

THE STUDY OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SELECTED INSECTICIDES
ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF *CAMERARIA OCHRIDELLA* LARVAE

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ABSTRACT

Horse-chestnut leaf miner is a butterfly, whose larva feed on chestnut leaves. The larvae, feeding on the leaves, eat the parenchyma. As a result of feeding the larvae, corridors form in the tissue (Photo 2, 3), which take on elongated shapes. In extreme cases, they can take up the entire surface of the attacked leaf (Soika, Łabanowski 2014). The effect of feeding the larvae is yellowing and then necrosis of leaf blades of chestnut trees. Park avenues in which the main tree stands are, chestnut trees become leafless which causes disturbances in the course of phenological phases of trees. The aim of their protection against the pest was to try to fight this butterfly. The basic method is the use of pheromone traps, disorienting males of this species. This is aimed at disturbing the developmental cycle through the lack of contact between male and female. Another way proposed by C. Lethmayer from the Vienna Institute for Plant Health, which in his opinion is the most effective method to fight the animal is the use of an insect growth regulator (Lethmayer 2016). However, the most common method is raking, burning or composting leaves. This method is also not very effective because it combats only 50 percent of the leafminer population. Spraying methods are considered to be the most effective means of combating the animal. They are very harmful to the environment. The aim of the work was to test the insecticidal effectiveness of commonly available insecticides. Then two insecticides: the first in which the active ingredient is lambda-cyhanotryna (compound from the group of pyrethroids), wherein the second active ingredient is metalaxyl-M (group phenylamides) and mancozeb (from dithiocarbamates). The research involved the use of these insecticides by spraying leaf blades with mines on them after finding the presence of larvae in them. A control sample was also used, observing the feeding of larvae and the process of their growth. The obtained results showed higher efficiency of lambda-cyhanotryna (all larvae were eliminated) than metalaxyl and muganeb. The larvae treated with them remained alive.

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