



Paradižnikova rjasta pršica (*Aculops lycopersici*) (Tryon, 1917) (Eriophyidae) v Sloveniji

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V letu 2001 se je paradižnikova rjasta pršica (*Aculops lycopersici*) v poskusnih rastlinjakih na Laboratorijskem polju BF močno prerazmnožila. Pršica se največkrat navaja kot škodljivec paradižnika (*Lycopersicon esculentum*), poleg rodu *Solanum* pa napada še druge rodove iz družine razhudnikov (*Ipomoea*, *Nicotiana*, *Capsicum*). Pršice naselijo rastline kmalu po presajanju, populacije pršic zelo hitro naraščajo, rastline pa zaradi poškodb hitro propadajo. Pršice prezimijo na alternativnih gostiteljih. Samice začnejo odlagati jajčeca kmalu potem, ko naselijo gostitelja. Razvoj od jajčeca do odraslih osebkov traja v optimalnih razmerah 6 – 7 dni. V eni rastni dobi imajo do 7 rodov. Hranijo se na listih, cvetovih in mladih plodovih paradižnika, posledica so nekroze na listih, odpadanje cvetov in rjavost plodov ter odmiranje rastlin. Na napadenih rastlinah je zmanjšan nastavek plodov, pridelek paradižnika je celo do 65 % manjši. Pršice zatiramo s kemičnimi pripravki - akaricidi (dikofol), med pomembne preventivne ukrepe pa sodi tudi odstranjevanje zeli in drugih gostiteljev pršice iz rastlinjakov ter uničenje rastlinskih ostankov. Naravni sovražniki škodljivca pri nas še niso znani zato možnosti biotičnega zatiranja zazdaj niso raziskane.

ABSTRACT

Tomato russet mite (*Aculops lycopersici*) (Tryon, 1917) (Eriophyidae) in Slovenia

In the year 2001 tomato russet mite (*Aculops lycopersici*) had increased to devastating number in experimental greenhouses of Biotechnical Faculty. The mite is most often reported as a pest of tomato (*Lycopersicon esculentum*), though it can attack plants from other genera beside *Solanum* from Solanaceae (*Ipomoea*, *Nicotiana*, *Capsicum*). The infestation of the mites occurs soon after the plants are transplanted. Populations of the mites increase to a large number in a short time. As a consequence the plants die. Mites overwinter on alternative hosts. Females begin to oviposit soon after the infestation of the plant. The development from egg to adult lasts 7 days under optimum conditions. They give rise up to 7 generations per growing season. The mites feed on leaves, flowers and young fruits of tomato plants, thus causing necroses of leaves, dropping of flowering, russetting of fruit and death of the plants. Fruit setting on infested plants is reduced and heavy attack may seriously reduce tomato yield, i. e. up to 65 %. Chemical control is possible with acaricides (dicofol). Weeds and other hosts of the mites as well as plant remnants should be removed from greenhouses. Natural enemies of tomato russet mite have not been found in Slovenia yet. Therefore, biological control has not been explored yet.