(Lorsban 40% EC). The result showed that *S. glaseri* was significantly more efficient than *S. carpocapsae* and *S. riobrave*. The percent of dead strawberry plants occurred by the white grub - damaged roots in the treatment of spraying *S. glaseri* was 3.8% as low as in the chlorpyrifos treatment whereas the treatment of spraying *S. carpocapsae* and *S. riobrave* were 6.3% and 6.5% respectively (Table 1).

**Table 1.** Percent of strawberry plants having the white grubs - damaged root after spraying three species of nematodes and chemical.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatments</th>
<th>Percent damage of strawberry plants with their roots attacked by white grubs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>S. carpocapsae</em></td>
<td>6.3 b*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>S. glaseri</em></td>
<td>3.8 a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>S. riobrave</em></td>
<td>6.5 b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chlorpyrifos</td>
<td>3.7 a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CV. (%) = 70</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* In a column, means followed by a common letter are not significantly different at 5% level by DMRT.

No Designated Session Theme

**REARING OF TRIALEURODES VAPORARIORUM AND ENCARSIA FORMOSA ON TISSUE OF SQUASH FRUIT**

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The use of artificial diets for rearing insect is a phenomenon that has been developed in order to aid the fields of physiology, ecology, genetics and insect control techniques. The greenhouse whitefly, *Trialeurodes vaporariorum* (Westwood) (Hemiptera: Aleyrodidae), is one of the well-known pests affecting several greenhouse-grown crops in Iran. The diversity of natural foods of these whiteflies is very large and larval instars, as well as adults, feed on the phloem sap of hundreds of species of plants. Three principle requirements in the formulation of a diet are: that it stimulates the insect to feed on an unfamiliar food; it must possess all the essential nutrients in balanced preparations needed of normal growth, development and reproduction; it must be free from microbial contamination.
Surfaces of tissue layers of squash fruit were disinfected and then females of *T. vaporariorum* released to oviposit on these layers for four hours and then removed. The layers were then kept in 21 °C to complete immature stages. After 20 days that host population is suitable for parasitism, *Encarsia formosa* Gahan (Hymenoptera: Aphelinidae) was then released for 24 hours and removed. Parasitized pupas were kept in 21 °C to complete all immature stages. All eggs completed immature stages successfully and adults emerged.

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**A ROLE OF PEDIUBIS SAULIUS (WLK.) (HYMENOPTERA: EULOPHIDAE) IN THE PARASITOID COMPLEX OF THE HORSE CHESTNUT LEAFMINER, CAMERARIA OHRIDELLA DESCHKA & DIMIC (LEPIDOPTERA: GRACILLARIIDAE)**

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*Pediobius saulius* (Wlk.) (Hymenoptera: Eulophidae) is a wide spread in Europe parasitoid on leafminers. Investigations on natural enemies of *Cameraria ohridella* Deschka & Dimic (Lepidoptera: Gracillariidae) conducted during last ten years showed that *P. saulius* was the dominant in the parasitoid complex of the moth mainly in Balkans. Study on biology and impact of *P. saulius* was conducted during the period 2001-2003.

**Parasitoid biology.** It was established that the parasitoid could be reared in laboratory conditions. The longevity of *P. saulius* depends on its diet. Females start their searching behavior 6-7 days after emergence. *P. saulius* has a synovigeny. Host feeding on prepupae and pupae was observed. *P. saulius* is a primary endoparasitoid on prepupae and pupae of the host. It is a koinobiont.

**Impact.** The information is given on the relative abundance of *P. saulius* of each moth generation during three seasons with different infestation level. The phenology of *P. saulius* is compared with that of *C.ohridella*. The impact of *P saulius* on the population dynamics of *C. ohridella* in natural and urban stands of horse chestnut in Bulgaria is discussed.