

Poster Presentations Integrated Pest Management

and a WebGIS-based real-time monitoring system. And all of these technologies have been applied 3.36 million ha in 20 provinces.

P IPM 11

Evaluation of Damage Induced by the Shedder bug, *Creontiades pallidus* Rambur (Hemiptera: Miridae) on different cotton cultivars

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The Shedder bug, *Creontiades pallidus* Rambur (Hemiptera: Miridae) is one of the most important pests of cotton in Khorasan Razavi province of Iran. This insect as a serious pest of cotton in recent years has been considering in the eastern areas of Iran (Khorasan) and particularly Sabzevar region. Damage caused by *C. pallidus* on the different commercial cultivars of cotton (including Bakhtegan, Khordad, Sahel, Sepid, Mehr, Varamin) was evaluated in Sabzevar region during 2013-2014 in Agricultural Research Station. The experimental design was a split plots design with 4 replications with 6 cultivars. Ten plants per plot were considered to be constant until the end of the project and on each sampling date, the number of black spots on the all bolls per plant was counted and mean of ten plants was recorded. During the season, 14 sampling intervals were carried out from 14th August to 14th October. Results of analysis variance showed that effect of cultivar on damage rate was significant ($P < 0.01$). Bakhtegan and Mehr cultivars had the highest and lowest rate of infestation, respectively. Also interaction between cultivar and time was significant ($P < 0.01$). Analysis variance of results indicated that the highest number of bugs was observed in 16th August on Varamin cultivar. Also the lowest number of bugs was seen in 4th October on Mehr cultivar. Totally, Mehr is the most resistant cultivar to *C. pallidus* while Bakhtegan and Varamin are the most susceptible cultivars to *C. pallidus*.

P IPM 12

Evaluation of infestation percentage of cotton fields to the spiny bollworm, *Earias insulana* Boisduval. (Lep.: Noctuidae) and its relationship with pheromone traps

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The spiny bollworm, *Earias insulana* Boisduval. (Lep.: Noctuidae), is one of the important pest of malvaceous plants throughout the world except America. In recent years, this insect has been serious pest for cotton fields in southern regions of Iran, especially in Darab region of Fars province. In order to evaluate the performance of sex pheromone for reduction of infestation percentage to *E. insulana* by mass trapping method, an experiment was carried out during 2012 in Darab agricultural research station in randomized completely block design with 5 treatments and 4 replications. The treatments were as application of the sex pheromone trap at the rates of 16, 20, 24 and 30 traps/h, application of Larvin insecticide at the rate of 1 Lit/h, and control. Rate of infestation percentage in the field was evaluated with counting 100 bolls and flowers per week. In Larvin insecticide treatment, after reaching to control index, spraying was carried out. Analysis variance of results showed that there are significant differences between time, trap number and time \times trap number on infestation percentage per hectare. During sampling time, the highest infestation percentage was in control treatment and the lowest one was observed in 24 and 30 traps/h treatments. The peak of infestation percentage was seen in 28th of November. The best efficiency among treatments was observed in pheromone trap.

P IPM 13

Cropping systems with maize and oilseed rape may reduce the risk of soilborne diseases of wheat

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Introduction: Cropping systems (CS) with crops cultivated in short cycles on the same land provoke phytosanitary problems which may force more chemical inputs. However, the potential effects of CS with maize and oilseed rape on the incidence and severity of stem base and root diseases of wheat have not been investigated thoroughly.