers impressions on EPN biology and environmental science, conglomerate manufacture and implementation expertise, and communications through additional organization gears. Primary find out in the 1920s, their trade as biopesticides in the 1980s was attended and pursued via exponential development in investigate on their implementation, biology, and ecosystem sought via a more increase in extra rudimentary investigate regions then the middle-2000s. This assessment précises important advancement completes in the study and implementation of EPN in insect pest administration in significant nutrition yields inclusive groves, minor fruitiness, corn, vegetative, corm yields, glasshouses, and bourgeons. Noteworthy agents impacting the achievement of EPN caramelization are similarly argued. An increasing benefit in substitutes to artificial insecticides and in biological cultivation unbolts chances intended for EPNs, nonetheless, EPNs will necessity to be additionally enhanced by a concern to effectiveness, decreased charges, and facility of utilizing. Furthermore, they're probable to reprocess harbor inhabitants and seduce them to be more invested for an extended period of pest repression.

**Keywords:** Entomopathogenic roundworms, biology, ecosystem, pest administration, tradelization.

## **INTRODUCTION**

Primary find out in the 1920s, entomopathogenic roundworms (EPNs) extradited growing attention initially in 1950, and their caramelization began in the 1980s. They have been mainly except later pesticide recording necessities in numerous nations owing to their rise scale of protection to people, non-goal creatures, and the climate (Ehlers, 2005 and Piedra-Buena *et al.*, 2015). This is the sequence that has assisted EPN tradelization driving the trade progress of a minimum of five Heterorhabditis types and eight Steinernema types (Table 1). Investigate the implementation, biology, and environmental science of EPNs opinion exponential development initiatives in the 1990s and extra extended until chief rudimentary investigate in the 2000s. The widespread form of works consequence of this investigation has been revised expansively and widely in the episodes of numerous influential publications (Gaugler, 1990; Kaya, *et al.*, 1993; Gaugler, 2002; Grewal, 2005; Campos-Herrera, 2015) which will be utilized as our chief bibliography. Extra bibliography will be recorded for significant and related educations or extra precise revises that were not or lone summarized depicted in these sections.

**Copyright** © 2023 The Author(s): This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (CC BY-NC 4.0) which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium for non-commercial use provided the original author and source are credited.

**Citation:** Zaid Naji Hassan, Rasha Sattam Hameed, Maan Abdul Azeez Shafeeq, Zaid Raad Abbas (2023) Environmental Influences on the Entomopathogenic Nematodes Used in the Biological Control of Insect Pests: Review. *South Asian Res J Bio Appl Biosci, 5*(1), 7-14.

been trageuizeu					
Heterorhabditis spp.		Steinernema spp.	а		
H. bacteriophora	EU, NA, AF	S. carpocapsae	AS, AU, EU, NA, SA,		
H. indica	NA	S. feltiae	EU, NA		
H. marelata	NA	S. kraussei	EU, NA		
H. megidis	EU, NA	S. kushidai	AS		
H. zealandica	AU, NA	S. longicaudum	AS		
S. riobrave	NA				
S. scapterisci	NA				
S. scarabaei	NA				

 Table 1: Presently or newly tradelization entomopathogenic roundworm species and wherever they are or partake

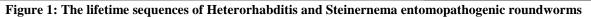
 been tragedized

<sup>a</sup> AF, Africa; AS, Asia; AU, Australia; EU, Europe; NA, North America; SA, South America.

#### **EPN Biology and Ecology**

EPNs have been regained since loam nearly the universe. At slightest 96 Steinernema, 1 Neosteinernema, and 21 Heterorhabditis types have been depicted on days (Lewis, 2012; Shapiro-Ilan, et al., 2017; Koppenhöfer, et al., 2020). They are frequently categorized in the not tightly associated families Heterorhabditidae and Steinernematidae that participate in a numeral of features over approximate development. Numerous types of roundworms in the genus Oscheius in the family Rhabditidae likewise encounter the measures to be considered as EPNs (Zhang, et al., 2009; Torres-Barragan, et al., 2011; Dillman, et al., 2012). Approximately Oscheius types seem to be related through lone single species of bacterial symbionts although additional associates of the genus are related through manifold bacterial types. Nevertheless, those types are not also categorized environmentally and are not utilized in biotic control implementation. This revision consequently emphasizes the Steinernematidae and Heterorhabditidae. EPNs are scroungers of arthropods in wildlife that are solitary parallel conveyed and own an infectious immature (IJ) phase that vigorously forays the insect harbor. They are continuously connected through symbiotic bacteria that function a significant job in harboring contagion. The biology of the EPN-symbiotic bacteria complicated has been widely reviewed in (Shapiro-Ilan, et al., 2017; Koppenhöfer, et al., 2020; Burnell and Stock, 2000; Lewis and Clarke, 2012). Altogether identified EPN types portion identical biology. The lone phase that continues external of a harbor is the non-nourishing, nonevolving tertiary phase infectious immature (IJ) or dauer immature. IJs utilize ecological and harbor signals to detect, distinguish and agree on insects as possible harbors. They get in a harbor over normal orifices (mouth, rectum, spiracles) or immediately enter during tinny portions of the cuticle. Afterward foundation in the hemolymph, IJs shed and emission their symbiotic bacteria over excretion or vomiting. Roundworms and bacteria collaborate to murder a vulnerable harbor insect during 24-48 h. IJs of Steinernema spp. mature at virile and feminine matures, and subsequent generations in the harbor similarly product virile and feminine (through the exclusion of Steinernema bisexual). Heterorhabditis spp. IJs grow to bisexual matures in the primary generation; nonetheless, following generations comprise virile, feminine and bisexual personalities (Figure 1). The roundworm's nutrition on bacteria cells and harbor tissues predigest through the bacteria, and above 1-4 workweeks turn into over single to tierce generations till harbor incomes are exhausted. At that stage, 100s to 100s of thousands of novel IJs by symbiotic bacteria cells in their nonpractical gastrointestinal organization depart the harbor corpse to fodder for novel insect harbors (Figure 1).

Foraging	Infection	Reproduction	Emergence
ambushers	through natural openings or thin regions of the insect cuticle Killing mostly with the support of sym- biotic bacteria	Steinernematidae	



Searching infectious pubescent (IJs) can foster several activities exceed since vigorous exploration for a harbor (cruiser) to the inactive approach of blinking (ambusher). When a harbor has been situated and agreeable, contagion can happen over normal aperture or via penetrating weak areas of the shell. In the hemocoel, IJs liberation their symbiotic bacteria and the harbor deceases during 24-48 h through blood poisoning and blood toxining. EPNs start over above to tierce progenies internal the harbor dead body. In greatest Steinernema spp., matures are continuously virile and feminine; in *Heterorhabditis spp.*, matures of the primary progeny are bisexual, while next progenies comprise bisexuals, feminine, and virile. When area and nourishment possessions developed.

Steinernema spp. IJs harbor the bacterial cells in a particular sac in their forward intestines while Heterorhabditis spp. transmits them connected to their pre-stomach regulator. The symbiotic bacteria of EPNs come off in the genera Photorhabdus (Heterorhabditis spp.) and Xenorhabdus (Steinernema spp.). When memberships of the family Enterobacteriaceae, Photorhabdus and Xenorhabdus are today placed inside the family Morganellaceae (Enterobacteriales) sideways through the kind genus Morganella and five extra genera (Adeolu, et al., 2016). Presently, there are 19 species of Photorhabdus and 26 species of Xenorhabdus. The connotation of roundworms and bacteria is extremely particular. In wildlife, the bacteria have no communicable abilities and notability persevere external the roundworms or insect harbor and depend on the roundworm to route them after harboring to the harbor. Nevertheless, the bacteria show a chief character in the assassination of the insect harbor over repression of the resistant arrangement causation toxemia and blood poisoning. They furthermore output antibiotics that prohibit minor harbor infestations, a preventive agent that disheartens rummagers since nourishing on the harbor corpse (Photorhabdus spp. only), and help by means of a nutrition supply for the roundworms. The accurate function of bacteria and roundworms in conquering the impregnable reaction has solitary been researched in deepness in a scarce roundworm-bacteria mixture and in a rare harbor type. Founded on these researches, in Photorhabdus-Heterorhabditis groupings, the bacteria function the main function in murdering the harbor while in Steinernema-Xenorhabdus mixtures, the nematodes function an extra vigorous function in causative to the malignancy of the roundworm-bacterium composite (Lu, et al., 2017). The harbor variety of greatest identified EPN types remnants frequently unidentified up to now (Shapiro-Ilan, et al., 2017; Koppenhöfer, et al., 2020; Peters, 1996) for greatest types have been separated after loam specimens utilizing the extremely vulnerable wax moth, Galleria mellonella, caterpillars as a lure insect. Numerous EPN types may contaminate an extensive series of insect types in test center analyses (e.g., S. carpocapsae > 200 insects crossways 10 orders). Nonetheless afterward farm implementations and particularly in wildlife, the harbor variety is abundant tight owing to the environment of the roundworms and its probable harbors. Around types that have been segregated after naturalistic harbors in the farm are chiefly well modified to a tight cluster of harbors types nonetheless display bad contagion of additional harbors (i.e., S. scapterisci is altered to Orthoptera and S. kushidai and S. scarabaei to grubs of Scarabaeidae). Harbor protections and resistant responses in reaction to EPN contagion have been researched solitary in insufficient EPN types-insect types (Shapiro-Ilan, et al., 2017; Koppenhöfer, et al., 2020; Lewis and Clarke, 2012). Communication fortifications may comprise concentrated preparation performance once in interaction through IJs to avoid infection and illusion of regions through rising figures of IJs (scarabaeid white grubs). material impediment to avert IJs since the attainment of the hemolymph may contain decreased admittance to the hemolymph through the mouth over advancing prominent hairs in the preoral hollow (elaterid wireworms) or a stout peritrophic membrane defensive the midgut epithelium (white grubs). Tighten incision-similar aperture of the spiracles (wireworms) or delicate mesh-similar dishes lid the spiracles (white grubs) may restrict arrival to the hemolymph through the tracheal organization. When into the harbor, IJs may conquer or avoid the harbor's resistant reaction (Shapiro-Ilan, et al., 2017; Koppenhöfer, et al., 2020; Lewis and Clarke, 2012) through detaching of the next phase- immature cuticle (sheath), dropping newly generated or harbor- insulate resistant aspects as concealment, meddlesome by the harbor protected arrangement via excreting assumed proteins (S. carpocapsae), and emission proteases (Steinernema spp.). Together Xenorhabdus and Photorhabdus symbiont's role praising functions in conquering the insect protections and vigorously repressing the impregnable reaction. They too output and emit numerous venoms deadly to the insect harbor in addition to antibiotics to avoid minor contagions of the corpse via additional pathogens or foragers.

#### **Environmental Science**

To find a possible harbor, IJs utilize several prevalence and rummaging performances which are a main constituent in their environmental and their utilize in biotic regulator (Shapiro-Ilan, *et al.*, 2017; Koppenhöfer, *et al.*, 2020; Burnell and Stock, 2000: Lewis and Clarke, 2012; Griffin, 2015). Around types (e.g., *S. carpocapsae, S. scapterisci*) are sit down-and- stay tacticians or ambushers that head for head for to remain close the loam superficial where particular scavenging actions (nictation, hopping) ease contagion of moveable harbors. At the additional maximum are types (e.g., *S. glaseri, H. bacteriophora*) that are broadly inspection hunters or cruisers that spread themselves aggressively through the loam shape and are quite improved to tainting scarcer movable harbors. Greatest types seem to be located anywhere sideways a range amongst the utmost. Searching activities may be moderated via several agents. Thus, around types may approve an ambusher performance in arenaceous loams nonetheless extra vigorously scatter in added complicated substrata (Wilson, *et al.*, 2012; Hiltpold and Hibbard, 2018). IJ inhabitants of the ambusher S. carpocapsae comprise a least ratio of single which vigorously dissipate since the corpse they arisen after (i.e., "runners")

(Bal, et al., 2014). Furthermore, EPN types have been look to exhibition collection conduct and appear to disband as bundles (Shapiro-Ilan, et al., 2014). Dynamic spreading is normally partial to 90 cm straight and perpendicularly during 30 days uniform for the extremely movable S. glaseri (Gaugler, 1990; Schroeder and Beavers, 1987). EPNs are likewise inactively disseminated over phoresy (e.g., on earthworms, isopods) or portable harbors that require numerous days to decease afterward early IJ engagement. Superior space is protected over motion of substratum or superficies aquatic including IJs. IJs react to a diversity of signals and marks to cross over the substratum and discovery harbors (Koppenhöfer, et al., 2020). They react to fugacious motion since moreover their harbor (Baiocchi, et al., 2017) or vegetation injured by herbivorous insects and emission fright signals in the land (Rasmann, et al., 2005; Ali, et al., 2010; Hiltpold, et al., 2010; Turlings, et al., 2012). Current donations to the speedily developing domain highpoint the significance of a perfect considerate of those superbly adjusted communications once deeming EPNs as a nuisance organization approach (Chiriboga, et al., 2017; Stelinski, et al., 2019). Fascinatingly, signals produced through IJs seem to damagingly influence the achievement of origin insect herbivores (Helms, et al., 2019) addition double profits of utilizing EPNs in pest administration tactics. IJs ability similarly distinguish among previously infested harbors and uninfected harbor. A favorite to attack formerly infested harbors is sturdiest throughout the early periods of the contagion nonetheless ultimately relapses to revulsion (Grewal, et al., 1997). Incursion of a newly diseased harbor proposals the utility of a debilitated invulnerable arrangement and the existence of conspecified that may be essential for proliferation. Attack of progressive contagions may be circumvented for of nutrition exhaustion in the corpse and a rise scale of conspecified rivalry.

#### **Agents Simulating Existence and Effectiveness**

When convenient the greatest EPN types or race to the objective harbor and, climate inherent malignancy in addition to appropriateness of ecological circumstances have to be deemed. The insistence of EPN inhabitants is specified via the permanency of singular IJs and the reprocessing of inhabitants in harbor dead bodies and abundant agents that ability influence together technicality (Grewal, et al., 2005; Shapiro-Ilan, et al., 2017; Koppenhöfer, et al., 2020; Lewis and Clarke, 2012; Griffin, 2015; Stuart, et al., 2015). IJs of diverse EPN types diverge in their inherent permanency from a scarce month to above 1 year. Afterward loam implementation, absences ability attains 50% during hours till IJs have stable in the loam. Afterward, absences may be in the extent of 5-10% each day till later 1-6 workweeks frequently lone about 1% of the authentic inoculant continues. To reward for those absences, the comprehensive base of scan for implementation averages is 25 IJs/cm2 of the addressed region, nonetheless around objective pests or harvesting arrangements may demand advanced or (seldom) decrease averages. As an outcome, in and loam or comparable substrata, IJ inhabitants mostly stay rising sufficiently to provide an active controller for 2–8 weeks. Reprocessing afterward implementation frequently exists nonetheless commonly not at a standard adequate to attain multiple-period controller in order to IJ spreading turn into moreover inchoate meanwhile period. During minutes subsequently implementation, IJs ability is deactivated and deadened via UV rays, however, the effect diverges amongst EPN races and types 5. IJ lack enables reduction whether implementations are complete precocious in the matinee or in the dusk, via addition UV safeguard to the IJ holdup, and through manufacture loam implementations in rising transporter magnitude integrated by instant rinsing in through adequate quantities of liquid. roughly EPN types display ideal execution amidst 20 and 30°C 6, turn into indolent beneath 10–15°C, and are deactivated over 30–40 °C. different Steinernema spp. have been separated since chilly zone and other EPN types from warm half-dried or even harsh zones and may catch commitment for utilizing in drastic climates. In loam, IJs transmission via the liquid membrane that overcoat the interstitial distances. Temperate substratum humidity stages are substantial for perfect IJ effectiveness. IJ effectiveness is restricted in arid circumstances, nevertheless whether wet elimination is progressive IJs ability comes in a situation of quiet and continues. Drying impatient H. bacteriophora IJs will vigorously demand out loam strata through rising humidity contented while additional dehydration-resistant S. carpocapsae IJs ability continue best in dryer situations. In wet-filled loam, anoxic situations and minimum superficies stress ability be injurious to motion and even existence of IJs. IJ locomotion and existence are mostly extra limited in soft textile grounds than in arenaceous grounds (Portillo-Aguilar, et al., 1999) nonetheless arenaceous grounds ability arid outside additional fast which decreases IJ effectiveness. EPNs are destructively influenced via pH grades < 4 and > 8. Different biotic agents' abilities as well influence the existence of IJs or EPN inhabitants in the ground. abundant types of arthropods and other invertebrates' victim on IJs (e.g., mites, collembolans, tardigrades, ravenous roundworms, nematophagous fungi) or rummage on the EPN-infested harbors while another insect pathogen (e.g., entomopathogenic fungi, bacteria, or viruses) or parasitoids contest through EPNs for harbors (Koppenhöfer, et al., 2020). Yet, rivalry through other pathogens does not constantly have massive impacts on EPN inhabitants and ability in a few situations' outcomes in synergistic impacts on harbor death lacking important passive impacts on IJ proliferation in the harbors.

#### **Cluster Output**

There are trio basal processes for trade output of EPNs: in vivo output, in vitro rigid leavening, and in vitro fluid leavening (Han and Dolinski, 2012). Fluid leavening is taken into account to have the generality effective low-cost of measure (and in vivo is taken into account to have the minimum); therefore, maximum trade EPN output happens to utilize fluid leavening (Han and Dolinski, 2012). Nonetheless fluid medium demands the maximum scale of beginning-

over expense and experience. The reduced of level and charge estimates for hard leavening recline among in vivo and fluid medium. Though in confirmed states decrease effort and pure substances expenditures permit the hard medium to be extremely lucrative and it is consequently the selection procedure. various processes ability be utilized to perfect in vitro medium inclusive idealization of culture and leavening features (Han and Dolinski, 2012; Leite, et al., 2017). Trade grade in vivo output utilizes huge amounts of insects. The insects are vaccinated by EPNs and magnitude yield is gained as of the infested harbors. G. mellonella or Tenebrio molitor maggots are the greatest popular harbors for in vivo cluster output; nonetheless another insect's ability is utilized. Extreme in vivo output regulations are founded on the White decoy regulation, which is the criterion for lab measure medium. Thus, in vivo output is mostly a binary- distances regulation depending on a sequence of abandons and griddles. The volume of White decoys in addition to the number's ability to be prolonged established on requirement (Han and Dolinski, 2012). In vivo output is considered to be of the least frugality of grad owing to the costs concerning work and insect harbors. Though, in vivo output ability be perfected by utilizing different processes (Han and Dolinski, 2012; Koppenhöfer, et al., 2020). Harbor nutrition ability be amended (e.g., comprised of lipids, proteins, or other nourishing) to raise EPN efficiency (the roundworms are amended founded on excellent type insects). Moreover, in vivo output ability be extremely amended over the machinery of the operations. The lot from insect harbor output 40 to EPN immunization of harbors, gathering and bundling IJs ability similarly be machinery to minimize effort costs (Koppenhöfer, et al., 2020).

#### **Preparation and Implementation Technique**

EPNs implementation is easy through a diversity of Preparations that supply settlement and facility-of-utilize (Shapiro-Ilan, et al., 2017; Han and Dolinski, 2012). EPN Preparations have contained alginate and polyacrylamide coagulate, triggered coal, diatomaceous ground, mud, dough, trash, vermiculite, polyurethane toweling, and aquatic squanderable grains (Han and Dolinski, 2012; Morales-Ramos, et al., 2011). Preparations that are utilizer- cordially and ability plain be additional to the container and sprinkled are maximumly coveted. Vermiculite and diatomaceous ground are presently public Preparations. EPN effectiveness ability is reinforced over the refinement of Preparations. For instance, Preparations that permit overhead land implementations via supplying safeguard versus drying and UV ability extend EPN utilize. As aforesaid, formerly, a shrinkable curd, barrier R, ability be utilized overhead land to deaden objective pests for example the timber piercing pest S. pictipes. last additional that are utilized to promote overhead land EPN implementations have been searched also for example chitosan and timber meal froth (several of which may be docile to biological arrangements (Shapiro-Ilan, et al., 2017; Van Niekerk and Malan, 2015). EPNs' ability is exercised utilizing maximum typical agrarian tools including different sprinklers or narration arrangements (Shapiro-Ilan, et al., 2017). Perfect implementation relies on a diversity of agent's inclusive climatical circumstances (dampness/wetness and averting UV irradiation), suitable implementation averages, orifice, and sprinkler kind, etc. EPN effectiveness ability is reinforced through modern implementation accesses. For instance, proportional to conventional implementations in aquatic sprinkles, enforce roundworms by phoretic harbors (Shapiro-Ilan and Brown, 2013), in them infested-harbors (Dolinski, et al., 2015), or in pro-infested harbors that arrive hidden residents, (Gumus, et al., 2015) has outcome in augmentation effectiveness. Confirmed cultivate fugacious may be utilized to reinforce EPN effectiveness by guiding roundworm manner and promoting infection (Willett, et al., 20187). Additionally, other "proponents" that immediately raise EPN vigor will drive to mended effectiveness. For instance, infested harbor weakens or ascaroside-foundation roundworm pheromones' ability to support EPN contagion and prevalence and have been displaying to progress effectiveness versus ground pests (Wu, et al., 2018; Oliveira-Hofman, et al., 2019; Shapiro-Ilan, et al., 2019). Climatical processing EPN effectiveness may as well be amended over exercises that reinforce living or nonliving agents to produce the ecology extra helpful for their insistence, prevalence, or infection. IJs could be conserved since UV irradiation or drying by addition of land coating, sawdust or yield remains to the cultivating arrangement (Shapiro-Ilan, et al., 2017; Campos-Herrera, et al., 2015; Shapiro-Ilan, et al., 2015). Basilar ground criteria for example textile or pH ability be idealization. Fluctuations in ground characteristics owing to everyday fertilization in an advanced output regulation access in citruses plantations in Florida, though, decrease intensities of a domestic (S. diaprepesi) and a foreign application (S. riobrave) EPN types. The decrease was because of augmentation in intensities of a phoretic bacterium, Paenibacillus sp. that restricts the vigor of EPNs and of several roundworm-parasitical fungi or roundworm snaring fungi 49. preservation and processing of normal EPN inhabitants have been fully researched in citruses plantations in Florida 49 which include an uncommonly wealthy and numerous EPN animals' component of nine various species. In regions with dryer grounds, S. diaprepesi, H. indica, and H. zealandica were the predominant types and a function significant job in dramatically repressing weevil inhabitants. In zones by poorly exhausted grounds (maximum mud and organic substance contented), H. indica and S. khuongi predominate nonetheless weevils were additional numerous. Extension of rough grittiness to plantations by the weak exhaustion grounds to mimic the additional weevil- repressive ground and increase through the four EPN types outcome in the similar weevil- repressive situations as monitored in plantations that normally had these situations (Duncan, et al., 2013). Biotic factors that react fixedly by EPNs could too be in the yielding arrangement. Organisms that synergize EPN effectiveness (Look overhead department) might be promoted into vegetating arrangements over climatical processes. Entomopathogenic fungi might be reinforced via amending land coating or rising vegetating intensity (Jaffuel, et al., 2017). Compost or another organic substance could be added to raise earthworm inhabitants and that way progress EPN prevalence through phoresy (Shapiro-Ilan, et al., 2017).

## CONCLUSIONS

Meanwhile, the latest tierce decennium, expanded studies labors have assisted the marketing of EPNs in numerous merchandises through changing grades of prosperity. Mostly, the extremely considerable agents in this gaining have been obtainable of EPN races convenient for the objective pests and regulations in addition to suitable economical. In comparison to other obtainable monitoring tactics, the proportional effectiveness of the EPNs and their facility of utilization have to get better. However, decrease expenses and major facilities for utilizing artificial insecticides are yet restricting EPN utilization. Though numerous insecticides have wasted recording owing to pesticide enactment in numerous states, novel vigorous components of various modern insecticide categories that are deemed least - hazard insecticides (e.g., neonicotinoids, anthranilic diamides) have commonly loaded the hiatus. However, general interests around health dangers and ecology jeopardies of insecticide utilize continue. An increasing benefit in substitutional to artificial insecticides and in organic cultivation unlatch chances for EPNs, nonetheless, they will require to be moreover amended through estimate to effectiveness (progressed implementation Techniques, additional malicious races since domain inhabitants or over biotech), decrease expenses (best output Techniques) and major facility of utilizing (preparations through prolonged shelves lifetime and resistance to heat drastic). Each amendment in these regions will probably be a solitary increase, so far, could it be enough to raise EPN to utilize, as a minimum where pesticide organizations, regional edicts, and general viewpoints previously clash on artificial insecticides utilize. Though EPNs are deemed a superior instrument for pest arrangement in organically output yields, dealing with Scopus lone seven (of the additional than 3,000) article Publication on EPNs advantage organic yields or regulations in the address. Perhaps, this is because of the connotation that EPNs ability be utilized in organic in addition to traditional arrangements and therefore it is not indispensable to disconnect the deuce. However, an additional study is wanted to discuss interaction through EPNs that may be particular to organic arrangements. a lot of former attempts have intensified on utilizing EPNs for rapid and brief- period monitoring of pests next to the model of artificial insecticides. Though, the capability of EPNs to persevere and periodic in harbor inhabitants, indicate to be invested for a prolonged period of pest repression. In a little arrangement, this has previously been researched over the utilize of types extremely acclimate to a tight domain of harbors such as S. scapterisci or S. scarabaei or over the utilize of constant local and nonetheless additional public races. Moreover, access could be accomplished through vaccination liberation of the EPNs or cyclic increase liberation, relying on the properties of the arrangement interested in which they would be implemented and the biology and environment of the objective pest(s). To preserve the crucial goodness of each of the races utilized in those accesses, improvement manners are required for example over the make of homozygous original ways or another technicality Though, summarized of considerable penetrations in preparation technicality that would augmentation the facility of utilizing of EPNs to a scale additional identical through that of artificial insecticides, considerable in augmentations the utilize of EPNs will requirement to be advocate over teaching and enactments. To release additional chances for the utilization of EPNs, great alterations in insecticide utilization style will have to be promoted over legal rewards, organizations, and limitations.

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

The authors would like to thank Mustansiriyah University (www.uomustansiriyah.edu.iq) Baghdad-Iraq for its support in the present work.

## REFERENCES

- Adeolu, M., Alnajar, S., Naushad, S., & Gupta, R. S. (2016). Genome-based phylogeny and taxonomy of the 'Enterobacteriales': proposal for Enterobacteriales ord. nov. divided into the families Enterobacteriaceae, Erwiniaceae fam. nov., Pectobacteriaceae fam. nov., Yersiniaceae fam. nov., Hafniaceae fam. nov., Morganellaceae fam. nov., and Budviciaceae fam. nov. *International journal of systematic and evolutionary microbiology*, *66*(12), 5575-5599.doi: 10.1099/ijsem.0.001485
- Ali, J. G., Alborn, H. T., & Stelinski, L. L. (2010). Subterranean herbivore-induced volatiles released by citrus roots upon feeding by Diaprepes abbreviatus recruit entomopathogenic nematodes. *Journal of chemical ecology*, 36(4), 361-368.doi: 10.1007/s10886-010-9773-7
- Baiocchi, T., Lee, G., Choe, D. H., & Dillman, A. R. (2017). Host seeking parasitic nematodes use specific odors to assess host resources. *Scientific reports*, 7(1), 1-13.doi: 10.1038/s41598-017-06620-2
- Bal, H. K., Taylor, R. A., & Grewal, P. S. (2014). Ambush Foraging Entomopathogenic Nematodes Employ 'Sprinters' for Long-Distance Dispersal in the Absence of Hosts. *The Journal of parasitology*, *100*(4), 422-432. doi: 10.1645/12-165.1
- Burnell, A., & Stock, S. P. (2000). Heterorhabditis, Steinernema and their bacterial symbionts—lethal pathogens of insects. *Nematology*, 2(1), 31-42.doi: 10.1163/156854100508872

- Campos-Herrera, R. (2015). Nematode pathogenesis of insects and other pests. *Ecology and applied technologies for sustainable plant and crop protection. Switzerland: Springer International Publishing*, 10-1007.doi: 10.1007/978-3-319-18266-7
- Campos-Herrera, R., El-Borai, F. E., & Duncan, L. W. (2015). Modifying soil to enhance biological control of belowground dwelling insects in citrus groves under organic agriculture in Florida. *Biological Control*, 84, 53-63.doi: 10.1016/j.biocontrol.2015.02.002
- Chiriboga, X., Campos-Herrera, R., Jaffuel, G., Röder, G., & Turlings, T. C. (2017). Diffusion of the maize root signal (E)-β-caryophyllene in soils of different textures and the effects on the migration of the entomopathogenic nematode Heterorhabditis megidis. *Rhizosphere*, *3*, 53-59.doi: 10.1016/j.rhisph.2016.12.006
- Dillman, A. R., Chaston, J. M., Adams, B. J., Ciche, T. A., Goodrich-Blair, H., Stock, S. P., & Sternberg, P. W. (2012). An entomopathogenic nematode by any other name. *PLoS Pathogens*, 8(3), e1002527.e1002527. doi: 10.1371/journal.ppat.1002527
- Dolinski, C., Shapiro-Ilan, D., & Lewis, E. E. (2015). Insect cadaver applications: pros and cons. In *Nematode* pathogenesis of insects and other pests (pp. 207-229). Springer, Cham. Doi: 10.1007/978-3-319-18266-7\_8
- Duncan, L. W., Stuart, R. J., El-Borai, F. E., Campos-Herrera, R., Pathak, E., Giurcanu, M., & Graham, J. H. (2013). Modifying orchard planting sites conserves entomopathogenic nematodes, reduces weevil herbivory and increases citrus tree growth, survival and fruit yield. *Biological Control*, 64(1), 26-36.doi: 10.1016/j.biocontrol.2012.09.006
- Ehlers, R. U., & Shapiro-Ilan, D. (2005). Forum on safety and regulation. *Nematodes as biocontrol agents*, 107-114. doi: 10.1079/9780851990170.0107
- Gaugler, R. (1990). *Entomopathogenic nematodes in biological control* (Vol. 227). H. K. Kaya (Ed.). Boca Raton: CRC press.
- Gaugler, R. (Ed.). (2002). Entomopathogenic nematology. doi: 10.1079/9780851995670.0000
- Grewal, P. S., Ehlers, R. U., & Shapiro-Ilan, D. I. (Eds.). (2005). Nematodes as biocontrol agents. CABI. Doi: 10.1079/9780851990170.0000
- Grewal, P. S., Lewis, E. E., & Gaugler, R. (1997). Response of infective stage parasites (Nematoda: Steinernematidae) to volatile cues from infected hosts. *Journal of chemical ecology*, 23(2), 503-515.doi: 10.1023/B: JOEC.0000006374.95624.7e
- Griffin, C. T. (2015). Behaviour and population dynamics of entomopathogenic nematodes following application. In *Nematode pathogenesis of insects and other pests* (pp. 57-95). Springer, Cham. Doi: 10.1007/978-3-319-18266-7\_3
- Gumus, A., Karagoz, M., Shapiro-Ilan, D., & Hazir, S. (2015). A novel approach to biocontrol: Release of live insect hosts pre-infected with entomopathogenic nematodes. *Journal of Invertebrate Pathology*, *130*, 56-60. doi: 10.1016/j.jip.2015.07.002
- HAN, R., & DOLINKSI, C. (2012). Entomopathogenic nematode production and application technology.
- Helms, A. M., Ray, S., Matulis, N. L., Kuzemchak, M. C., Grisales, W., Tooker, J. F., & Ali, J. G. (2019). Chemical cues linked to risk: cues from below-ground natural enemies enhance plant defenses and influence herbivore behaviour and performance. *Functional Ecology*, *33*(5), 798-808.doi: 10.1111/1365-2435.13297
- Hiltpold, I., & Hibbard, B. E. (2018). Indirect root defenses cause induced fitness costs in Bt-resistant western corn rootworm. *Journal of economic entomology*, *111*(5), 2349-2358. doi: 10.1093/jee/toy220
- Hiltpold, I., Toepfer, S., Kuhlmann, U., & Turlings, T. C. (2010). How maize root volatiles affect the efficacy of entomopathogenic nematodes in controlling the western corn rootworm? *Chemoecology*, 20(2), 155-162. doi: 10.1007/s00049-009-0034-6
- Jaffuel, G., Blanco-Pérez, R., Büchi, L., Mäder, P., Fließbach, A., Charles, R., ... & Campos-Herrera, R. (2017). Effects of cover crops on the overwintering success of entomopathogenic nematodes and their antagonists. *Applied Soil Ecology*, *114*, 62-73.doi: 10.1016/j.apsoil.2017.02.006
- Kaya, H. K., Bedding, R. A., & Akhurst, R. J. (1993). An overview of insect-parasitic and entomopathogenic nematodes. *Nematodes and the biological control of insect pests*, 1-10.doi: 10.1071/9780643105218
- Koppenhöfer, A. M., Shapiro-Ilan, D. I., & Hiltpold, I. (2020). Entomopathogenic nematodes in sustainable food production. *Frontiers in Sustainable Food Systems*, *4*, 125.doi: 10.1002/9781119256106.ch11
- Leite, L. G., Shapiro-Ilan, D. I., Hazir, S., & Jackson, M. A. (2017). Effect of inoculum age and physical parameters on in vitro culture of the entomopathogenic nematode Steinernema feltiae. *Journal of helminthology*, *91*(6), 686-695. doi: 10.1017/S0022149X16000821
- Lewis, E. E., & Clarke, D. J. (2012). Nematode parasites and entomopathogens. In *Insect pathology* (pp. 395-424). Academic Press. Doi: 10.1016/B978-0-12-384984-7.00011-7
- Lewis, E. E., & Clarke, D. J. (2012). Nematode parasites and entomopathogens. In *Insect pathology* (pp. 395-424). Academic Press. Doi: 10.1016/B978-0-12-384984-7.00011-7
- Lu, D., Macchietto, M., Chang, D., Barros, M. M., Baldwin, J., Mortazavi, A., & Dillman, A. R. (2017). Activated entomopathogenic nematode infective juveniles release lethal venom proteins. *PLoS pathogens*, *13*(4), e1006302. e1006302.doi: 10.1371/journal.ppat.1006302

- Morales-Ramos, J. A., Rojas, M. G., Ilan, D. I. S., & Tedders, W. L. (2011). U.S. Patent No. 8,025,027. Washington, DC: U.S. Patent and Trademark Office.
- Oliveira-Hofman, C., Kaplan, F., Stevens, G., Lewis, E., Wu, S., Alborn, H. T., ... & Shapiro-Ilan, D. I. (2019). Pheromone extracts act as boosters for entomopathogenic nematodes efficacy. *Journal of invertebrate pathology*, *164*, 38-42.
- Peters, A. (1996). The natural host range of Steinernema and Heterorhabditis spp. and their impact on insect populations. *Biocontrol science and technology*, 6(3), 389-402.doi: 10.1080/09583159631361
- Piedra-Buena, A., López-Cepero, J., & Campos-Herrera, R. (2015). Entomopathogenic nematode production and application: regulation, ecological impact and non-target effects. In *Nematode pathogenesis of insects and other pests* (pp. 255-282). Springer, Cham. Doi: 10.1007/978-3-319-18266-7\_10
- Portillo-Aguilar, C., Villani, M. G., Tauber, M. J., Tauber, C. A., & Nyrop, J. P. (1999). Entomopathogenic nematode (Rhabditida: Heterorhabditidae and Steinernematidae) response to soil texture and bulk density. *Environmental Entomology*, 28(6), 1021-1035. doi: 10.1093/ee/28.6.1021
- Rasmann, S., Köllner, T. G., Degenhardt, J., Hiltpold, I., Toepfer, S., Kuhlmann, U., ... & Turlings, T. C. (2005). Recruitment of entomopathogenic nematodes by insect-damaged maize roots. *Nature*, 434(7034), 732-737.doi: 10.1038/nature03451
- Schroeder, W. J., & Beavers, J. B. (1987). Movement of the entomogenous nematodes of the families Heterorhabditidae and Steinernematidae in soil. *Journal of Nematology*, 19(2), 257.
- Shapiro-Ilan, D. I., & Brown, I. (2013). Earthworms as phoretic hosts for Steinernema carpocapsae and Beauveria bassiana: Implications for enhanced biological control. *Biological Control*, 66(1), 41-48.doi: 10.1016/j.biocontrol.2013.03.005
- Shapiro-Ilan, D. I., Hazir, S., & Lete, L. (2015). Viability and virulence of entomopathogenic nematodes exposed to ultraviolet radiation. *Journal of Nematology*, 47(3), 184.doi: 10.1016/j.biocontrol.2013.05.009
- Shapiro-Ilan, D. I., Kaplan, F., Oliveira-Hofman, C., Schliekelman, P., Alborn, H. T., & Lewis, E. E. (2019). *Conspecific pheromone extracts enhance entomopathogenic infectivity*. Society of Nematologists (via Exeley Incorporated). doi: 10.21307/jofnem-2019-082
- Shapiro-Ilan, D. I., Lewis, E. E., & Schliekelman, P. (2014). Aggregative group behavior in insect parasitic nematode dispersal. *International journal for parasitology*, 44(1), 49-54.doi: 10.1016/j.ijpara.2013.10.002
- Shapiro-Ilan, D., Arthurs, S. P., & Lacey, L. A. (2017). Microbial control of arthropod pests of orchards in temperate climates. *Microbial control of insect and mite pests*, 253-267.doi: 10.1016/B978-0-12-803527-6.00017-2
- Stelinski, L. L., Willett, D., Rivera, M. J., & Ali, J. G. (2019). 'Tuning 'communication among four trophic levels of the root biome to facilitate biological control. *Biological Control*, *131*, 49-53. doi: 10.1016/j.biocontrol.2019.01.006
- Stuart, R. J., Barbercheck, M. E., & Grewal, P. S. (2015). Entomopathogenic nematodes in the soil environment: distributions, interactions and the influence of biotic and abiotic factors. *Nematode pathogenesis of insects and other pests*, 97-137.doi: 10.1007/978-3-319-18266-7\_4
- Torres-Barragan, A., Suazo, A., Buhler, W. G., & Cardoza, Y. J. (2011). Studies on the entomopathogenicity and bacterial associates of the nematode Oscheius carolinensis. *Biological control*, 59(2), 123-129.doi: 10.1016/j.biocontrol.2011. 05.020
- Turlings, T. C., Hiltpold, I., & Rasmann, S. (2012). The importance of root-produced volatiles as foraging cues for entomopathogenic nematodes. *Plant and Soil*, *358*(1), 51-60. doi: 10.1007/s11104-012-1295-3
- Van Niekerk, S., & Malan, A. P. (2015). Adjuvants to improve aerial control of the citrus mealybug Planococcus citri (Hemiptera: Pseudococcidae) using entomopathogenic nematodes. *Journal of helminthology*, 89(2), 189-195.doi: 10.1017/S0022149X13000771
- Willett, D. S., Alborn, H. T., Stelinski, L. L., & Shapiro-Ilan, D. I. (2018). Risk taking of educated nematodes. *PLoS* one, 13(10), e0205804.e0205804. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0205804
- Wilson, M. J., Ehlers, R. U., & Glazer, I. (2012). Entomopathogenic nematode foraging strategies-is Steinernema carpocapsae really an ambush forager? *Nematology*, *14*(4), 389-394. doi: 10.1163/156854111X 617428
- Wu, S., Kaplan, F., Lewis, E., Alborn, H. T., & Shapiro-Ilan, D. I. (2018). Infected host macerate enhances entomopathogenic nematode movement towards hosts and infectivity in a soil profile. *Journal of invertebrate pathology*, *159*, 141-144.doi: 10.1016/j.jip.2018.10.007.
- Zhang, C. X., Yang, S. Y., Xu, M. X., Sun, J., Liu, H., Liu, J. R., ... & Zhang, K. Y. (2009). Serratia nematodiphila sp. nov., associated symbiotically with the entomopathogenic nematode Heterorhabditidoides chongmingensis (Rhabditida: Rhabditidae). *International journal of systematic and evolutionary microbiology*, *59*(7), 1603-1608.doi: 10.1099/00207713-59-10-2646-a