

Abstract

The rape is a plant originating from the Mediterranean basin, which due to its rich oil seeds, used in food and illuminated, was widespread during the Middle Ages in the Central and Nordic European countries. Result of the breeding researches, the rape currently occupies a very important place in the world economy as a source of vegetables oils used in food and especially in industry by creating alternative energy solutions. The agronomic importance of rape is undeniable, it is considered one of the most productive crops, one of the best preceding plant for the most demanding culture and a good neighbor of wedge with crops attacked by the same disease. During the period 2010 - 2012, in the ARDS Secuieni conditions, was pursued the identification of harmful entomo-fauna from winter rape crops of Central Moldovian Plateau. The harmful entomo-fauna collected during 2010 - 2012, in rape crops in the Agricultural Research - Development Station Secuieni territory was composed of 15 species which for entire period totaled 4046 specimens/sqm, of the following orders: *Coleoptera*, *Hymenoptera*, *Heteroptera* and *Lepidoptera*. The *Coleoptera* order had the highest number of species and the highest number of collected specimens. From *Coleoptera* order, the *Meligethes aeneus* had the largest share (62.90%). The collected species were integrated into the five classes of dominance (D1 - subrecedent species, D2 - recedent species, D3 - subdominant species, D4 - dominant species and D5 - eudominant species); the highest rate from the total of collected species, 62.90%, was registered to the D5 class - eudominant species.

Key words: winter rape, pests, dominance, percentage.