

COMMENTS ON THE USEFUL AND HARMFUL ENTOMOFAUNA ACCORDING TO SOME TREATMENT SEED CORN AND WHEAT LOTS OF YEARS, 2011-2012 TRIFESTI SC ASTRA SRL, IASI

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Abstract

In this paper we propose to make some observations on the useful and harmful entomofauna semnicere two lots and two lots of wheat seed corn. Observations were made in 2012. The culture of wheat seedlings, observations were made in spring varieties and drop, and two varieties of corn produced by a multinational. The research was took place and during 2012, especially Phases of growth 0 – (Sprouting - East) Phases of growth 0,5 - (two leaves fully formed) Phases of growth 1 - (four leaves fully formed). The study was conducted in order to track and have followed the main pests of this crop, it was made regular observations directly on the farm. In addition to direct observations on the farm, also harvesting samples and evidence using the beeing method and traps soil type Barber. Specify that in the stationary from the SC Astra Trifesti, Iasi County, samples collected was made from different seed lots in terms of cultivation technology.

Key words: pests, seed crops, chemecal tratament

Wheat plant with great significance in terms of food. Wheat is grown in over 100 countries, feeding 35 to 40% of humanity. The main use is the bread and various products are made from flour.

The predominant composition of wheat grain carbohydrates - 62-75% of the fresh grain, formed more than 90% of starch, dextrin and the remainder other simple carbohydrates. Carbohydrates are accumulated mainly in the endosperm.

Wheat humpbacked beetle attack (*Zabrus tenebrioides*, Goeze), is very dangerous and should be avoided on land infested wheat location and also treat the seed before sowing. In extreme cases, while in autumn there is a strong attack humpbacked beetle larvae, we recommend treatment with insecticide chlorpyrifos (Dursban 480 EC, 2.0 l / ha; Basudin EW 600, 2 l / ha), the warning of pest economic threshold (PED) is 5% of plants attacked

Against grain bugs (*Aelia spp spp* Eurygaster) of treatment against the adults hibernate, the warning, a 7-PED exemplare/m² and only after more than 80% of the bugs left wintering areas (forest), usually in the second decade of April, when the temperature exceeds 10 °C.

Corn has a high production capacity by about 50% \rightarrow dictated to other cereals, has a high ecological plasticity, which allows a wide distribution area, giving high yields and relatively constant, less fluent deviations in \rightarrow climate, is an herb hoe, good run for most crops. (L.S. Muntean, 2003)

Losses in agricultural crops vary as follows: the grain varies between 27-36% of the pests to return between 8-15%. (Tălmăciu M., 2005).

The purpose of these Researches, is to cause harmful entomofauna four seed lots, two corn and two of wheat, of SC Astra Trifesti, Iasi County.

The main pests of these crops: corn leaf weevil (*Tanymecus dilaticollis*), beetles firecrackers (*Agriotes spp*), Owl crops (*Scotia segetum Schiff*), Sfredilitorul maize (*Ostrinia nubilalis Hb*), corn root worm (*Diabrotica virgifera virgifera Le Conte*), steppe beetle (*anoxia villosa L*), humpbacked beetle (*Zabrus tenebrioides*, Goeze), cereal bugs (*Aelia spp spp* Eurygaster (Tălmăciu M., 2005)

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Observations were made in 2012 in SC Astra Trifesti Ltd, which is the micro-area Bivolari

Gathering material was ground with type Barber traps.

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Traps were placed in four different seed lots, two wheat and two maize which we call Group I, Group II, Group III, group IV.

This research is a continuation of research begun in 2011.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The research was conducted in 2011 and 2012. In all seed lots were made treatments Karate Zenon, Lambda active ingredient cyhalothrin 50 g / l, the dose of 0.15 l / ha. Seed in the four groups (Group I, Group II, Group I, Group II) fauna collected in 2011 and 2012 the traps and harvesting are as follows

- Group I (Table 1) – Corn
- 2011: two original and two copies *Tanyemecus dilaticollis* *Agriotes spp*
 - 2012: a copy and a copy *Tanyemecus dilaticollis* *Agriotes spp*
- Group II (Tab.2) – Corn
- 2011: a copy *Agriotes spp*
 - 2012: a copy *Tanyemecus dilaticollis*.
- Group I (Table 3), wheat
- collection 2011: a copy *Zabrus tenebrioides*
 - collection 2012 a copy *Zabrus tenebrioides*.
- Group II (Table 4), wheat
- collection 2012: two *Zabrus tenebrioides*

Table 1

Statement of species and number of specimens collected in group I seed corn, the average of the years 2011-2012 About Astra Trifesti

year	Name of species	Number of copies trap						Number of copies species	Total copies-Average 2011/2012
		1	2	3	4	5	6		
2011	1.Tanyemecus dilaticollis	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	3
	2.Aagriotes spp.	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	
	3.Scotia segetum Schiff	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	4.Ostrinia nubilalis Hb	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	5.Diabrotica virgifera virgifera Le Conte	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	6.Anoxia villosa L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total x specii								4	
2012	1.Tanyemecus dilaticollis	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
	2.Aagriotes spp.	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
	3.Scotia segetum Schiff	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	4.Ostrinia nubilalis Hb	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	5.Diabrotica virgifera virgifera Le Conte	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	6.Anoxia villosa L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total x species								2	

Table 2

Statement of species and number of specimens collected from group II seed corn, the average of the years 2011-2012 About Astra Trifesti

year	Name of species	Number of copies trap						Number of copies species	Total copies-Average 2011/2012
		1	2	3	4	5	6		
2011	1.Tanyemecus dilaticollis	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2,5
	2.Aagriotes spp.	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
	3.Scotia segetum Schiff	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	4.Ostrinia nubilalis Hb	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	5.Diabrotica virgifera virgifera Le Conte	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	6.Anoxia villosa L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total x specii								3	
2012	1.Tanyemecus dilaticollis	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	
	2.Aagriotes spp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	3.Scotia segetum Schiff	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	4.Ostrinia nubilalis Hb	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	5.Diabrotica virgifera virgifera Le Conte	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	6.Anoxia villosa L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total x species								2	

Regarding the frequency of species (tab.5) in the four seed lots of corn and wheat (Group I, Group II, Group I, Group II) were found:

- The average corn and 1.5 dilaticollis triplicate *Tanyemecus* *Agriotes spp*
- Harvesting wheat: a-*Zabrus tenebrioides*

Total (average) specimens collected in the four groups was 7.5, five of the first harvest and two in the second harvest.

Given the number of collected specimens, we can say that the technology used in the SC Trifesti Ltd, the micro Bivolari for corn and wheat seed production is modern and highly professional

Table 3

Statement of species and number of specimens collected from wheat seed group I, the average of the years 2011-2012 About Astra Trifesti

year	Name of species eciei	Number of copies trap						Number of copies species	Total copies-Average 2011/2012
		1	2	3	4	5	6		
2011.	1.Zabrus tenebrioides, Goeze	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
	2. Calandra granaria	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
	3. Anisoplia Sp	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total x specii		1							
2012	1.Zabrus tenebrioides, Goeze	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
	2. Calandra granaria	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	3. Anisoplia Sp	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total x species		1							

Table 4

Statement of species and number of specimens collected from group II seed corn, the average of the years 2011-2012 About Astra Trifesti

year	Name of species	Number of copies trap						Number of copies species	Total copies-Average 2011/2012
		1	2	3	4	5	6		
2011.	1.Zabrus tenebrioides, Goeze	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	2. Calandra granaria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	3. Anisoplia Sp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total x specii		0							
2012	1.Zabrus tenebrioides, Goeze	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	
	2. Calandra granaria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	3. Anisoplia Sp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total x species		2							

Table 5

Structure and abundance of four seed lots (corn and wheat) to SC Astra Trifesti years 2011 and 2012 average

	Name of species	Total		
		I	II	Total/medie
Corn	1.Tanymecus dilaticollis	4	2	3
	2.Agriotos spp.	3	0	1.5
	3.Scotia segetum Schiff	0	0	0
	4.Ostrinia nubilalis Hb	0	0	0
	5.Diabrotica virgifera virgifera Le Conte	0	0	0
	6.Anoxia villosa L	0	0	0
Total x species				4.5
Wheat	1.Zabrus tenebrioides, Goeze	1	0	1
	2. Calandra granaria	0	0	0
	3. Anisoplia Sp	0	0	0
Total x species		1		1

CONCLUSIONS

The data presented can draw the following conclusions:

1. The highest number of Agriotos spp (2) was collected in five harvesting;
2. Cel largest number of Tanymecus dilaticollis., (2) was collected in collection 3;

3. In the four groups is observed that in terms of pest control technology used is of the highest class.

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