DISAFA Dipartimento di Scienze Agrarie Forestali e Alimentari

Dryocosmus kuriphilus in Europe and its biological control by Torymus sinensis

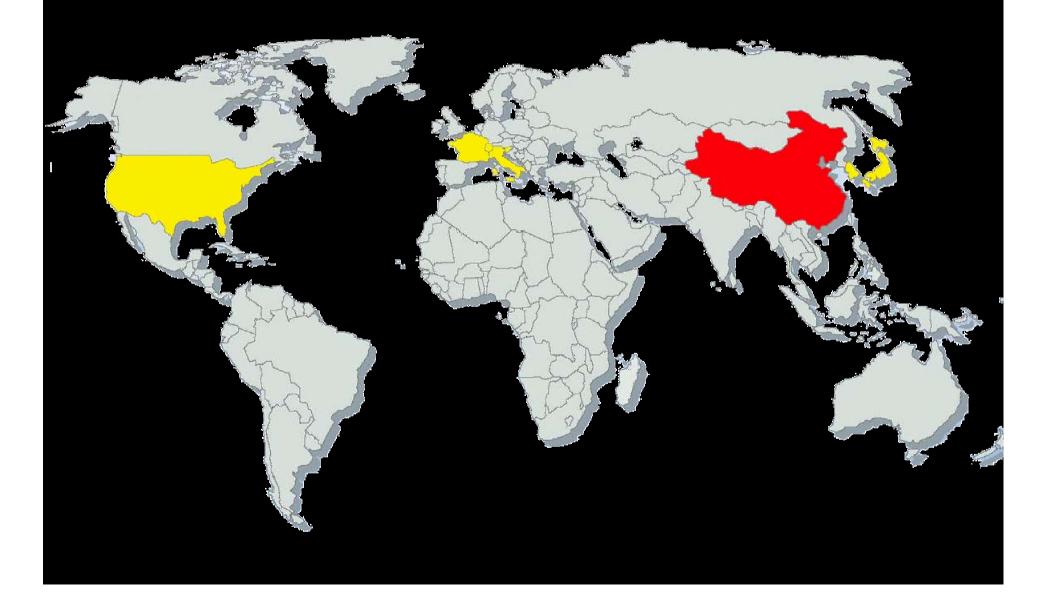
Dr Ambra Quacchia

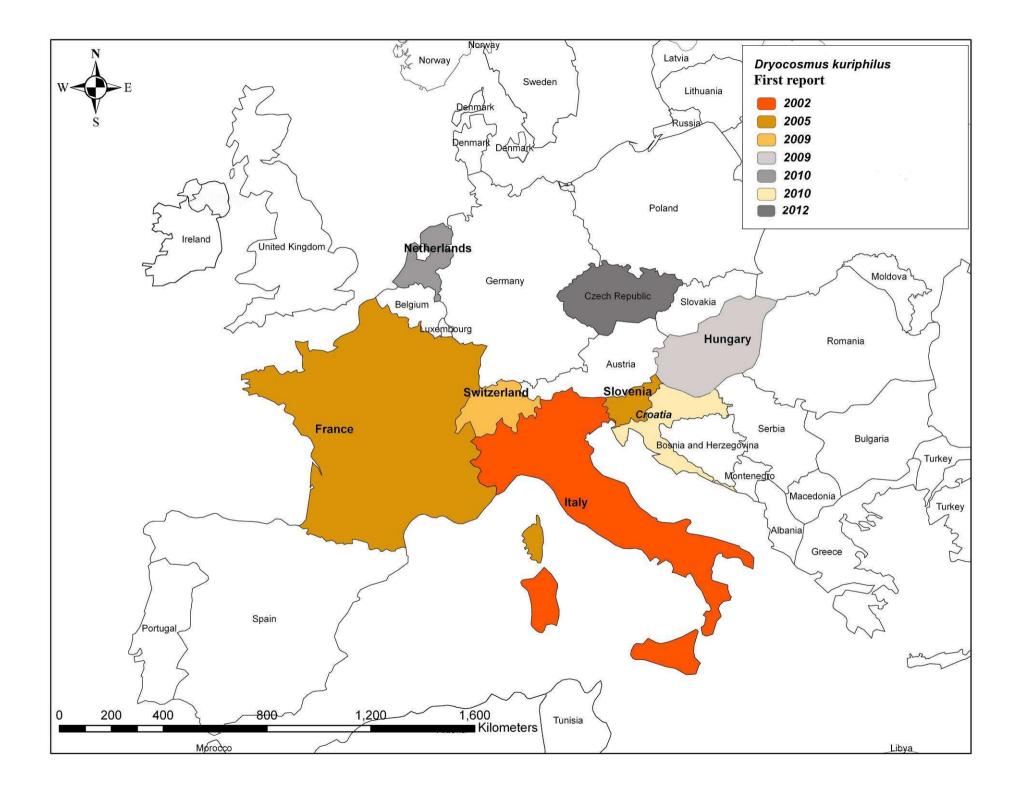
Ponferrada SPAIN, November 16th 2012



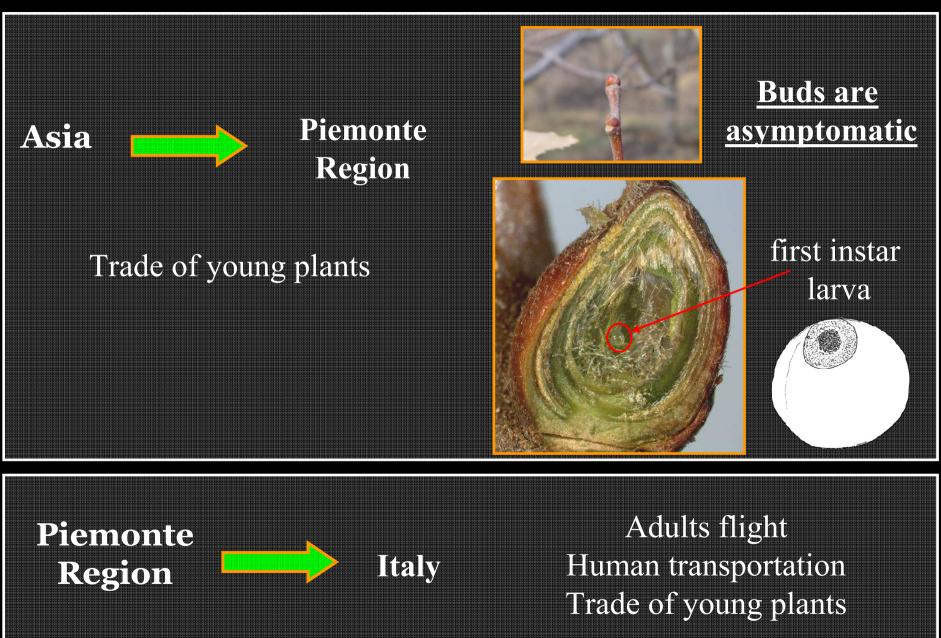


Diffusion of *Dryocosmus kuriphilus*





How was it introduced ?



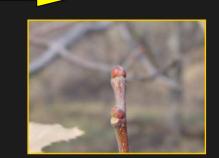
Reduction of photosynthetic area Stop of the shoot growth

loss of production general decay of the tree



















SPRING





Options for the control of *Dryocosmus kuriphilus*

Physical methods In case of eradication purpose

Chemical control

Environmentally not feasible Expensive Largely ineffective





Resistant varieties

Talk of Prof Botta



Small starting investment Long lasting benefits Environmentally friendly



Why biological control of the CGW by releasing *T. sinensis*?



1941 Introduction of the CGW from China into Japan

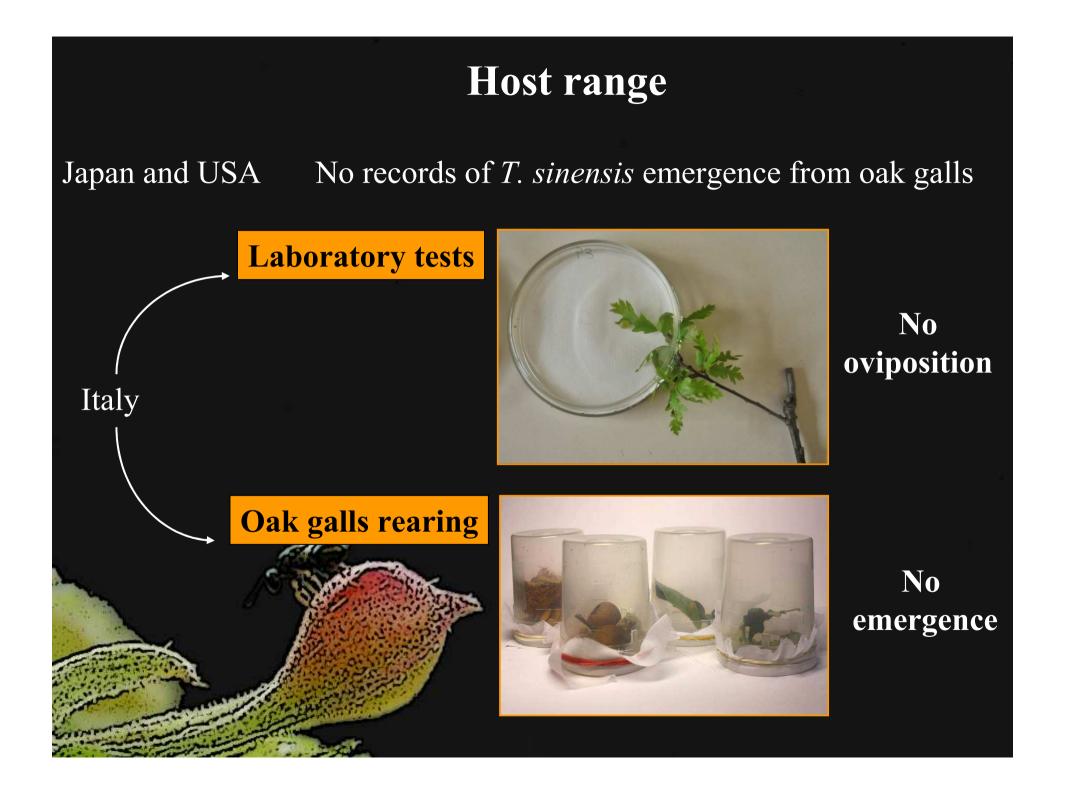
Research in Japan

Torymus sinensis the only Chinese parasitoid species known to be

Host specific

Well synchronized with *D. kuriphilus*













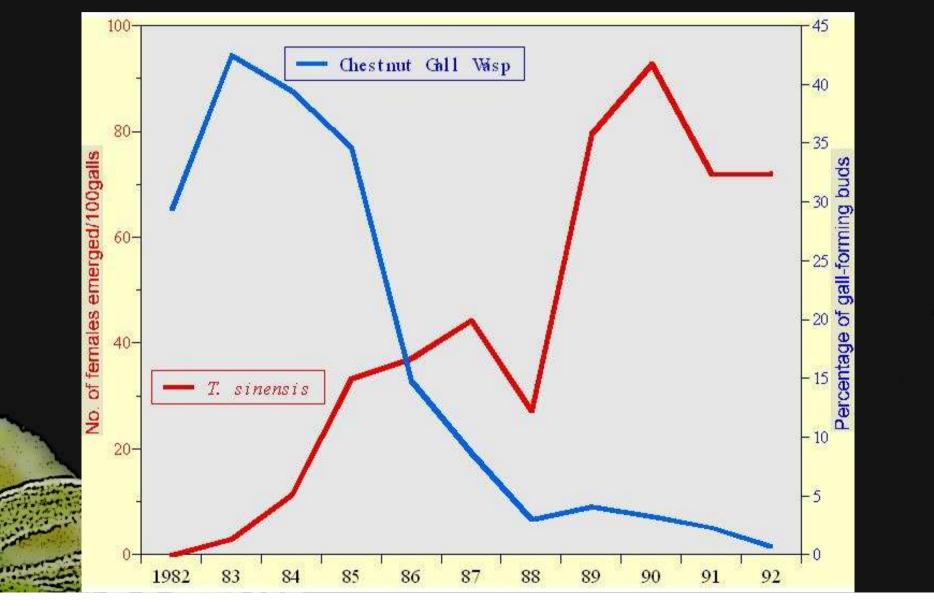








Introduction of *Torymus sinensis* From China into Japan





Introduction of *Torymus sinensis* in Italy

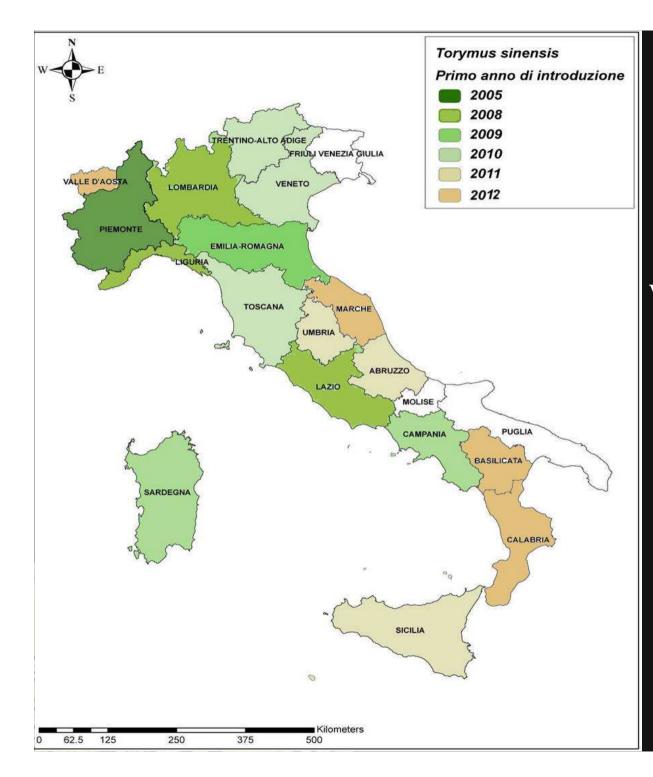
Project started in 2003 First releases in 2005

National Agricultural Research Center of Ibaraki

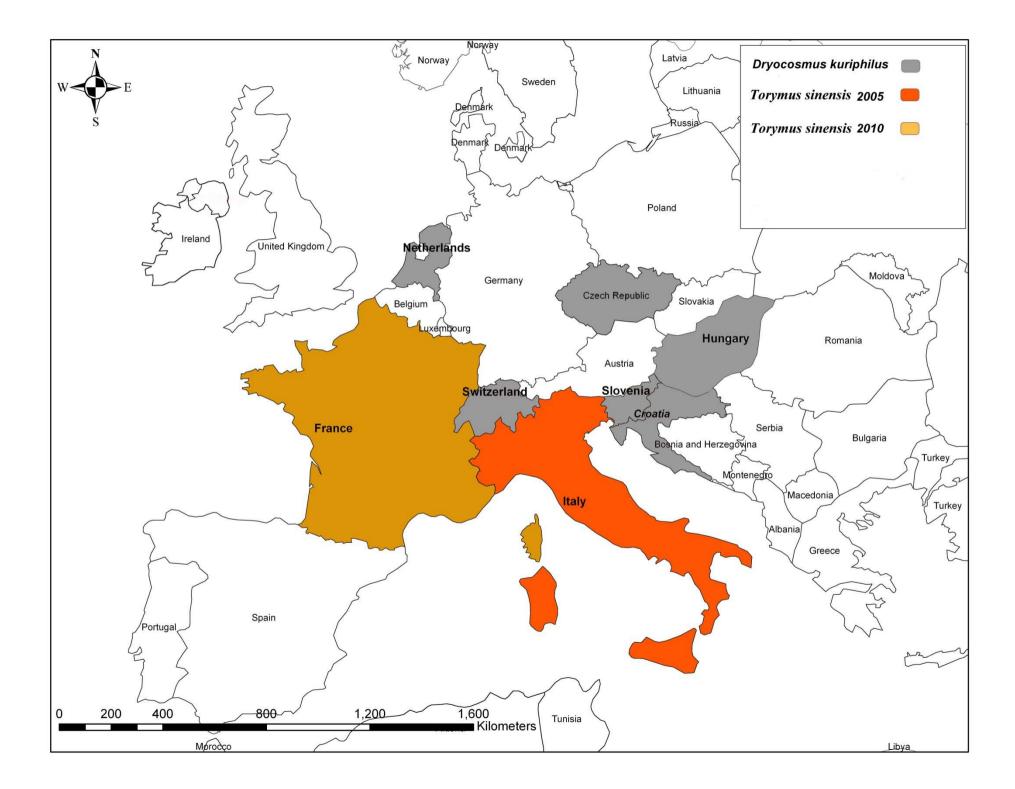








All the parasitoids released from 2009 were only of Italian origin



How did we get enough specimens to be released in Italy?



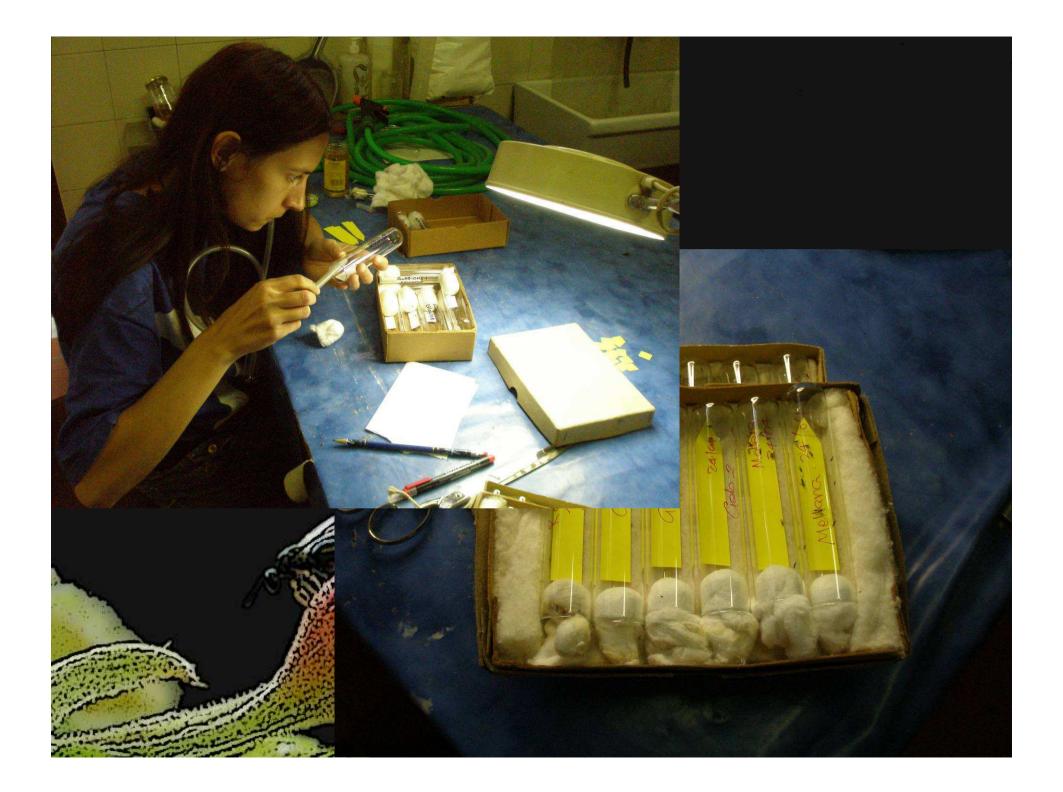


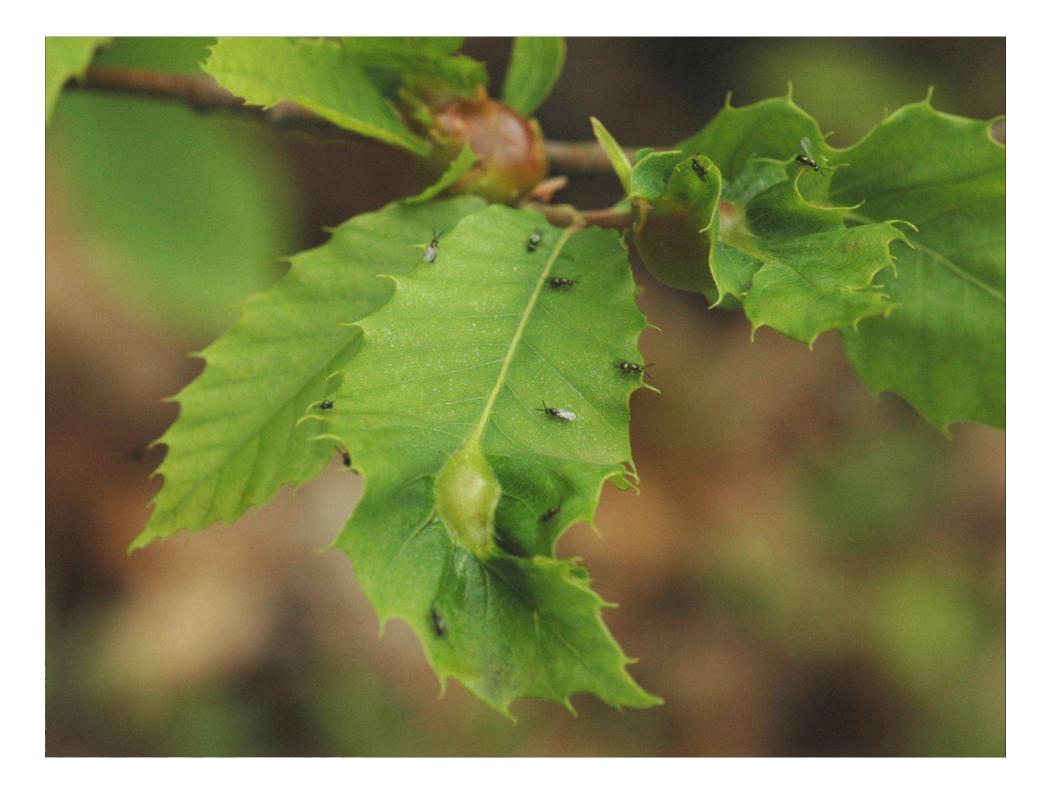






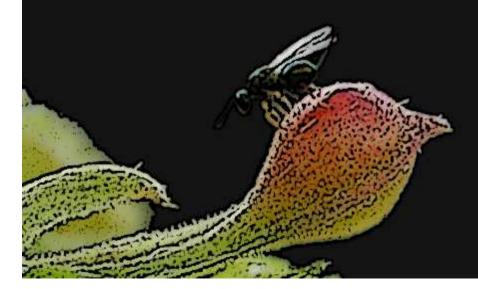


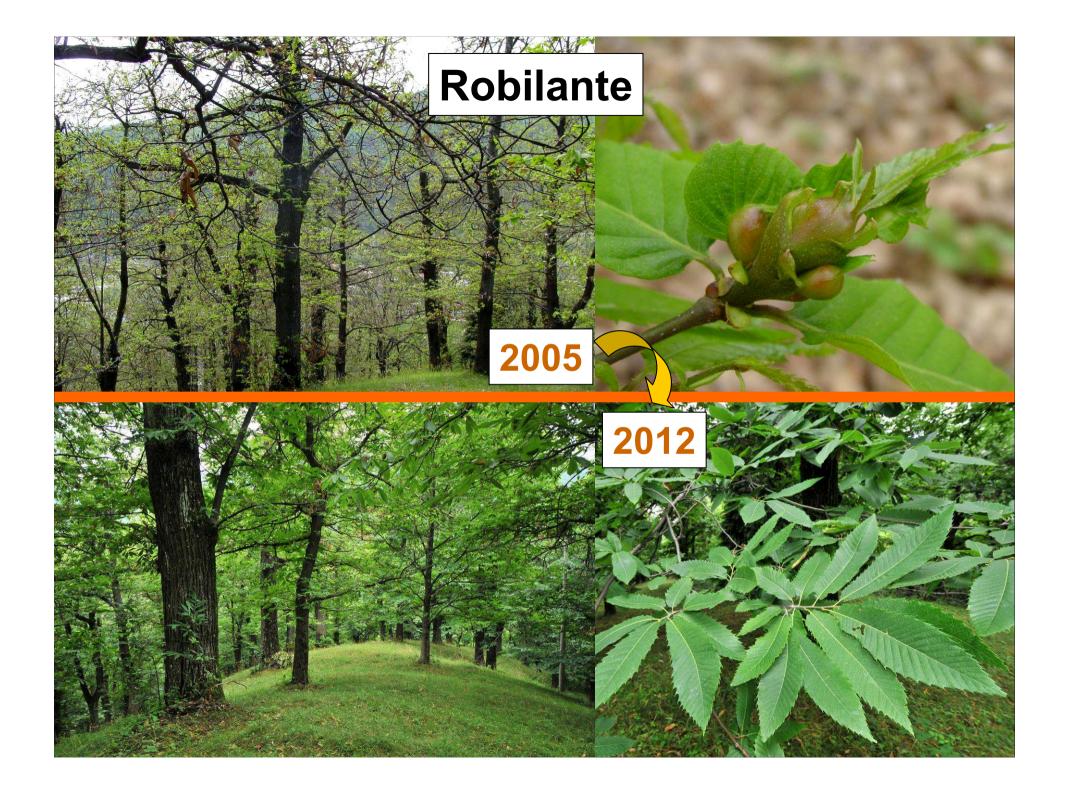


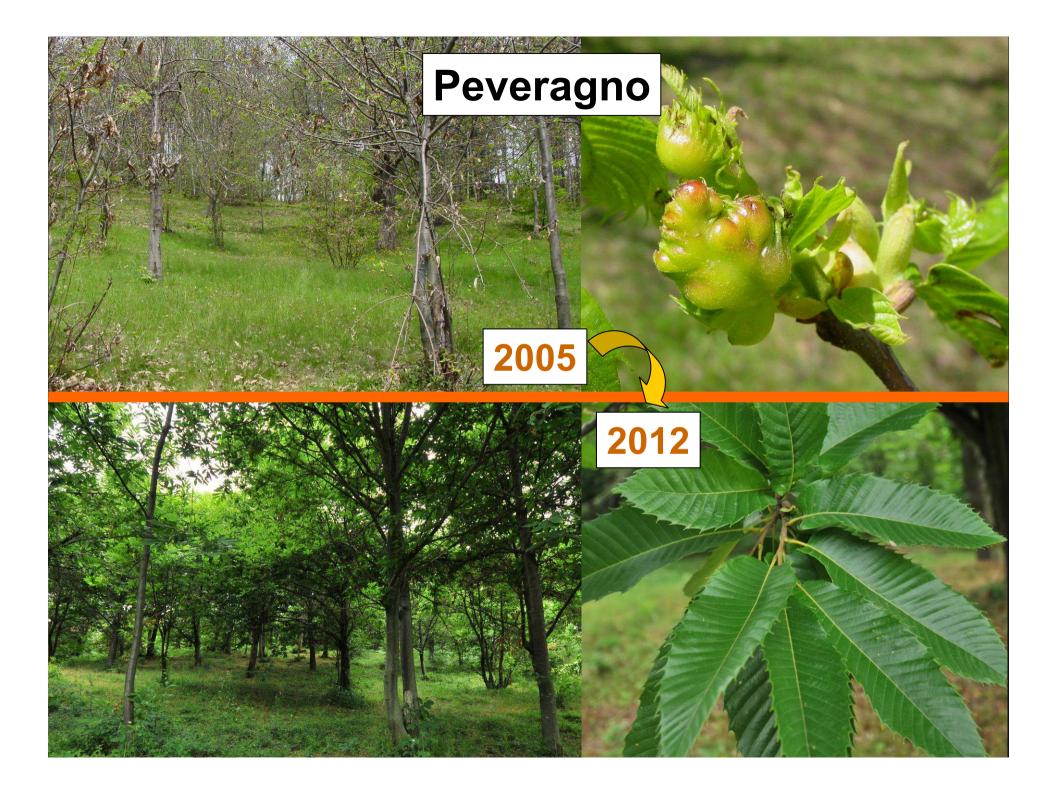


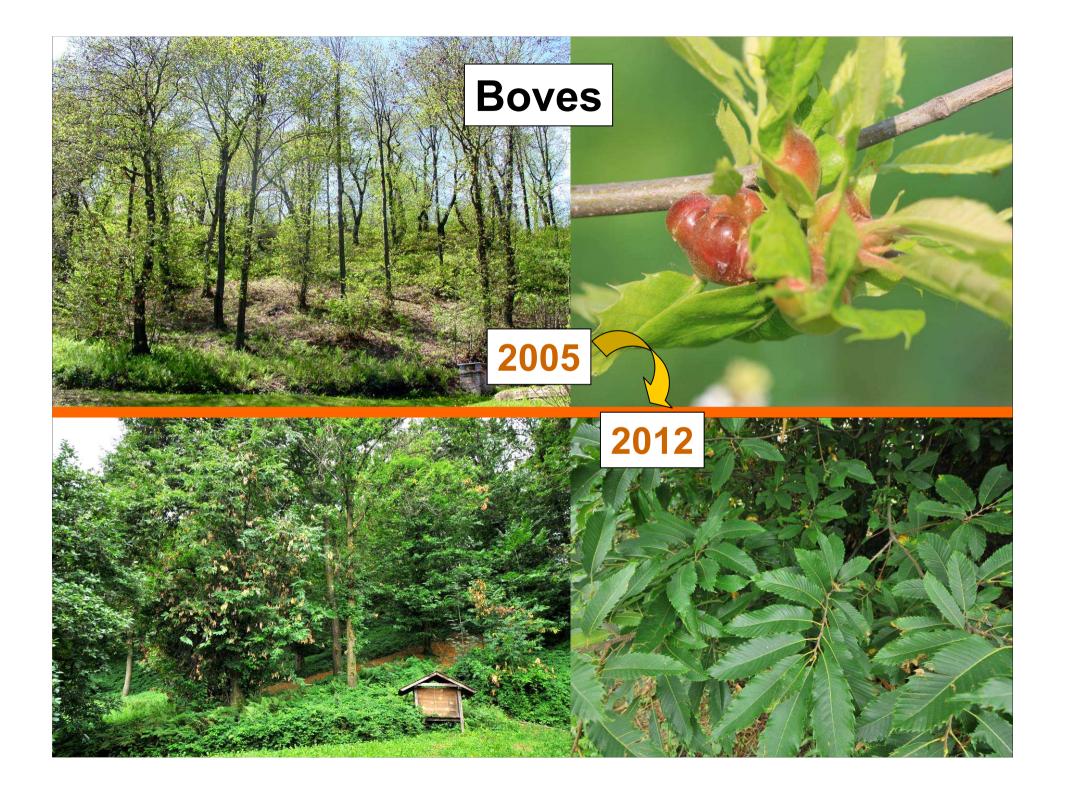
T. sinensis population increases

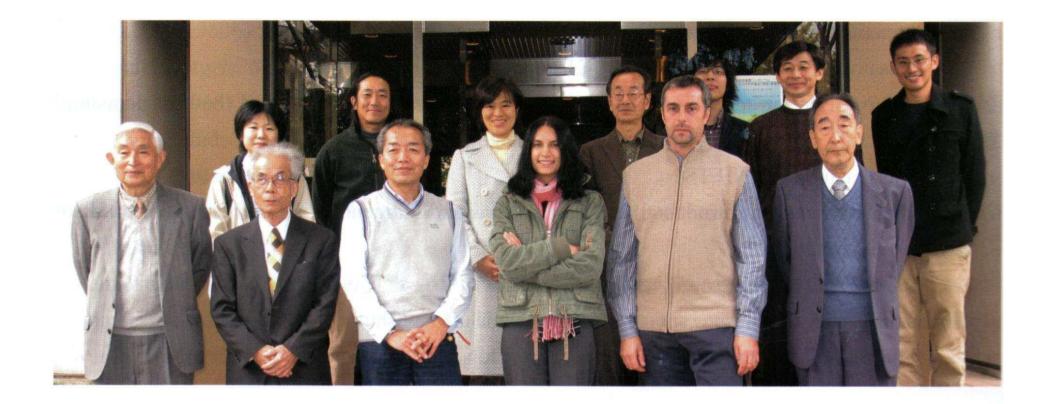
but what is happening in the wood?











Front: Yôzô Murakami, Akio Ôtake, Seiichi Moriya, Ambra Quacchia, Giovanni Bosio, Kenji Umeya
Rear: Kaori Yara, Masatoshi Toyama, Midori Tuda, Masakazu Shiga, Nakatada Wachi, Yoshihisa Abe, Kazunori Matsuo

Photo by N. Morimoto: November 24, 2009