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Abstracts

Influence of some insecticides and acaricides on beneficial mites and *Coccinella septempunctata* (Coleoptera: Coccinellidae) larvae

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During the period 2004-2007 a wide range of studies have been conducted under laboratory and field conditions to assess the influence of some insecticides and acaricides on beneficial mites and *Coccinella septempunctata* larvae.

The toxicity of the following insecticides was investigated under laboratory conditions: Envidor 480 SC (spiroticlofen, 0.4 l/ha), Actara 25 WG (thiamethoxam, 0.2 kg/ha), Aztec 140 EW (triazamate, 0.7 l/ha), SpinTor 480 SC (spinosad, 0.3 l/ha).

On the other hand, the influence of the following pesticides on populations of two species of predatory mites, *Typhlodromus pyri* (Phytoseiidae) and *Zetzellia mali* (Stigmaeidae), was tested under field conditions: Aztec 140 EW (triazamate, 0.7 l/ha), Calypso 480 SC (thiacloprid, 0.2 l/ha), Pirimix 100 PC (pirimicarb, 1.5 l/ha), Rimon 100 EC (novaluron, 0.75 l/ha), SpinTor 480 SC (spinosad, 0.3 l/ha), Steward 30 WG (indoxacarb, 0.3 kg/ha), Owadofos 540 EC (fenithrothion, 2.25 l/ha), Nissorun 050 EC (hexythiazox, 0.9 l/ha), Nissorun 10 WP (hexythiazox, 0.5 kg/ha), Ortus 05 SC (fenpyroximate, 1 l/ha; 1.5 l/ha), Omite 570 EW (propargite, 2 l/ha), Sanmite 20 WP (pyridaben, 0.75 kg/ha), Pennstyl 600 SC (cyhexatin, 0.6 l/ha).

The results indicate that the most of used insecticides were harmless to predatory mites and *Coccinella septempunctata* larvae. The highest mortality of beneficial mites was observed when acaricides and spinosad were applied.