

Škodljive vrste zavijačev v nasadih jablan in možnosti uspešnega zatiranja

Gustav MATIS, Konrad BEBER, Jože MIKLAVC

KGZS, Kmetijsko gozdarski zavod Maribor, Vinarska 14, SI-2000 Maribor

V severovzhodni Sloveniji lahko štejemo le sedem vrst zavijačev za bolj ali manj gospodarsko pomembne. Po pomenu in škodljivosti izstopa jabolčni zavijač, ki je zelo dobro prilagojen v našem okolju in je permanenten škodljivec jabolk, hrušk, orehov in nekaterih drugih sadnih rastlin. Po gospodarskem pomenu lahko izstopajo še tri druge vrste zavijačev lupine sadja in sicer: sadni zavijač (*Adoxophyes reticulana* Hb., rjavi sadni lupinar (*Arhips podana* Scop.) in pasasti sadni lupinar (*Pandemis heparana* Den.et. Schiff.). V ekstenzivno oskrbovanih nasadih se lahko včasih v močnejšem obsegu pojavljata rdeči in sivi brstni sukač (*Spilonota ocellana* F. in *Hedya nubiferana* Hw.) V zadnjih dveh – treh letih smo na plodovih jabolk tudi opazili značilne poškodbe, ki jih pripisujemo gosenicam breskovega zavijača (*Cydia molesta* Busck).

Jabolčni zavijač (*Cydia pomonella*) povzroča v zadnjih letih sadjarjem obilo težav. Vzrokov za to je gotovo več. Ugodne vremenske razmere v zadnjem desetletju so prav gotovo vplivale na povečanje populacije jabolčnega zavijača. Menimo, da je razloge za ponekod nezadovoljivo zatiranje jabolčnega zavijača iskati v popuščanju učinkovitosti nekaterih insekticidov, v pomanjkljivi aplikaciji, prenizkih odmerkih glede na habitus dreves in v nedoslednem redčenju plodov. V tem obdobju smo proti jabolčnemu zavijaču preizkusili insekticide na osnovi sledečih aktivnih snovi; teflubenzuron, tebufenozid, spinosad, metoksifenoizid, lufenuron, tiakloprid, diazinon, klorpirifos etil, klorpirifos-metil, virus granuloze in oksidemeton metil + beta ciflutrin. Rezultate biotičnega preizkušanja učinkovitosti prikazujemo v tem prispevku.

ABSTRACT

Harmful species of Tortricids in apple orchards and possibility to it successfully control

In northeastern region of Slovenia seven different sorts of Tortricids are important and known as having more or less important influence on the productivity. Among them the most important is Codling moth, who is well accommodated to the climate in the above mentioned area. It is known as a permanent pest of apples, pears, walnuts and some other fruit-trees.

Besides the Codling moth there are also three other noxious species Summer fruit tortrix, Fruit tree tortrix, Apple brown tortrix.

In insufficiently treated orchards Eye-spotted bud moth and Green budworm moth can be found. In last two or three years several damages made by Oriental fruit moth were found on apples.

Codling moth represents a cause of problems in many orchards in recent years. These problems are somehow due to weather conditions in the previous decade. But it is believed that the main reasons for the insufficient extermination of the Codling moth can be found in weakening effectiveness of some insecticides, deficient application, to low doses of insecticides according to tree habitat and in inconsequent attenuation of fruits.

In the period of our trials several insecticides based on different active substances were tested. These substances were: teflubenzuron, tebufenozid, spinosad, metoksifenoizid, lufenuron,

tiaklopid, diazinon, klorpirifos etil, klorpirifos-metil, granulose virus and oksidemeton metil + beta ciflutrin .The results of the biotical testings of sufficiency are shown in this article.