



HAL
open science

INFLUENCE OF THE SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF ARTIFICIAL MICROHABITATS (AM) ON NEOSEIULUS CUCUMERIS PREDATORY MITE

C Bresch, L Capponi, Van Oudenhove, Ludovic L. Mailleret

► **To cite this version:**

C Bresch, L Capponi, Van Oudenhove, Ludovic L. Mailleret. INFLUENCE OF THE SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF ARTIFICIAL MICROHABITATS (AM) ON NEOSEIULUS CUCUMERIS PREDATORY MITE. Natural Products & Biocontrol, Sep 2022, Perpignan, France. hal-04208446

HAL Id: hal-04208446

<https://hal.inrae.fr/hal-04208446>

Submitted on 15 Sep 2023

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

Bresch C.*, Capponi L.*, Van Oudenhove L.*, Mailleret.*†

* Université Côte d'Azur, INRAE, CNRS, ISA, France

† INRIA, Sorbonne Université, Biocore, France

cecile.bresch@inrae.fr

Introduction

Predatory mites are natural enemies commercialized for augmentative biological control programs. However, their survivorship and their establishment in crops can be compromised at low prey density (Messelink et al., 2014).

Goal

Provide artificial microhabitats (AM) to *Neoseiulus cucumeris* predatory mite in order to reproduce the egg-laying site function.



Photos by Lucas Etienne, 2019.

Questions

1. Oviposition preference between cotton and wool?
2. Dispersion level of the AM?
3. Location of the AM on a plant?

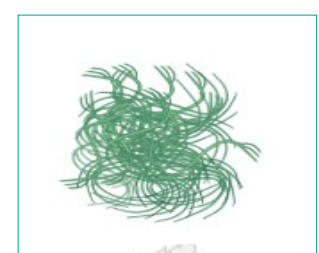
Material & Method

1. Oviposition preference

Laboratory

26 replicates. Petri dish with 150 *N. cucumeris* pregnant females fed with pollen. Choice between 2 AM (7 mg each):

- 1 big patch of wool



- 1 big patch of cotton



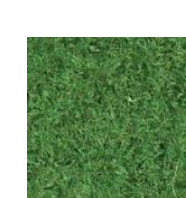
2. Dispersion level

Laboratory

13 replicates. Petri dish with 150 *N. cucumeris* pregnant females fed with pollen.

3 levels of wool dispersion (7 mg each):

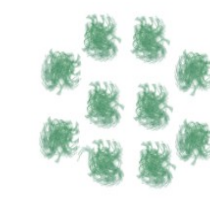
- 1 woven patch



- 1 big frayed patch



- 10 small frayed patches



3. Location on a plant

Greenhouse

11 replicates. Pepper plant with 40 *N. cucumeris* pregnant females fed with pollen. 3 locations of frayed wool AM on the plant (7 mg each):

- 1 big patch bottom leaf



- 4 small dispersed patches



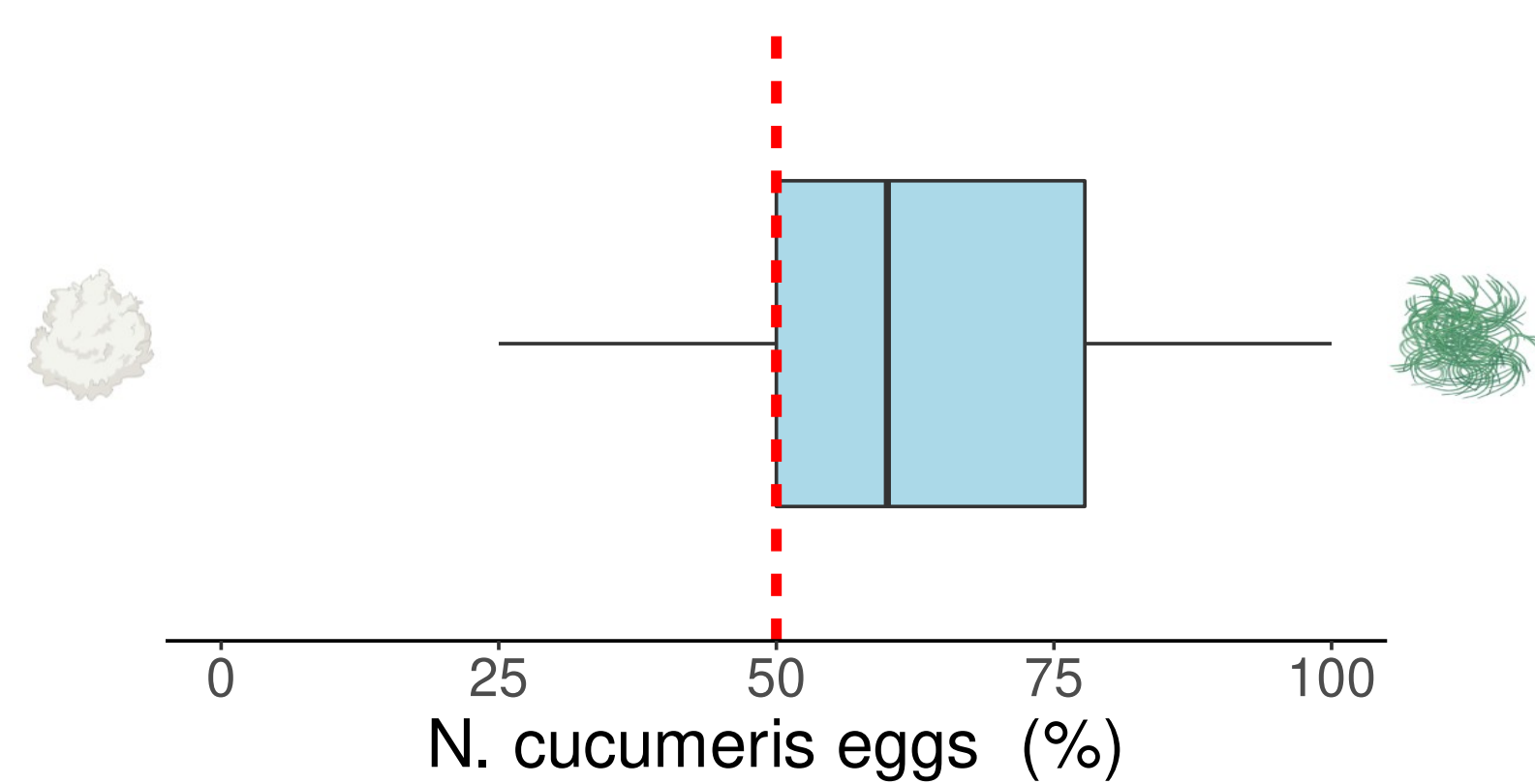
- 1 big patch upper leaf



Results

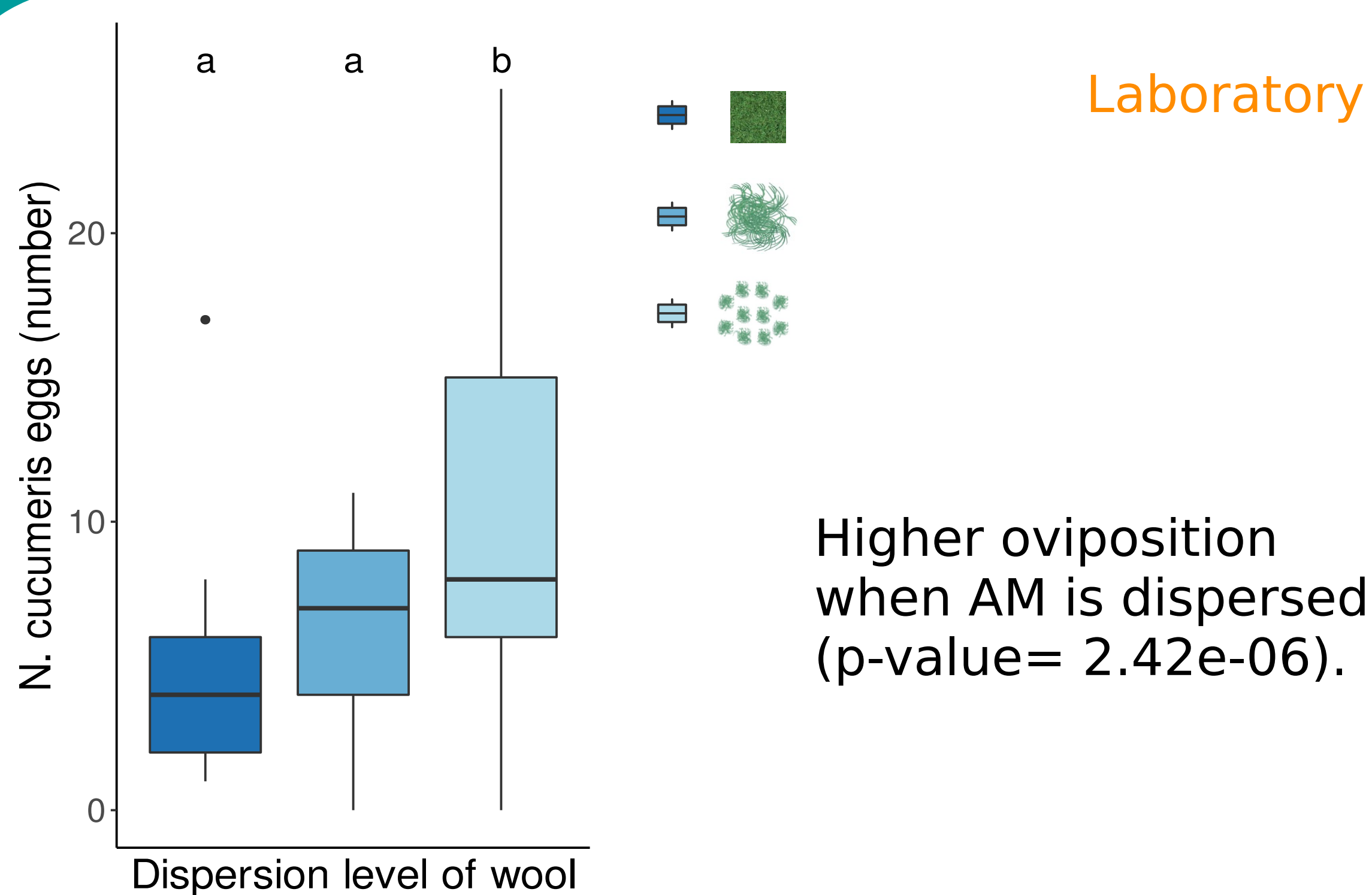
1. Oviposition preference

Laboratory



Oviposition preference in wool rather than cotton (p-value = 0.003).

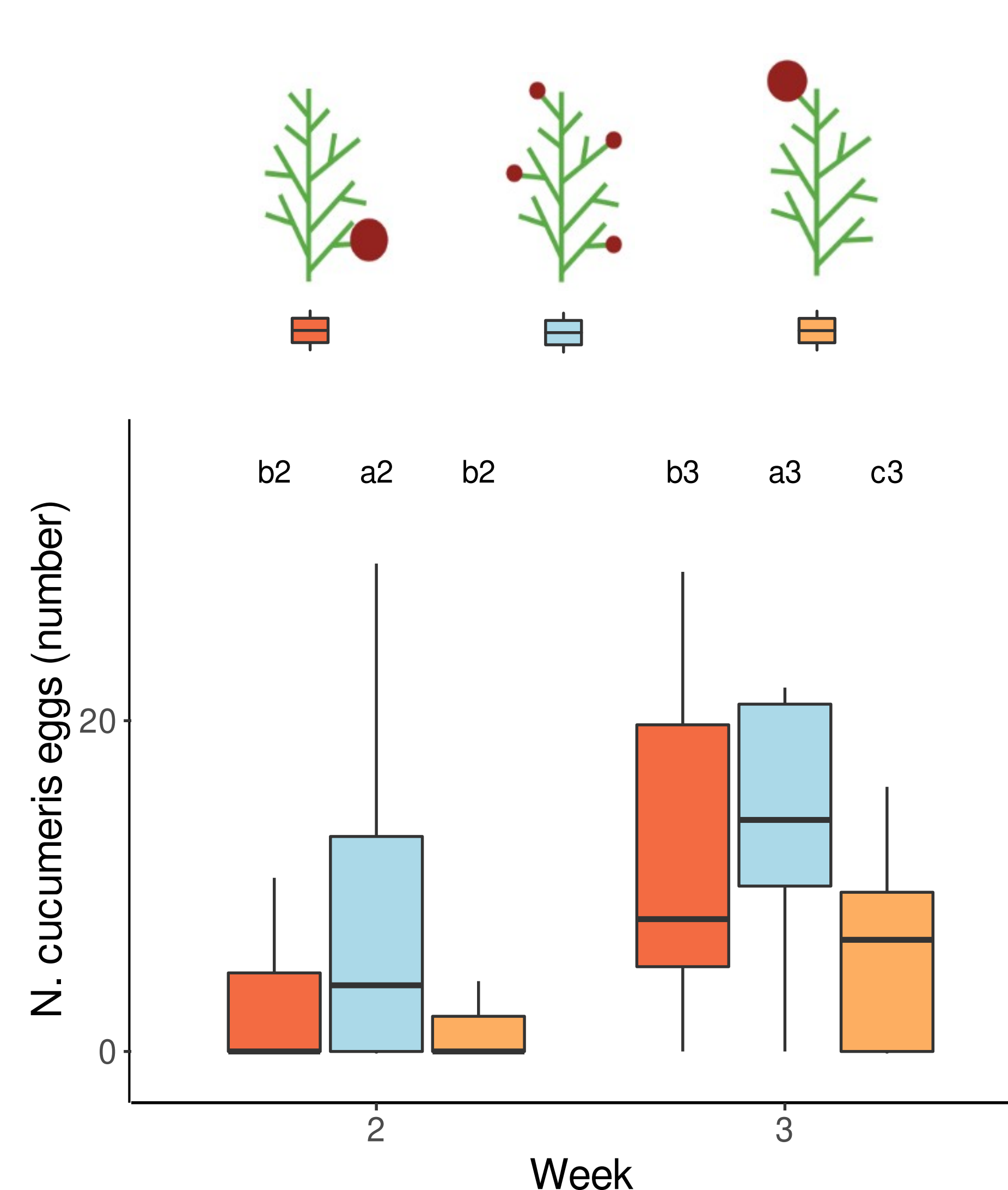
2. Dispersion level



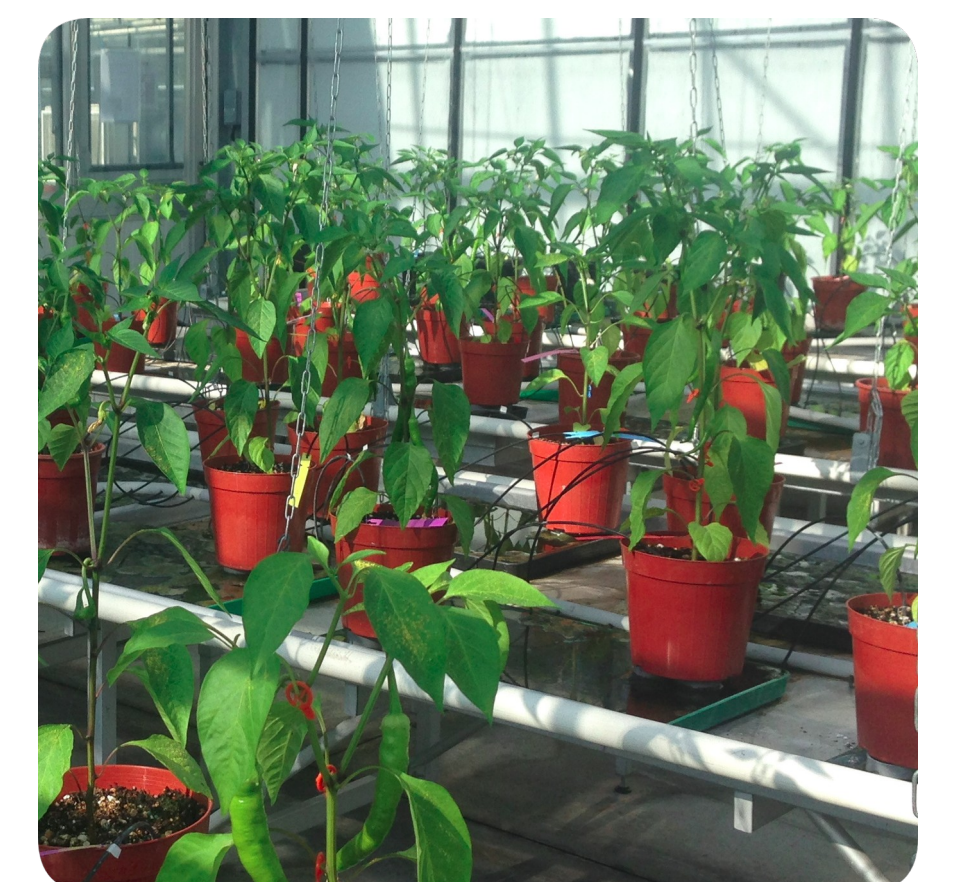
Higher oviposition when AM is dispersed (p-value = 2.42e-06).

3. Location on a plant

Greenhouse



- Interaction between time and location treatment (p-value = 1.248e-05).
- Higher oviposition in 4 small dispersed patches treatment.



Photos by Lisa Capponi, 2018.

Conclusion

- Cotton-based AM are known to shelter eggs of predatory mites (Roda et al. 2001 ; Pekas and Wäckers, 2017). In our study, *N. cucumeris* preferred to lay eggs in wool rather than cotton.
- *N. cucumeris* oviposition behaviour was more stimulated with small dispersed AM than with aggregated ones in laboratory conditions as in Liu et al. (2018) and also in greenhouse conditions.

- "Predator-In-First" strategy is a sustainable pest management option for growers specifically engaged in pepper productions (Kumar et al. 2020). In this context, using dispersed AM may enhance phytoseiid species before pest establishment and improve their control efficiency in greenhouses.
- Industrial developments are needed to improve AM implementation in greenhouses conditions