Preučevanje koruzne vešče (*Ostrinia nubilalis* Hbn.) na različnih hibridih koruze na Goriškem

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Koruzna vešča (*Ostrinia nubilalis* Hbn.) je na Goriškem že dolgo znana škodljivka koruze, zato smo v letih 1996, 1997 in 1998 podrobneje spremljali njen pojav. Bionomijo smo spremljali s svetlobno vabo, ki je bila postavljena v posevek koruze. Lov metuljev se je izvajal od začetka maja pa do konca septembra. Štetje in determinacijo ulova smo izvajali dnevno. V letih 1996 in 1997 smo spremljali tudi napad koruzne vešče na različnih hibridih različnih zrelostnih razredov. Izbrani so bili po trije hibridi iz zrelostnih razredov FAO 400, 500, 600 in 700. Od vsakega hibrida smo naključno izbrali in pregledali 60 rastlin v zrelostni fazi pred spravilom. Ocenjevali smo poškodbe na rastlinah in storžih ter število gosenic v steblih. Rezultati so pokazali, da ima koruzna vešča na tej lokaciji dve generacije letno in da je množičnost pojava močno odvisna od vremenskih razmer. Prav tako se število poškodb oziroma odstotek napada razlikuje po posameznih hibridih ter posameznih zrelostnih razredih in je odvisen od množičnosti pojavljanja škodljivca.

ABSTRACT

Study on European corn borer (*Ostrinia nubilalis* Hbn.) on different corn hybrids in Goriška region

The European corn borer (*Ostrinia nubilalis* Hbn.) has been known as a pest of corn in Goriška region for a long time. In the years 1996 - 1998 more intensive studies of the pest were performed. Bionomics was monitored by light traps, placed in the corn field. Moths were caught from beginning of May till the end of September. Moths, catch in the traps were counted and determined daily. In the years 1996-1997 infestation of the pest on some hybrids of different FAO groups was monitored, too. In the experiment 3 hybrids of FAO groups 400, 500, 600 and 700 were observed. In the stage before harvest, 60 plants were chosen randomly and examined. Damage on the plants and ears and the number of the caterpillars in the corn stalk were evaluated. Results of the study have shown that European corn borer has 2 generations per year in this region and intensity of infestation highly depends on weather conditions. The number of damages or percentage of infestation differs among particular hybrids and among particular FAO groups and depends on pest population density.