

The Multicoloured Asian Ladybird, invasive or not in agroecosystems?



Vandereycken Axel; Durieux Delphine; Fassotte Bérénice; Joie Emilie; Francis Frédéric; Haubruge Eric and Verheggen François J.

Department of Functional & Evolutionary Entomology - Liege University - Gembloux Agro-Bio Tech, Gembloux, Belgium. entomologie.gembloux@ulg.ac.be; a.vandereycken@ulg.ac.be

Introduction

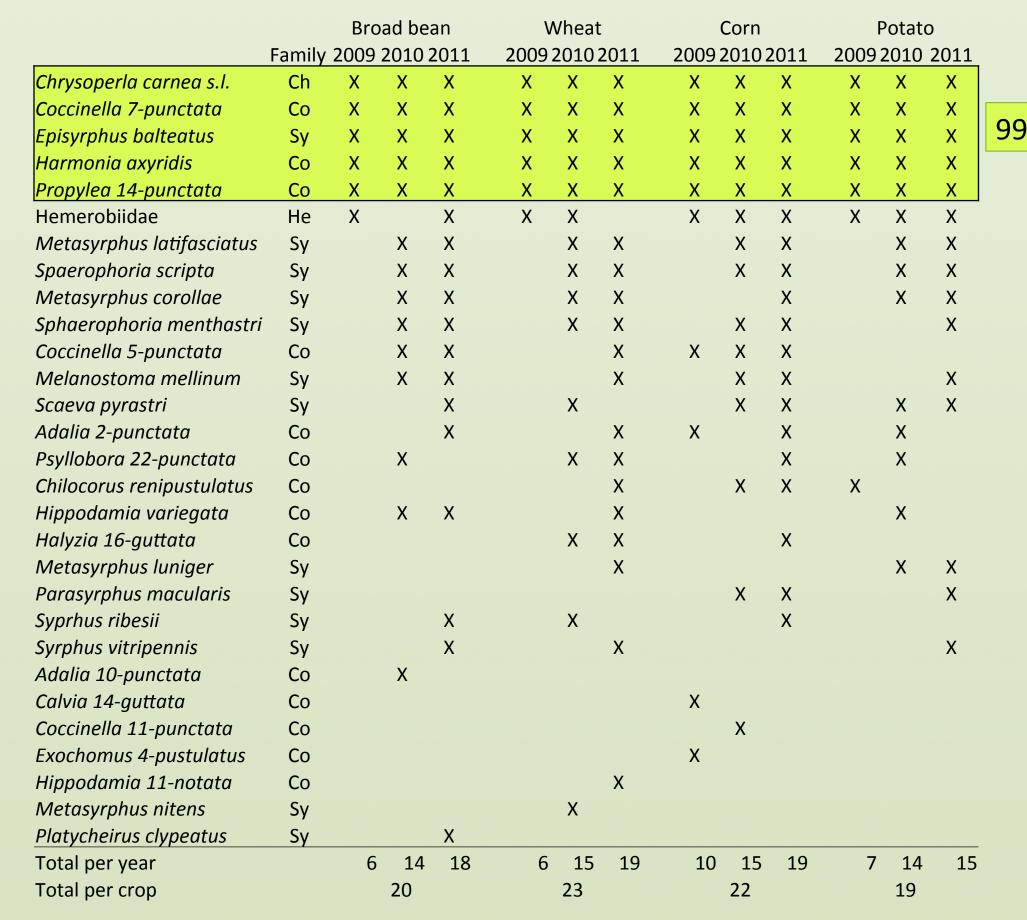
The Multicoloured Asian ladybird, Harmonia axyridis (Pallas) (Coleoptera: Coccinellidae), known to control aphid populations, is also an invasive species in many countries. In shrubby and arboreal habitats in Europe, H. axyridis is the most dominant coccinellid and causes a decline of native aphidophagous species. Information about its phenology and its occurrence in Belgian agroecosystems remains poorly documented. Aphidophagous samplings were performed from 2009 to 2012 in four agrosystems: broad bean, wheat, corn and potato. This study focuses on the occurrence and the phenology of native and exotic aphid predators. These results are stated in Vandereycken et al., 2013^{a,b,c}

Methods & Materials

The study was conducted between 2009 and 2012 in the southern region of Belgium an intensive agricultural production area. Four crops were selected for their agronomic importance: wheat Triticum aestivum (L.); corn Zea mays (L.); potato Solanum tuberosum (L.) and broad bean Vicia faba (L.). Nine fields (surface > 1 hectare) were yearly selected and inventoried for each crop. They were all surrounded with conventional crops. Visual whole-plant inspections were realised from March to September, in forty-eight 1m² quadrats per crop.

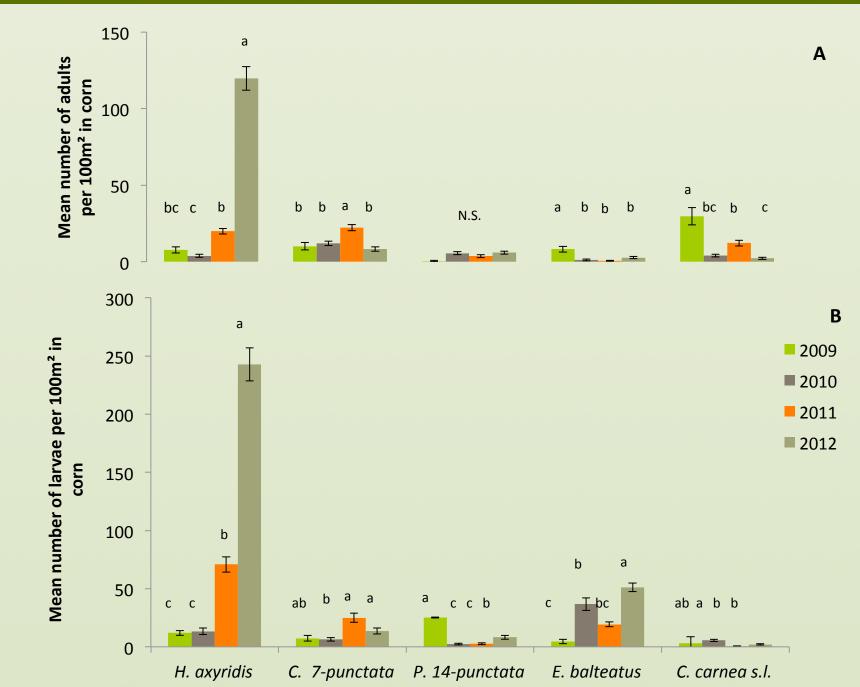


Results

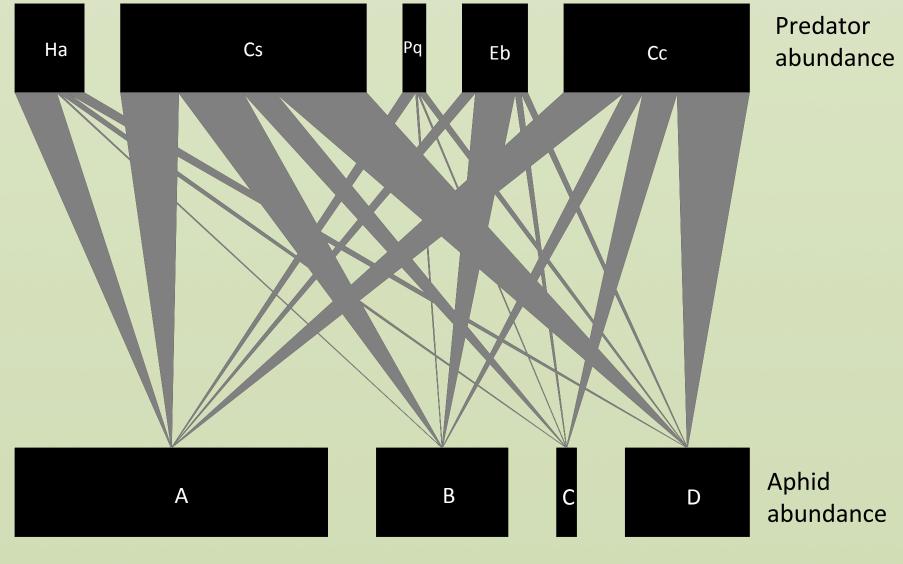


28 predator species were observed in 4 different crops. 5 species were abundant (99.9% of observed predators): H. axyridis, Coccinella septempunctata, Propylea quatuordecimpunctata, Chrysoperla carnea and Episyrphus balteatus.

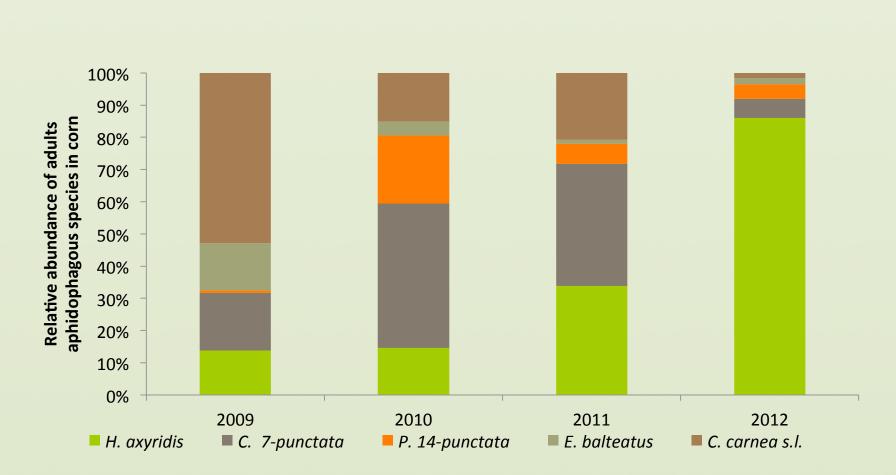




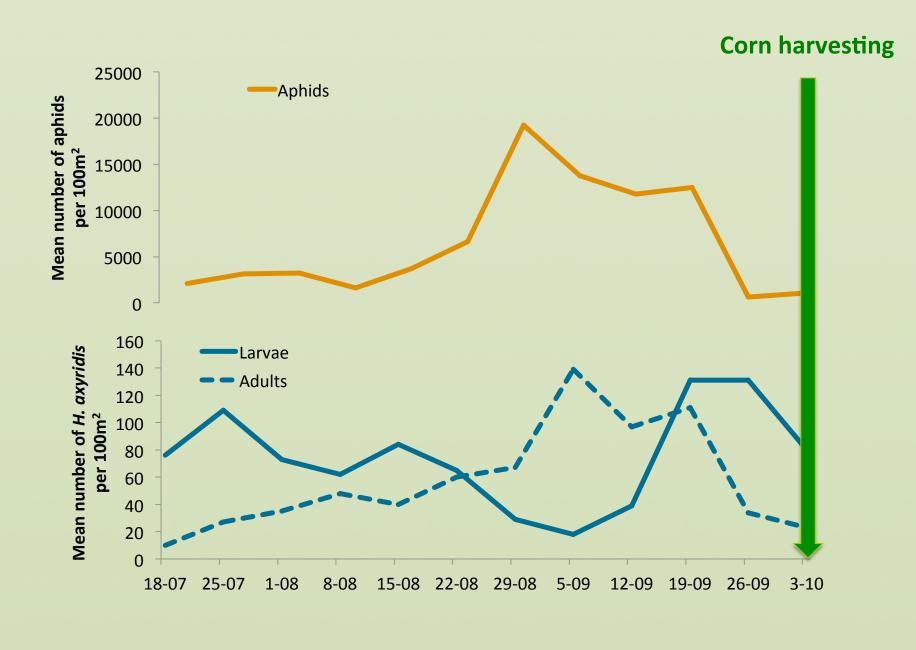
In corn, densities of *H. axyridis* increased from 2009 to 2012 (A: adults; B: larvae). For other native species, no change or decrease of densities were observed.



Repartition of the 5 most abundant aphid predators between 2009 and 2011. (Ha: H. axyridis, Cs: C. septempunctata, Pq: P. quatuordecimpunctata, Eb: E. balteatus, Cc: C. carnea, A: Corn, B: wheat, C: potato, D: broad bean)



In corn, since 2009, relative abundance of *H*. axyridis increased from 15% to 86% in 2012.



Observations about phenology of *H. axyridis* and aphids in corn in 2012 show that there were two periods with larvae. One with low aphid densities between June and August, and a second in September. Larvae of the second period could not reach the adult stage because of corn harvesting.

Conclusion

Twenty eight aphid predator species were observed in this four years survey. Within theses species, H. axyridis was one of the two most abundant predator species. H. axyridis was mainly found in corn. In this crop, H. axyridis populations increased slightly from 2009 to 2011. In 2012, however, we observed a greater increase, as 86% of the predators were Ha. Native population of predator species did not change for C. septempunctata, E. balteatus, P. quatuordecimpunctata but densities decreased for C. carnea. Two periods of reproduction were recorded in corn for *H. axyridis* but the second did not give adults.

To conclude, in agroecosystems H. axyridis population increased seriously these last years, making the impact of intraguild predation potentially important on native species.





