



## Strategii de combatere a speciei invazive *Diabrotica virgifera*

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*Diabrotica virgifera* is a frequently species in maize agroecosystems from western part of country. In last years researches elevated especially aspects of monitoring, morphology, eco-biology and control. Eleven years ago, this pest has entered in our country and he has installed in Arad and Timis counties. Maize is one of the most important field crops in Romania (third place) where approach 3,000,000 hectares were cultivated last years. A great percent (70%) from total area is assigned western part of country, especially to Timis County. The first adults of western corn rootworm (*Diabrotica virgifera virgifera* Le Conte) in Romania were discovered in a corn field from western part of country, (Nadlac) in 1996. The first damage occurred in 1999 in a monoculture cornfield. Since 1996, the pest has spread year by year in other counties from Romania (for moment is present in western half-country); the main cause of spreading of this pest was cultivation of corn in monoculture on many hectares. Since western corn rootworm starts to spread in western part of Romania, many investigations were started to understand very well the eco-biology of the species. Through the medium of this scientific paper we intend to realize a control scheme with all potentially methods in larval and adults population reduction. In preventive control a main role play maize crop in non monoculture because the larvae survived only maize roots. Previous researches realized in western part pointed efficacy of seed treatments (using imidacloprid, clothianidin, thiametoxam) against larval populations. Very important is using a chemical product (on thiametoxam) against adults (like an additionally product). From non-pollutant methods it can be mentioned: pheromone traps, color traps, autochthonous natural enemies and biological product Spinosad 240 SC (based on filamentous bacteria *Saccharopolyspora spinosa*).