XIVTH INTERNATIONAL PLANT PROTECTION CONGRESS (IPPC)

Plant Protection Towards the Third Millennium - Where Chemistry Meets Ecology

JERUSALEM, JULY 25 - 30, 1999

ABSTRACTS SUPPLEMENT

APPROBATION OF WHITE WATER TRAPS FOR MONITORING PREDATORY FLIES (DIPTERA, EMPIDOIDEA)

Grichanov I Ya, Ovsyannikova E I
All-Russian Institute of Plant Protection, St.-Petersburg, Pushkin, Russia

The experiment was carried out in a vicinity of St. Petersburg near irrigation channel at an experimental field with various agricultural cultures. As has appeared, dipterans dominated in samples all over the season. Small number of hymenopterans, small beetles, aphids, moths and some other insects were trapped together. Empidoidea prevailed among Diptera, being present in all samples. The following species are found among Dolichopodidae: Dolichopus brevipennis, D. plumipes, D. pennatus, D. popularis, D. simplex, Medetera jacula, Sciapus albifrons, Chrysotus microcerus; among Empididae - 5 species of Empis, Platypalpus, Stilpon. However, the abundance of empidoid flies in our trial was low in comparison with literature data obtained in natural stations. Obviously, it is connected with anthropogenic influences on species and quantitative structure of entomofauna of an agricultural field, annually exposed to strong press of fertilisers, pesticides etc. Fast contamination and overfilling at strong or long rains and high sensitivity to microclimatic conditions of stations are technical demerits of the used type of traps. For example, the number and specific structure of Empidoidea considerably varies, depending on remoteness of a trap from border of a reservoir. It is possible to regard this method of quantitative ecological researches perspective for the decision both theoretical and applied questions, in particular for study influence of environment pollution on biodiversity and dynamics of Empidoidea, who are considered good bioindicators for industrial and pesticide pollutants.