



Trichogramma achaeae as an IPM tool in tomato greenhouses

PURE WP7 – Task 7.3b (Field trials) 14-16/01/15, PURE FINAL CONGRESS, Poznan, Poland

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Context



Tuta absoluta

- Invasive Lepidoptera, since 2008 in France
- High damages on Tomato



Tuta female laying eggs





Damages on leave and on fruit

Biological control with *Trichogramma achaeae*

- Micro-hymenoptera
- Egg parasitoid
- Ovicidal effect





Le Trichogramme pond un œuf dans celui du ravageur.

> Il en éclôt une larve qui consomme le contenu de l'œuf.



Cette larve grandit.



Elle fabrique un cocon noirâtre en se transformant en nymphe.



Puis un adulte émerge et part à la recherche

d'autres œufs.



On farm trials - PURE WP7



Objective: Demonstrate efficiency of Trichogramma achaeae use against Tuta absoluta in tomato greenhouses

2 plots :

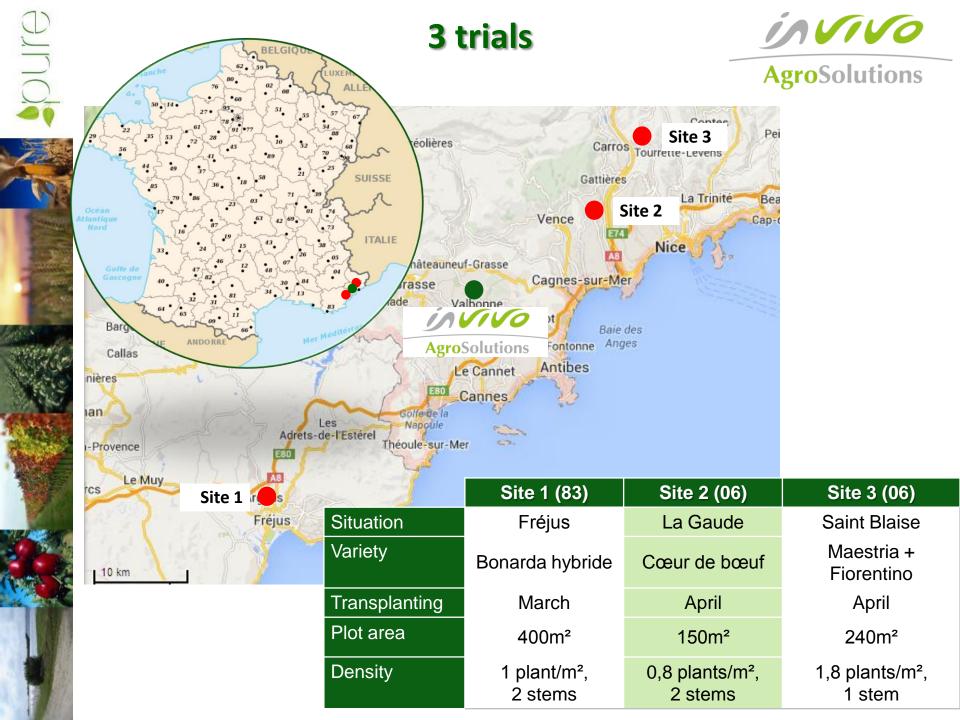
- Farmer practices against Tuta, without Trichogramma
- Farmer practices against Tuta, with weekly releases of Trichogramma

Protocole :

- 3 farms
- 2 plots by farm (200 à 400m² by plot)
- Trichogramma releases according to Biotop recommendations
- Every week, data collection on 30 plants /plots : damages on leaves and fruits, Macrolophus
- Adults trapping: 1 pheromon trap per plot









Trichogramma achaeae releases



- Biotop product : TrichoTOP TA
- Releases according Biotop recommendations :

Recommendations	When ?	Dose
Prevention release	Beginning of culture : > plants <10 leaves > Mirid <10 / plant > Adults trapping <30 / trap / week	250 000 Trichogramma /ha (100 dispensers /ha)
Safety release	Production: ➤ Mirid >3-5 / plant ➤ Adults trapping <50 / trap / week	500 000 Trichogramma /ha (200 dispensers /ha)
Curative release	High infestation of <i>Tuta absoluta</i> : ➤ Adults trapping >50 /trap / week	1 000 000 Trichogramma /ha (400 dispensers /ha)



- Release each week as adults are trapped
- Minimum 100 dispensers / ha (1 dispenser / 100 m²)
- Possibility to add additional dispensers in areas where the pest attack is usually increased (entry points, warm areas)

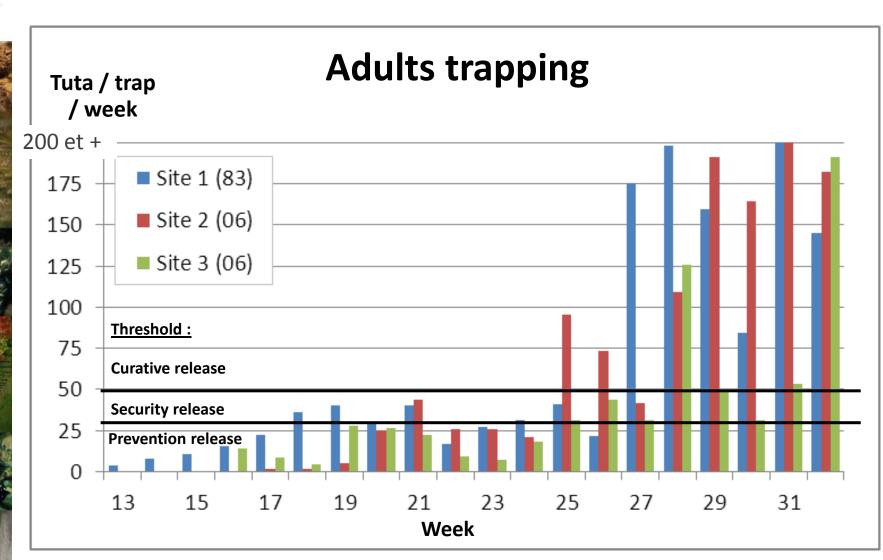






Monitoring of Tuta







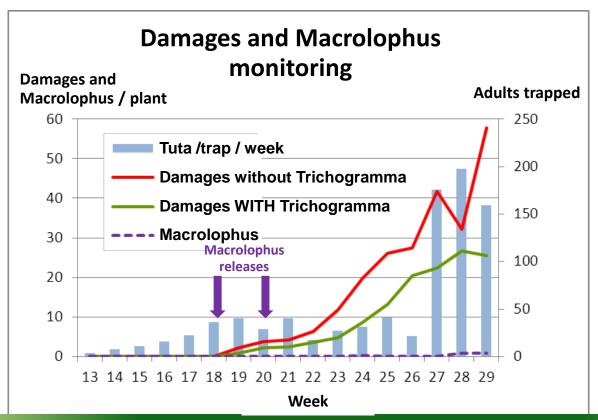


Population dynamics



Site 1 (83):

- Farm in IPM
- > Tuta: high pressure
- Farmer practices / Tuta = Macrolophus + Bt
 - → 9 Bt treatments from week 18 to week 28
 - → No Macrolophus installation despite 2 releases



- Damages reduction by 2 with Trichogramma releases
- Positive effect, but insufficient in situation of high pressure and absence of Macrolophus





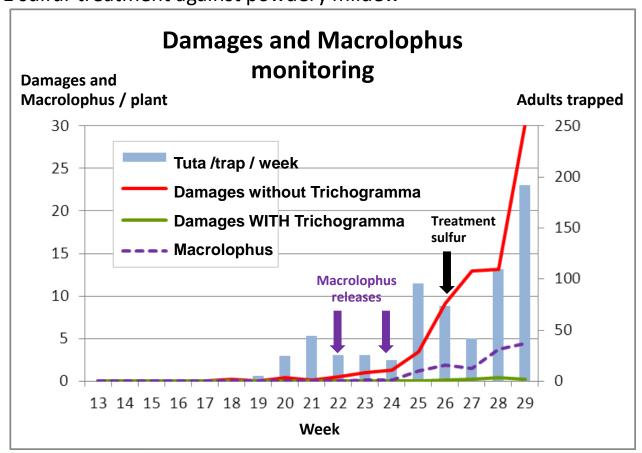
Population dynamics



Site 2 (06):

- > Farm in IPM
- Tuta: high pressure

- Farmer practices / Tuta = Macrolophus
 → Good Macrolophus installation
- 1 sulfur treatment against powdery mildew



- Macrolophus alone are not sufficient to control Tuta
- > Very good *Tuta* control with combinaison Trichogramma + Macrolophus





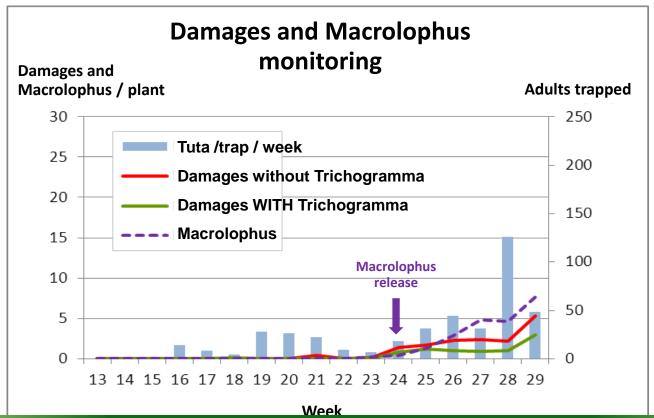
Population dynamics



Site 3 (06):

- Farm in organic farming
- Less trapping than sites 1 and 2 (medium pressure)

➤ Farmer practices / Tuta = Macrolophus→ Very good Macrolophus installation



- > Few damages on both plots
- In a situation of medium pressure, with good Macrolophus installation, Macrolophus provide adequate protection



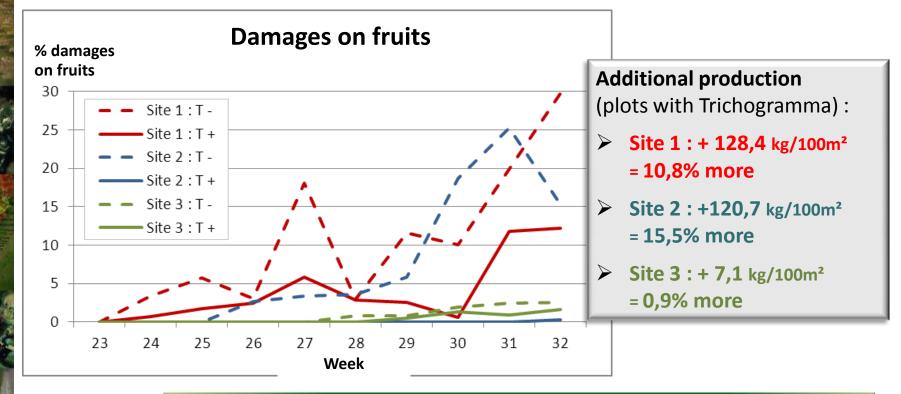


Damages on fruits



<u> 3 sites :</u>

- Fruit damage : Similar dynamic as on leaf damage
- > Site 1, with Tricho, without Macro: twice less fruit damage
- Site 2, with Tricho and Macro: no damage on fruits
- > Site 3, with Macro ++: similar damages on both plots, with and without Trichogramma

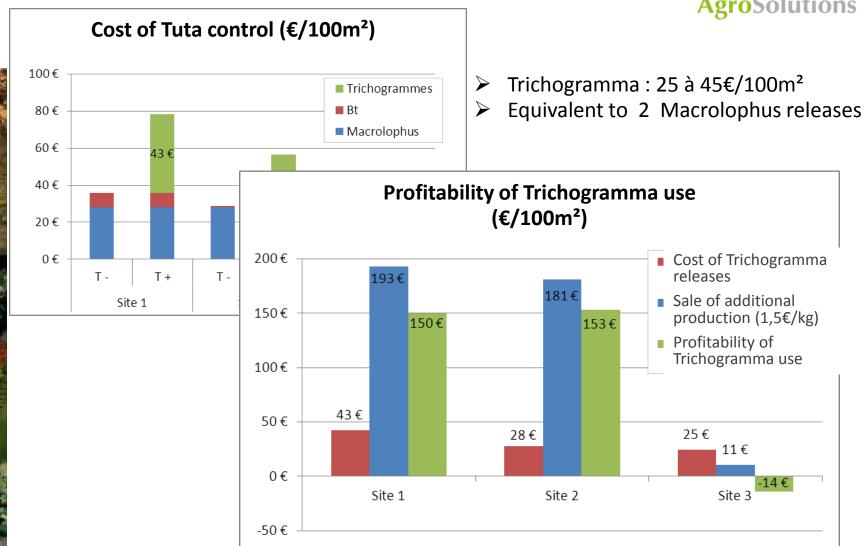


- Efficacy of Trichogramma releases
- Interest in Trichogramma + Macrolophus association



Profitability of Trichogramma use





- In situation of high pressure (Sites 1 and 2) = Profitability of Trichogramma use
- → Possibility to modulate Trichogramma releases according to Tuta pressure and Macrolophus installation (importance of monitoring)









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