ŠTUDIJA PREFERENCE HRANJENJA LISTNEGA ZAVRTAČA (*Leucoptera sinuella* Rtti., Lepidoptera, Leucopteridae) Z LISTJEM RAZLIČNIH KLONOV ČRNEGA TOPOLA

Leopold POLJAKOVIĆ-PAJNIK[1], Milan DREKIĆ, Branislav KOVAČEVIĆ[2], Verica VASIĆ[3], Gojko AVRAMOVIĆ[4]

[1, 2, 3, 4]Agricultural Faculty Novi Sad, Institute of Lowland Forestry and Environment

IZVLEČEK

Med večletnim delom pri klonski selekciji topolov na Inštitutu za raziskave topola v Novem Sadu so vzgojili veliko število klonov, ki jih odlikuje velika rastnost in bujnost rasti. Veliko rastnost in bujnost obravnavajo kot pozitivni lastnosti, ki sta cilj selekcije. Ugotovili so, da nove klone napada veliko število škodljivih organizmov, ki ovirajo njihov razvoj in oblikovanje visoko produktivnih krošenj. Med njimi, ima v zadnjih letih, pomembno vlogo listni zavrtač (*Leucoptera sinuella* Rtti.). Zaradi posledic hranjenja gosenic v listih (oblikovanje izvrtin) se značilno zmanjša asimilacijska površina in aktivnost listja, kar povzroča dobro znane posledice (zmanjšan letni prirast lesa). Pri nekaterih klonih se ob močnem napadu asimilacijska površina listja zmanjša tudi za 60%. Ugotovili so, da so bile stopnje napada listja pri različnih klonih različne. Iz tega so sklepali, da imajo gosenice te vrste listnega zavrtača dobro izraženo preferenco (večje ali manjše nagnjenje) za hranjenje na različnih klonih topola, ki so jih obravnavali v selekcijskem postopku. Ugotovitve o večji stopnji napada pri posameznih klonih je možno uporabiti za ocenjevanje ustreznosti posameznih klonov za širšo uporabo pri pogozdovanju.   Po drugi strani, pa je klone, s katerimi se ta vrsta zavrtača najraje hrani, moč uporabiti za privabljanje metuljev za koncentrirano zatiranje v konceptu integriranega varstva pred škodljivci v drevesnicah in nasadih.   Preferenco hranjenja smo preučevali pri petih klonih, ki so bili izbrani za dokončanje postopka registracije novih sort (B-227, S6-7, 665, 187/81 in 129/81) in pri uveljavljenih primerjalnih klonih - sortah (Robusta in Panonia), ki jih že množično uporabljajo za pogozdovanje. Preferenco škodljivca smo določili tako, da smo pri sadikah različnih klonov gojenih na gredicah poskusne drevesnice inštituta prešteli povprečno število rovov na list in število oblikovanih bub na lubju debel. Največjo stopnjo napada (največ rovov in odloženih bub) smo ugotovili pri klonih 129/81 in B-229, najmanjšo pa pri klonih Robusta in 182/81.

Ključne besede: črni topol, *Leucoptera sinuella*, preferenca hranjenja, klonska selekcija

[1]Antona Čehova 13, Po.Box. 117, 21000 Novi Sad
[2]Antona Čehova 13, Po.Box. 117, 21000 Novi Sad
[3]Antona Čehova 13, Po.Box. 117, 21000 Novi Sad
[4]Antona Čehova 13, Po.Box. 117, 21000 Novi Sad

ABSTRACT

STUDY OF *Leucoptera sinuella* Rtti. (Lepidoptera, Leucopteridae) PREDILECTION FOR FEEDING ON THE LEAVES OF DIFFERENT BLACK POPLAR CLONES

During their multiannual work on selection, the researchers of the Poplar Research Institute in Novi Sad developed a great number of black poplar clones characterised by growth vigour, which is evaluated as a very favourable property. However, it was shown that a number of harmful organisms obstruct their vigorous growth and the maximal volume. Among them, in the last years, leaf miner *Leucoptera sinuella* Rtti. has a significant position. By its feeding on leaf tissue, i.e. by creating the "mines" in the poplar leaves in general, it reduces their assimilation area with all the known consequences. The reduction of the assimilation area in some clones amounted up to 60% of the crowns. It was observed that the degree of attack by this miner differed depending on the clone. Therefore it was inferred that there was predilection (preference) of this miner for some clones which are included in the selection procedure. By detecting the predilection for some clones, we can get a clear idea of the individual hazard by this insect pest, and thus the clone potential of wider use in afforestation. On the other hand, they can be used as "bait" plants in plantations and nurseries in carrying out the integral protection. Predilection was researched on five clones in the narrow selection list for starting the procedure for cultivar registration, i.e. the clones B-227, S6-7, 665, 187/81 and 129/81, and the test clones were "Robusta" and "Panonia", which are widely used in afforestation practice. Based on the number of mines and coccons eaves of the above clones in the stool bed of the gene pool of the Institute's Experimental Field, we determined the degree of predilection. The highest number of coccons and "mines", i.e. the greatest degree of predilection in this study was shown by *L. sinuella* for the clones 129/81 and B-229, and the lowest degree of predilection occurred for the clones "Robusta" and 182/81.

Key words: *Leucoptera sinuella*, predilection, black poplars, clon