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DINAMIKA LETA LEPTIRA PAMUKOVE SOVICE (*HELICOVERPA ARMIGERA* HBN.) U SOMBORU TOKOM 1994-1997. GODINE

Izvod. U periodu od 1994. do 1997. godine vršeno je praćenje brojnosti leptira pamukove sovice (*Helicoverpa armigera* Hbn.) u Somboru pomoću svetlosne klopke. Najviše primeraka je sakupljeno 1996. godine. Ustanovljene su dve generacije. Prva generacija leptira leti od kraja maja do kraja juna. Druga generacija leti od početka jula do početka oktobra. Maksimalan broj leptira se javlja u poslednjoj pentadi avgusta ili prvoj pentadi septembra. Na osnovu broja leptira prve generacije se ne može dati prognoza o brojnosti leptira, a time ni gusenica ove štetne vrste. Zato je potrebno stalno praćenje brojnosti leta leptira na što više mesta.

Uvod. Pamukova sovica je u fauni Srbije prvi put zabeležena još 1898. godine (Lazarević, 1898). U pitanju je toploljubiva vrsta, koja je izuzetno migratorna. Tokom povoljnijih godina zna da migrira sve do Skandinavije. U nepovoljnim uslovima ponekad se u kontinentalnom delu Evrope zadržava u toplim lejama, praveći štete.

Brojnost leptira pamukove sovice po godinama

DP "Agroinstitut" u Somboru, u okviru redovnog rada izveštajno prognozne službe, koristi svetlosnu klopku tipa "Bečeji". Leptiri pamukove sovice su registrovani još 1986. godine u avgustu, kada se počelo sa determinacijom svih sakupljenih leptira. Na ovu vrstu nije obraćana velika pažnja, jer se godišnje hvatalo svega po nekoliko primeraka. Tokom 1994. godine je zahvaljujući svetlosnoj klopcu primećen velik porast brojnosti leptira pamukove sovice. Te godine je uhvaćeno ukupno 339 primeraka. Sledeće, 1995. godine, uhvaćeno je ukupno 852 primeraka, a 1996. godine čak 1308 primeraka (Grafikon 1).

Uporedno sa porastom uhvaćenih primeraka pomoću svetlosne klopke, rasle su i štete na poljima. Najviše je bio napadnut kukuruz, ali i postrna boranija, paprika, suncokret, duvan i paradajz (Sekulić i dr., 1995).

Postojala je bojazan da se brojnost ove vrste u 1997. godini još više poveća. Međutim, do ovoga nije došlo. Na svetlosnu klopku u Somboru je uhvaćeno samo 38 primeraka. Interesantno je da ni jedan primerak leptira prve generacije nije uhvaćen.

Analiza dinamike leta leptira pamukove sovice tokom pojedinih godina

Tokom 1994. godine uhvaćeno je 7 primeraka prve generacije u periodu od 7. do 14. juna. Druga generacija je počela let 17. jula. Maksimalan broj leptira je bio 26. i 27.

ABSTRACTS

THE RATE OF SPREADING OF *DIABROTICA VIRGIFERA* IN EUROPE BETWEEN 1993 AND 1997 (D. Čamprag, 208-214)

Diabrotica v. virgifera Le Conte, or the western corn rootworm (WCR), arrived in Europe from America nearly ten years ago. The first damages from this pest in Europe were recorded in 1992 in Serbia, namely at the Surčin site in the vicinity of Belgrade airport. From there, the adult insects of this species spread in various directions during 1993-1994 at the average rate of 20-25 km a year. As the total WCR population grew, the spreading rate increased. In 1997, according to H.K. Berger, the average annual spreading rate of this pest species reached 40-80 km.

Table 1 shows the spreading rate of the WCR in America and Europe, while Figures 1 and 2 show the spreading rates in Serbia and Europe, respectively (lines represent the insect's geographical distribution in 1996 and dots that in 1997). By 1997, the WCR spread about 270 km to the north, 200 km to the west and southwest, and 170 km to the east. The average pace of spreading ranged between 35 and 55 km and was the fastest to the north and the slowest to the east.

The zone of significant or major WCR damage has thus far been limited to Serbia, namely to an 80-km radius around the Surčin site, where this pest first appeared (the damage is especially significant in the first 40-50 km of this area).

Key words: *Diabrotica v. virgifera*, corn, Serbia, Europe, spreading rate.

FLIGHT DYNAMICS OF COTTON MOTH (*HELICOVERPA AKMIGEKA* HBN) IN SOMBOR DURING 1994-1997. YEARS (D. Vajgand, 220-222)

In the period 1994-1997 the number of exemplars of the cotton moth (*Helicoverpa armigera* Hbn.) was observed in the town of Sombor, using a light snare. The biggest number of exemplars of this butterfly was noticed in the year 1996. Two generations of butterflies were acknowledged. The members of the first one fly in the period from the end of May until the end of June, whereas the members of the second generation fly from the beginning of July until the beginning of October. The biggest number of exemplars was found in the last pentad of August and the first pentad of September. Judging only by the number of exemplars of the first generation, a prognosis of the whole number of butterflies of this species can not be set up neither can be the number of its caterpillars. Therefore, a constant observation of these butterflies should be undertaken at as many places (locations) as possible.

Key words: Flight dynamics, Cotton moth, 1994-1997. years.