THE RESULTS OF PHEROMONE MONITORING OF INVASIVE PEST
Diabrotica virgifera virgifera LeConte
IN TRANSCARPATHTIAN REGION OF UKRAINE

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Abstract

The sex pheromone testing of maize pest - Diabrotica virgifera (8-methyl-2-decanilpropionate) synthesized in IGFPP by Dr. hab KOVALIOV B. G. (2008) was carried out during the years 2008 - 2012 on maize plantations, Velyka Bakta village, Beregovo district, and Onokovtsy village, Uzhgorod district (Ukraine). The testing was subject to different doses in the sections of rubber tube (1, 2, 3 mg), and different forms of sticky traps (“Delta” type, “Cardboard tube”, “Open-type” - pieces of laminated cardboard “Tetrapac” of different sizes). The most attractive dose of the pheromone was of 1 mg, which attracted on the average 2163 males on a trap during the flight (June 24, 2008 – October 03, 2008). While the doses with 2 and 3 mg have attracted 697 and 533 individuals respectively. The most attractive tested traps were “Open-type 44 cm x 29 cm”, which attracted 70% of caught males. The attraction of males at traps was between 6 a.m. up to 6 p.m. hours, with a peak from 9 up to 12 a.m. Mass copulation takes place from 12 a.m. up to 4 p.m. and then occurs egg laying till 10 p.m.. Based on the obtained results, is proposed using of pheromone traps for monitoring and regulation the density population of D. virgifera by method of mass catching of male.

Key words: synthetic sex pheromones, Diabrotica virgifera, traps, invasive pest, maize