

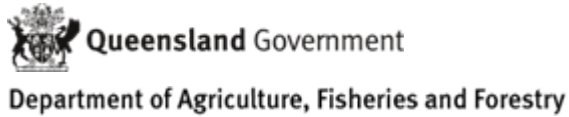


Natural enemies





Supporting research organisations



Financial workshop support



Workshop facilitation



Natural Enemies

- **ALL pests have natural enemies**
- **There are 3 categories of natural enemy:**

- **Predators** eg. lady beetles, lacewings, hoverflies, spiders, etc



- **Parasitoids** eg. various wasps, flies



- **Pathogens** eg. various bacteria, fungi, viruses, nematodes



Natural Enemies

- **Generalists** – attack many different prey species
eg. predatory mites, lacewings, carabid beetles, etc.

OR

- **Specialists** – selective in their prey choice
eg. *Trichogramma* wasps (each species parasitize
eggs of several moth species)



Diadegma wasps (only parasitize DBM larvae)

The Natural Enemy Zoo



These target
Spring Pests



Ladybird adult



Green
lacewing
larva



Brown lacewing adult



Damsel bug

Canopy
searching



Trichogramma wasp



Hover fly larva



Aphid parasitoid

These target
Establishment
Pests

Ground
foraging



Wolf spider



Carabid adult



Carabid larva

Below
ground



Rove
beetle



Predatory mites





Natural Enemies for Grain Crop Pests

- There are very few ‘pre-packaged’ natural enemies for Australian grain pests
 - examples include Bt (bacteria) and NPV (virus) products



NPV infected
noctuid larva



Natural Enemies for Grain Crop Pests

- Conservation of existing natural enemies is therefore the main tactic available to grain growers
 - Use of selective insecticides
 - Judicious use of broad-spectrums
 - E.g. border, spot or barrier sprays, seed-treatments, reduced rates
 - Habitat preservation
 - E.g. native vegetation





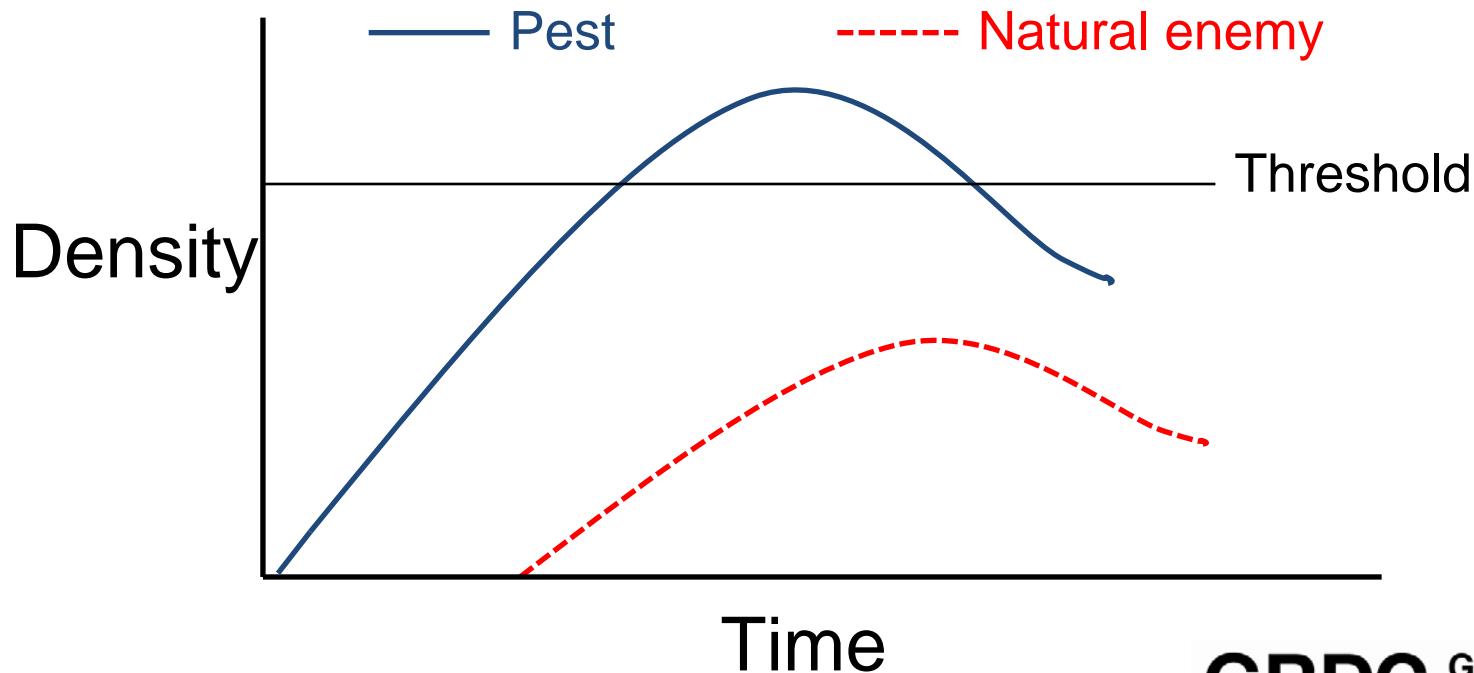
What Makes for a Successful Natural Enemy?

- High reproductive rate
- Good searching ability
- Adaptability to different environmental conditions
- Mobility
- Synchronization with its host pest



The Achilles heel of many nat. enemies: poor synchronization with the host pest

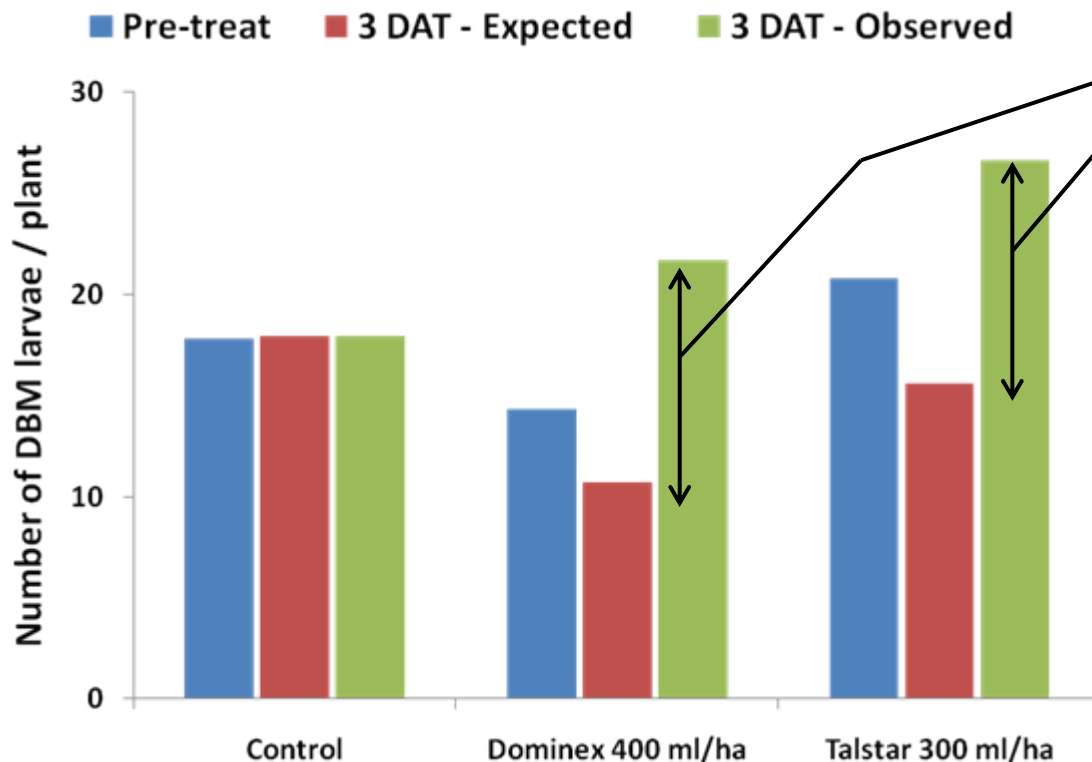
Too big a lag between the arrival/build-up of the pest
and the response from the natural enemy





Example of natural enemy impact and insecticidal disruption

DBM trial: SP's



DBM larval increase due to SP elimination of predators.

Nb. The impact on the DBM parasitoids not detectable until 7-10 DAT. (Likely to be greater than predator effect.)

Why integrate pest management practices?

IPM Programs based on natural enemies
are resilient

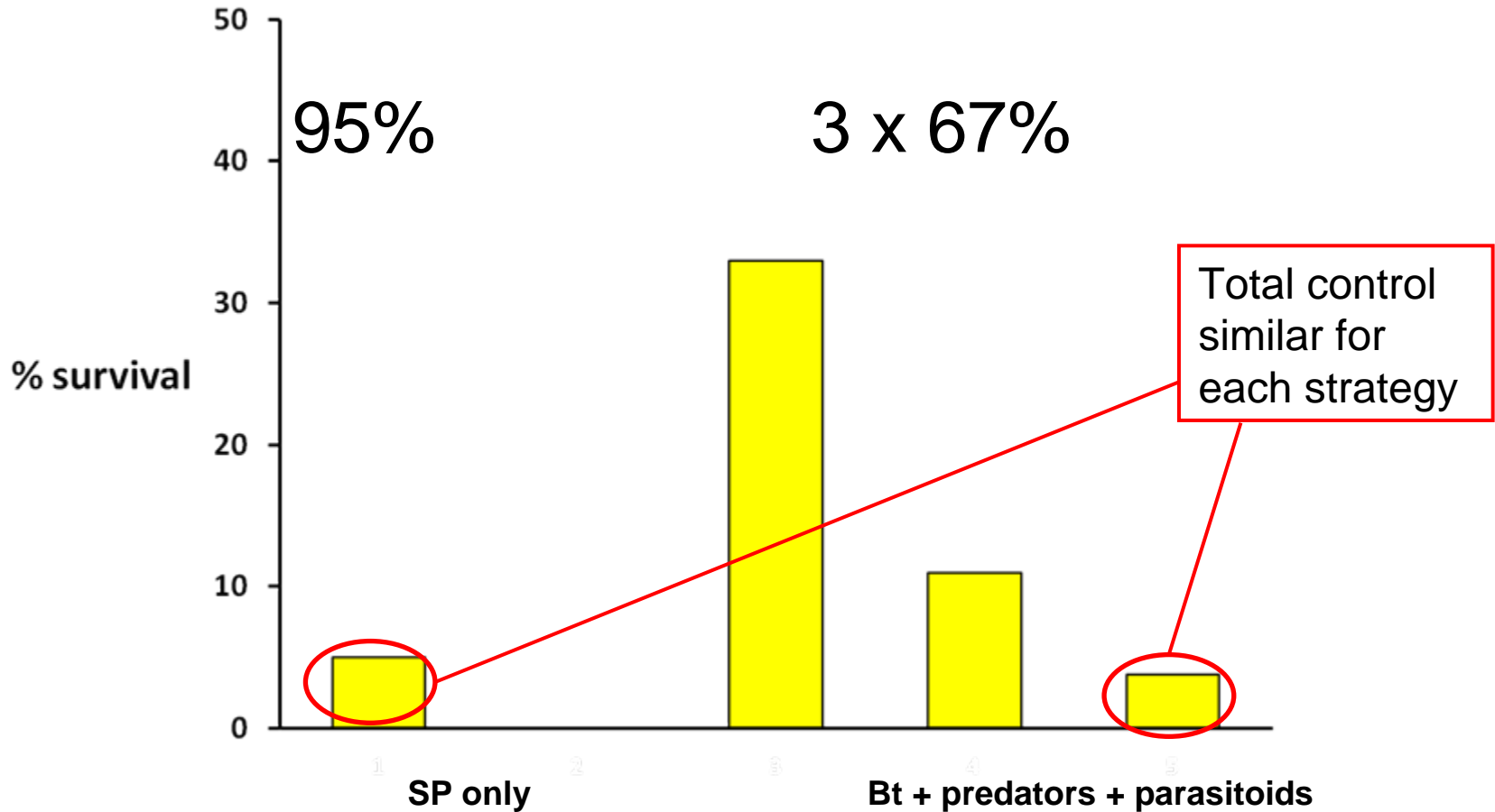
They recover following disturbances

Integration for robust pest management

Two hypothetical control strategies:

1. SP insecticide alone (95% mortality).
2. Bt sprays (67% mortality), generalist predators (67% mort.), and wild parasitoids (67% mort.).

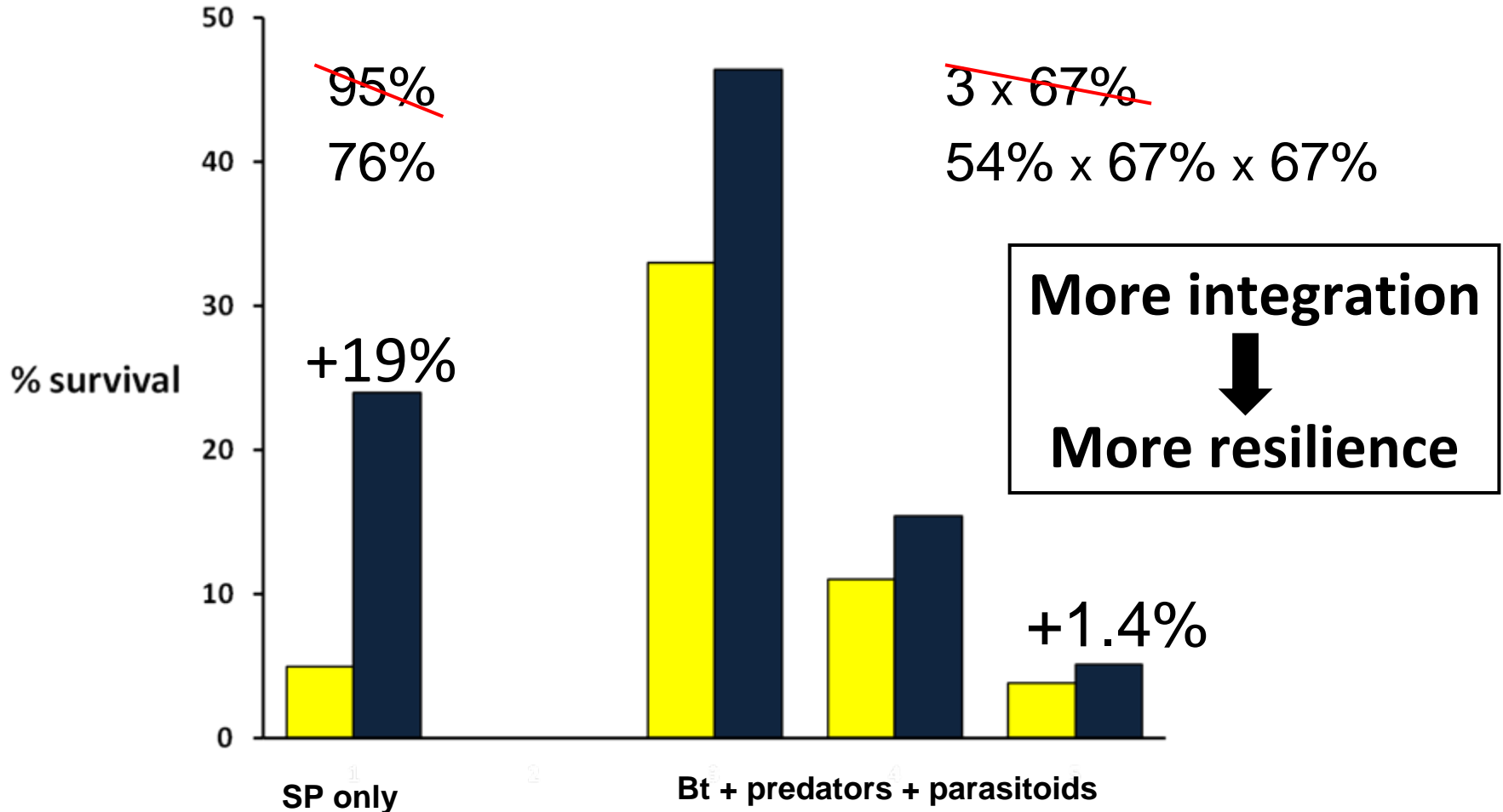
Integration for robust pest management





Integration for robust pest management

... What if one method is 20% less effective?





Warning about integrationsome practices may not be compatible

- Some resistant plant varieties and natural enemies
- Some insecticides and natural enemies



Many Insecticides (especially older chemistries) are more toxic to natural enemies than they are to insect pests



Insecticidal Control of Invertebrate Pests

- Insecticides rarely kill more than 90% of the target pests present in a crop
- This figure does not include inactive stages (eg. eggs, pupae) or those that have temporarily moved outside the crop
- Season-long reductions in pest densities with insecticide applications are typically in the order of 60-80%



Acknowledgement

This presentation adapted from Assoc.
Prof. Mike Keller, Adelaide University