



# Applications of Radioactive Isotopes in Agriculture y-Radiation and the Sterile Insect Technique

Mohammed Said Elsemlawy Muhammed Mahmoud Arafa

Dr: Wael Amer

# List of Agricultural Applications:

- > Insect pest management.
- > Food Irradiation.
- > Mutation Breeding.
- > Soil fertility.
- > Carbon dating.

#### Food Irradiation :

\* is a safe physical means of food processing and preservation similar to. methods such as freezing ,heat treatment.



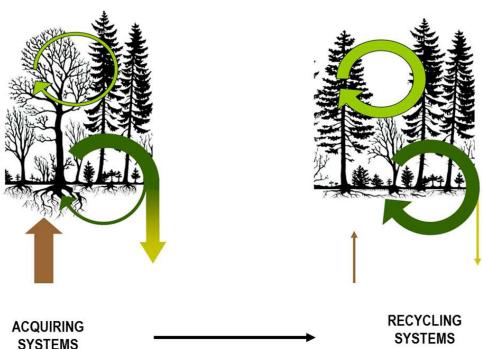
#### Mutation Breeding :

- \* Improved characterisitics are produced using:
- -Gamma radiation.
- -Related biotechnology.
- -Tissue culture technique.



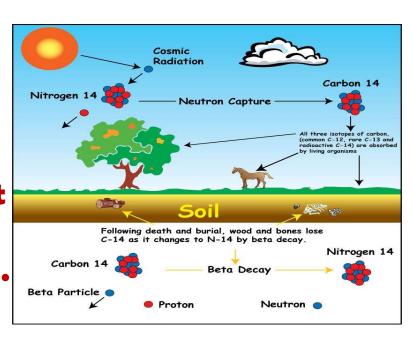
### Soil fertility:

\* refers to the ability of a soil to sustain plant growth to provide plant habitat and result in lasting constant yields of high quality.



#### Carbon dating:

-Is a radioactive isotope of the element carbon and is produced in the upper atmosphere by radiation from the sun.



## **Insect pest management:**

-Insect pests are serious threat to agricultural productivity; They not only reduce crop yields but also transmit disease to cultivated crops.

- \* Radiolabel pesticides were used to monitor the persistence of their residues in food items, soil, ground water and environment.
- \* Continuous uses of pesticides have negative impacts on the environment and it also results into development of resistance against pesticides in many insect species.
- \* By using nuclear science for developing environmentally friendly alternatives for pest control and control of insects using ionizing radiations.

#### **Sterile Insect Technique (SIT)**

- This technique relies on application of ionizing radiation as a mean to effectively sterilize male insects without affecting their ability to function in the field and successfully mate with wild female insects.

- This technique involves release of large numbers of sterile male insects of the target species in the field crop .

- Sterilize male insects compete with the regular male population during sexual reproduction and the eggs produced from their mating are infertile so they produce no offspring
- It is highly specific form of "birth control which reduces and eliminates the insect population after two or three generations.

