

# RESEARCH ON HARMFUL ENTOMOFAUNA AND USEFUL ENTOMOFAUNA IN SOME APPLE ORCHARDS

## CERCETĂRI CU PRIVIRE LA ENTOMOFAUNA DĂUNĂTOARE ȘI UTILĂ DIN UNELE PLANTAȚII POMICOLE DE MĂR

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**Abstract:** Research has been conducted in the SA Loturi Service SRL Vaslui, Vaslui county during October 2008 - September 2009. For this was made direct field observations, were also regularly collected samples (branches, shoots, leaves) and insects were collected using different methods, shaken, or using soil traps type Barber. Following these investigations were reported as harmful species, the following species: San Jose Scale (*Quadraspidiotus perniciosus* Comst.), worm apples (*Laspeyresia pomonella* L.), saw wasp with the apples (*Haplocampa testidinea* Drury), Wodlly apple aphid (*Eriosoma lanigerum* Hsm.), Cherry bark tortrix moth (*Enarmonia formosana* Scop.) etc. Useful species insect are particulary order Hymenoptera (families Braconidae, Ichneumonidae, Chalcididae etc.), of the order Coleoptera (Coccinellidae families, Carabidae), Neuroptera (Chrysopidae family) etc.

**Key words:** soil traps, Coleoptera, *Quadraspidiotus perniciosus*, *Cydia pomonella* L, apple orchards.

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**Cuvinte cheie:** capcane de sol, Coleoptera, *Quadraspidiotus perniciosus*, *Cydia pomonella* L, livezi de măr

## INTRODUCTION

Apple culture is the best known and widespread in temperate climates, and apples tops both in terms of production volume, the quality - and request their food outlets.

Apple important fruit species worldwide, has an extremely large number of plant and animal organisms effects, which cause harm. Percher (Way, 1988 cit. Talmaciu M., 2007) has compiled a list of 80 diseases caused by viruses, mycoplasma, bacteria, fungi, plus 64 species of insects and mites, eight species of nematodes and at least two species of rodents.

Therefore, knowledge of pests and pathogens that attack apple and prevention and control measures are of particular importance for obtaining high yields and good quality.

## MATERIAL AND METHOD

The research was carried out in SA Loturi Service SRL Vaslui, Vaslui County during October 2008 - September 2009. For comments that were made directly in the field were also regularly collected samples (branches, shoots, leaves) and insects were collected using different methods, by slip off, or type using Barber soil traps.

Following these investigations were reported as a pest, the following species: *Quadraspidiotus perniciosus* Comst., *Cydia pomonella* L., *Haplocampa testudinea* Drury., *Eriosoma lanigerum* L., *Enarmonia formosana* Scop. etc. (Chatenedu Gaetan, 1990; Panin I., 1951; Reitter E., 1908; Rogojanu V., Perju T., 1979).

Insect species are particularly useful order *Hymenoptera* (families *Braconidae*, *Ichneumonidae*, *Chalcididae* etc.), the order *Coleoptera* (*Coccinellidae* families, *Carabidae*), *Neuroptera* (*Chrysopidae* family) etc. it was also useful fauna followed by apple orchards, with periodically shaking down branches to the crown of trees and wildlife with soil traps for the air timber (Talmaciu M., 2006; Varvara M., 1981).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

In 2009, the apple orchards of the Company taken as observations were identified as most important following harmful species (table 1) tested *Quadraspidiotus perniciosus* Comst., *Eriosoma lanigerum*, *Sciaphobus squalidus* Gyll., *Aphis pomi*, *Cydia pomonella*, *Panonychus ulmi*, *Hoplocampa testudinea* etc.

He was also collected beetles fauna of apple orchards epigeal of the Society for using this type of soil Barber traps. After determining the species of beetles collected indicates that it belongs to a number of 32, totaling 353 specimens from all 6 harvesting.

The most commonly collected species were: *Pseudoophonus pubescens*, *Harpalus distinguendus*, *Dermestes laniarius* Illig., *Harpalus tardus* and *Harpalus calceatus*.

They easily collected at 3, 4 or 5 from 6 harvest. It also notes that most commonly collected species, also had the highest number of such examples: *Harpalus tardus*, which was collected from 4 of the 6 collection it was a number of 88 specimens of species, *Harpalus calceatus* followed, with a total of 66 specimens, *Dermestes laniarius* which had 53 specimens and *Harpalus distinguendus* Duft., species with a total of 46 specimens. A total of 21 species have between one and three copies.

Table 1

## Structure pest of apple plantations belonging to SC Lots Service Ltd. in 2009

| No. | Scientific name of species  | Common name  | Order / Family                 | Time attack event  | Observations   |
|-----|---|--|--------------------------------|--|--|
| 1   | <i>Quadraspidiotus perniciosus</i>  | San jose scale   | Homoptera/<br>Diaspididae      | From May to September  | Occasionally, particularly in older plantations. Treatment was performed at the end of rest                  |
| 2   | <i>Eriosoma lanigerum</i>   | Wooly apple aphid  | Homoptera/<br>Eriosomatidae    | From April to October  | With greater frequency during the summer. Treatment was performed at the end of rest                         |
| 3   | <i>Sciaphobus squalidus</i>   | Weevil buds  | Coleoptera/<br>Curculionidae   | Mid-March, the first decade of April   | Varieties that have disbudding later, the attack was more powerful treatment is performed                    |
| 4   | <i>Aphis pomi</i>   | Apple aphid  | Homoptera/<br>Aphididae        | Late April-mid September   | The attack was quite frequently without significantly influence the quantity and quality production          |
| 5   | <i>Anthonomus pomorum</i>   | Apple Blossom Weevil   | Coleoptera/<br>Curculionidae   | Late April-early May   | The attack was sporadic and did not require application of any treatment                                     |
| 6   | <i>Hoplocampa testudinea</i>  | European apple sawfly  | Hymenoptera/<br>Tenthredinidae | The first half of May  | Sporadic attack not necessary to apply a special treatment.  |
| 7   | <i>Panonychus ulmi</i>  | Red spider mite  | Acari/<br>Tetranychidae        | From May to September  | Attack particularly intense in July and August   |
| 8   | <i>Lithocolletis blancardella</i>   | Apple blotch leafminer   | Lepidoptera/<br>Tortricidae    | From May to September  | Sporadic attack, treatments performed to control other pests have taken this species                         |
| 9.  | <i>Adoxophyes reticulana</i>  | Apple peel tortricid   | Lepidoptera/<br>Tortricidae    | From May to September  | Occasionally attack 1-2% fruit contested   |
| 10. | <i>Cydia pomonella</i>  | Codling moth   | Lepidoptera/<br>Tortricidae    | From June until October<br>months, a strong attack in producing real July-August | The attack was stronger in the second generation. Treatments performed in 10% reduced attack contested fruit |
| 11  | <i>Hyphantria cunea</i>   | Fall Webworm (larva)   | Lepidoptera/<br>Arctiidae      | From July to September   | Special treatment was made in late August  |
| 12  | <i>Euproctis chrysorrhoea</i> ,<br><i>Aporia crataegi</i> ,<br><i>Hyponomeuta malinella</i> ,<br><i>Operophtera brumata</i> | Brown-tail, Black Veined White, Apple Ermine Moth, Winter Moth | Lepidoptera                    | From May to September  | Defoliator attack these species has been kept under control by carrying out treatment against other pests.   |

Table 2

**Structure entomofauna collected at soil traps on the farm of  
SC Loturi Service Ltd. in 2009**

| No.   | Species name                                    | Harvest date and number of copies |           |           |            |            |           | Total examples |
|-------|---|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|----------------|
|       |   | 1<br>19.05                        | 2<br>8.06 | 3<br>3.07 | 4<br>17.07 | 5<br>20.08 | 6<br>9.09 |                |
| 1     | <i>Cantharis fusca</i>                          | 3                                 | -         | -         | -          | -          | -         | 3              |
| 2     | <i>Epicometis hirta</i>                         | 5                                 | 3         | -         | -          | -          | -         | 8              |
| 3     | <i>Harpalus calceatus</i>                       | 28                                | 34        | 4         | -          | -          | -         | 66             |
| 4     | <i>Pseudoophonus pubescens</i>                  | 1                                 | 9         | 6         | 1          | -          | -         | 17             |
| 5     | <i>Calathus fuscipes</i>                        | 6                                 | 1         | -         | -          | -          | -         | 7              |
| 6     | <i>Harpalus distinguendus</i>                   | 37                                | 6         | 1         | 1          | 1          | -         | 46             |
| 7     | <i>Harpalus tardus</i>                          | 58                                | 28        | 1         | 1          | -          | -         | 88             |
| 8     | <i>Amara familiaris</i>                         | 1                                 | -         | -         | 1          | -          | -         | 2              |
| 9     | <i>Dermestes lanarius</i> Illig.                | 21                                | 25        | 4         | 3          | -          | -         | 53             |
| 10    | <i>Omius rotundatus</i> F.                      | 4                                 | 3         | -         | -          | -          | -         | 7              |
| 11    | <i>Colon viennense</i> Hrbst.                   | 3                                 | -         | -         | -          | -          | -         | 3              |
| 12    | <i>Haltica oleracea</i> L.                      | 2                                 | -         | -         | -          | -          | -         | 2              |
| 13    | <i>Apion apricans</i>                           | 2                                 | -         | -         | -          | -          | 1         | 3              |
| 14    | <i>Cantharis pagana</i><br><i>Rosenhauer</i>    | 1                                 | -         | -         | -          | -          | -         | 1              |
| 15    | <i>Curculio nucum</i> L.                        | -                                 | 1         | 1         | -          | -          | -         | 2              |
| 16    | <i>Pterostichus vulgaris</i> L.                 | 2                                 | -         | -         | -          | -          | -         | 2              |
| 17    | <i>Harpalus aeneus</i> F.                       | -                                 | 12        | -         | -          | -          | -         | 12             |
| 18    | <i>Otiorrhynchus raucus</i><br><i>Fabr.</i>     | -                                 | 2         | 3         | -          | 2          | 1         | 8              |
| 19    | <i>Anisodactylus signatus</i><br><i>Panz.</i>   | -                                 | 3         | -         | -          | -          | -         | 3              |
| 20    | <i>Calathus melanocephalus</i> L.               | -                                 | 1         | -         | -          | -          | -         | 1              |
| 21    | <i>Amara aenea</i> Djean.                       | -                                 | 3         | -         | -          | -          | -         | 3              |
| 22    | <i>Necrobia violacea</i> L.                     | -                                 | 1         | -         | -          | -          | -         | 1              |
| 23    | <i>Amara ovata</i> F.                           | -                                 | 1         | -         | -          | -          | -         | 1              |
| 24    | <i>Agriotes obscurus</i> L.                     | -                                 | -         | 1         | -          | -          | -         | 1              |
| 25    | <i>Coccinella 7 punctata</i>                    | -                                 | -         | 3         | 1          | -          | -         | 4              |
| 26    | <i>Dermestes haermoxidalis</i>                  | -                                 | -         | 1         | -          | -          | -         | 1              |
| 27    | <i>Pseudoophonus griseus</i>                    | -                                 | -         | 2         | -          | 1          | -         | 3              |
| 28    | <i>Carabus violaceus</i> L.                     | -                                 | -         | 1         | -          | -          | -         | 1              |
| 29    | <i>Phyllotreta atra</i> F.                      | -                                 | -         | 1         | -          | -          | -         | 1              |
| 30    | <i>Pterstichus cylindricus</i><br><i>Hrbst.</i> | -                                 | -         | 1         | -          | -          | -         | 1              |
| 31    | <i>Pentodon idiota</i> Hrbst.                   | -                                 | -         | -         | 1          | -          | -         | 1              |
| 32    | <i>Octocemnus glabriculus</i>                   | -                                 | -         | -         | -          | 1          | -         | 1              |
| TOTAL |   | 174                               | 135       | 29        | 8          | 5          | 2         | 353            |

He was also collected by shaking entomofauna the trees crown. Following its determination, it appears that it belongs to a number of six insect orders, namely: *Homoptera*, *Hymenoptera*, *Coleoptera*, *Thysanoptera*, *Diptera*, *Heteroptera* and *Lepidoptera*. Order with most specimens collected were the

order *Homoptera* (32 copies), followed by the order *Coleoptera* (20 copies), *Hymenoptera* (17 copies). The majority of these species of parasitic *Hymenoptera* collected species belonging to several families: *Braconidae*, *Chalcididae*, *Pteromalidae*, *Scelionidae*, *Proctotrupidae*, etc.

Table 3

**Taxonomic structure and abundance entomofauna collected by slipping off apple orchards**

| No.   | Name order   | No.total of copies | Family         | No of species and copies | Species name                  | No of exempl/ species /family |
|-------|--------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1     | Homoptera    | 32                 | Lecaniidae     | 1/5                      | <i>Parthenolecanium corni</i> | 5                             |
|       |              |                    | Aphididae      | 1/22                     | <i>Aphis pomi</i>             | 22                            |
|       |              |                    | Cicadelidae    | 2/5                      | -                             | 5                             |
| 2     | Hymenoptera  | 17                 | Braconidae     | 1/1                      | -                             | 17                            |
|       |              |                    | Pteromalidae   | 1/5                      | -                             |                               |
|       |              |                    | Chalcididae    | 1/1                      | -                             |                               |
|       |              |                    | Encyrtidae     | 1/1                      | -                             |                               |
|       |              |                    | Proctotrupidae | 1/1                      | -                             |                               |
|       |              |                    | Scelionidae    | 1/4                      | -                             |                               |
|       |              |                    | Formicidae     | 1/1                      | -                             |                               |
|       |              |                    | Eulophidae     | 1/2                      | -                             |                               |
|       |              |                    | Eurytomidae    | 1/1                      | -                             |                               |
| 3     | Coleoptera   | 20                 | Coccinellidae  | 1/18                     | <i>Stethorus punctillum</i>   | 18                            |
|       |              |                    | Curculionidae  | 1/1                      | <i>Apion viciae</i>           | 1                             |
|       |              |                    | Chrysomelidae  | 1/1                      | <i>Longitarsus apicalis</i>   | 1                             |
| 4     | Thysanoptera | 6                  | -              | 2/6                      | -                             | 6                             |
| 5     | Diptera      | 7                  | -              | 2/7                      | -                             | 7                             |
| 6     | Heteroptera  | 7                  | -              | 2/7                      | -                             | 7                             |
| 7     | Lepidoptera  | 2                  | -              | 1/2                      | -                             | 2                             |
| TOTAL |              | 91                 | -              | 22                       | -                             | 91                            |

## CONCLUSIONS

1. Species reported as important pests in apple orchards of the Agricultural Society „Loturi Service” Ltd. were tested *Quadraspidiotus perniciosus* Comst., *Cydia pomonella* L., *Hoplocampa testudinea*, *Aphis pomi*.

2. In society, have been applied in apple orchards against pathogens and pests a total of 10 treatments.

3. Soil fauna collected belongs to a number of 32 species, the most abundant species with a: *Harpalus tardus*, *Harpalus distinguendus*, *Dermestes lanarius* and *Harpalus calceatus*.

4. Fauna collected from tree crown belongs to a number of six orders of insects are prevalent orders *Homoptera*, *Coleoptera* and *Hymenoptera*.

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