



Vpliv štirih insekticidov na vrsto *Thrips tabaci* Lindeman (Thysanoptera, Thripidae) iz dveh geografsko ločenih naravnih populacij

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Tobakov resar (*Thrips tabaci* Lindeman), ki ga uvrščamo v red Thysanoptera (resarji), podred Terebrantia in družino Thripidae, je v zadnjem desetletju v Sloveniji gospodarsko pomemben škodljivec pora (*Allium porrum* L.), čebule (*Allium cepa* L.) in zelja (*Brassica oleracea* L. convar. *capitata* (L.) Alef. var. *capitata* (L.)). Razmnožuje se partenogenetsko s telitokijo. Je polifagna in kozmopolitska vrsta, saj napada prek 200 različnih vrst rastlin. Z uporabo za Slovenijo nove laboratorijske metode za ugotavljanje učinkovitosti insekticidov, ki smo jo razvili v entomološkem laboratoriju na Inštitutu za fitomedicino na Biotehniški fakulteti v Ljubljani, smo v letih 1999-2001 ugotavljali vpliv nekaterih registriranih pripravkov z različnim načinom delovanja na vrsto *Thrips tabaci* Lindeman. Uporabili smo pripravke Match 050 EC z aktivno snovjo lufenuron kot inhibitorjem razvoja žuželk, Decis-2,5 EC z aktivno snovjo deltametrin kot sintetičnim piretroidom, Perfekthion z aktivno snovjo dimetoat kot sistemskim organskim fosforom in Kenyatox verde z aktivnima snovema piretrin in piperonil butoksid kot zmesjo naravnih snovi. V gojitveno posodico smo vstavili 20 odraslih osebkov resarjev na fižolov list, ki smo ga predhodno omočili v insekticidni pripravek, in po 24 urah ugotavljali preživelost osebkov pri temperaturi 22 ± 2 °C in dolžini osvetlitve v razmerju 14:10 med dnevom in nočjo. Osebki resarjev so bili nabrani na dveh klimatsko različnih in geografsko ločenih lokacijah (Bilje in Ljubljana). Testirani insekticidi so pokazali različno učinkovitost za zatiranje tobakovega resarja. Škodljivčeva populacija iz Ljubljane je bila bolj dovzetna (manj odporna) za insekticide kot populacija v Biljah. Ugotavljamo visoko učinkovitost pripravka Kenyatox verde, nekoliko manjšo učinkovitost pripravka Decis-2,5 EC in slabo delovanje pripravka Match 050 EC.

ABSTRACT

Influence of four insecticides on *Thrips tabaci* Lindeman (Thysanoptera, Thripidae) from two geographically separated natural populations

Onion thrips (*Thrips tabaci* Lindeman) is classified in order Thysanoptera, suborder Terebrantia, and family Thripidae. In last decade it present economically important harmful pest on leek (*Allium porrum* L.), onion (*Allium cepa* L.) and cabbage (*Brassica Oleracea* L. convar. *capitata* (L.) alef. var. *capitata* (L.)) cultivars in Slovenia. *Thrips tabaci* Lindeman propagates partenogenetically with thelitoky. It is a very poliphagous and cosmopolitan species and attacks more than 200 plant species. A new laboratory method for assessment of efficiency of different insecticides for control of thrips was developed in entomological laboratory in the Institute for Phytomedicine on the Biotechnical Faculty in Ljubljana. In 1999-2001 we estimated efficacy on

thrips treated with four insecticides with different modes of action. We applied insecticide Match 050 EC with active substance lufenuron as a developing inhibitor for insects, Decis 2,5 EC with active substance deltamethrin as a synthetic pyrethroid, Perfekthion with active substance dimethoate as a systemic organo-phosphate ester and Kenyatox verde with active substances pyrethrin and piperonyl butoxide as a mixture of natural compounds. Thrips (20 imagines) were put in growing vessels on bean leaf treated with insecticides. The vessels were put in a growing chamber at temperature 22 ± 2 °C and lighting in relation 14:10 (day/night). Samples of thrips were collected in two climatically and geographically different areas (Bilje, Ljubljana). The insecticides showed different efficacy. The populations of *Thrips tabaci* Lindeman from Ljubljana showed higher susceptibility to different insecticides than those from Bilje. Kenyatox verde was the most efficient insecticide analysed, while Decis-2,5 EC and Perfekthion showed smaller efficiency. Match 050 EC was the least efficient insecticide in our research.