

Efficiency of food baits, synthetic attractants and trap type on *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus* (Olivier) trapping in Palm Plantations, Ismailia, Egypt by aggregation pheromone traps

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Abstract

El-Banna, A., M.K. Abbas, A. Hala and T.M. Ibrahim. 2019. Efficiency of food baits, synthetic attractants and trap type on *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus* (Olivier) trapping in palm plantations, Ismailia, Egypt by aggregation pheromone traps. *Arab Journal of Plant Protection*, 37(2): 149-150.

Number of captured weevils were significantly affected by trap types, where PICUSAN[®] trap gave the highest captured number during the experimental period, which lasted for 7 weeks. The combined effect of sugarcane honey, pheromone, ethyl acetate and pesticides gave more attractiveness than the other four combinations tested.

Keywords: *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus*, pheromone traps, kairmone.

Introduction

Pheromone trapping of the red palm weevil *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus* (Olivier) is considered an environmentally safe tool in the IPM adopted strategy worldwide in date palm plantations. Field trials were conducted in Kasassin District, Ismailia Governorate, Egypt, to enhance the RPW pheromone-trapping efficiency. The current study was carried out during two successive years from April 22, 2015 until October 10, 2016.

Trapping efficiency

Results indicated that captured weevils were significantly affected by trap types, where PICUSAN[®] trap gave the highest captured number during the experimental period, which lasted for 7 weeks, with 92 adult weevils captured, followed by the bucket trap with 75 weevils captured. Moreover, the combined effect of sugarcane honey, pheromone, ethyl acetate and pesticides gave more attractiveness than the other 4 tested combinations, with 78 adult weevils captured by this bait during the 8 weeks of the experiment, whereas the other four combinations captured 50, 37, 19 and 14 weevils. The least registered weevil's number was in sugarcane honey and pesticides. This might be due to the combined effect of such treatments. The efficacy of synthetic kairmone with different combinations

on the attraction of weevils was also investigated. The best combination was water, aggregation pheromone, palm tissue and molasses (15%) in water. This combination collected around 246 adults during the 10 weeks period of the experiment. The mixture EtAc + EtOH (1:3) was able to boost pheromone and was almost as effective as the use of the complete bait. Ethyl acetate alone did not improve the attraction power for the aggregation pheromone. In addition, sex ratio was calculated and it was found that male:female ratio was 1:2.1.

Monitoring and early detection

Monitoring the activity of the RPW is essential for keeping a close watch on the establishment and subsequent build-up of the pest population. Early detection, on the other hand, is crucial to avoid the death of palms and is the key to the success of any IPM strategy adopted to combat this pest. Using of PICUSAN[®] trap with a bait of sugarcane honey, pheromone, ethyl acetate and pesticides or Water, aggregation pheromone, palm tissue and molasses 15% in water is recommended. Trapping adults of *R. ferrugineus* with food-baited traps to monitor the activity of the pest, or mass trapping of adults in the field has been recommended as a component of the weevil's IPM program in coconut plantations.

المخلص

البنّا، عبد المنعم، محمد كمال عباس، هاله عادل وتامر مسلم إبراهيم. 2019. كفاءة الطعوم الغذائية والمواد الجاذبة الصناعية ونوع المصيدة في اصطياد سوسة النخيل الحمراء باستخدام مصائد الفيرومونات التجميعة ضمن مزارع النخيل في الإسماعيلية، مصر. مجلة وقاية النبات العربية، 37(2): 149-150.

كان لنوع المصائد المستخدمة تأثير معنوي على عدد حشرات السوس الملتقطة؛ حيث سجّلت أعلى قيمة لعدد الحشرات الملتقطة في المصيدة من نوع بيكوسان (PICUSAN®) وذلك خلال فترة تنفيذ التجربة التي دامت لمدة سبعة أسابيع. كما تحققت أفضل النتائج في جذب الحشرة بالتأثير المشترك للخليط المكوّن من: مولاس قصب السكر، الفيرومون، خلّات الإيتيل والمبيدات مقارنةً مع أربعة خلانط أخرى جرى اختبارها. كلمات مفتاحية: *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus*، مصائد فيرومونية، كيرمون.

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