## Poster presentation for session 6

# Efficiency of the entomopathogenic fungi against Phyllonorycter robiniella 

Claudia Wendt, Helga Sermann, Sandra Lerche, Carmen Büttner

Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Institut für Gartenbauwissenschaften, Fachgebiet
Phytomedizin Lentzeallee 55, D-14195 Berlin helga.sermann@agrar.hu-berlin.de

In common with 7 other leaf mining moth species, the introduced Ph. robiniella expands its area of distribution within Europe. Depending on environmental conditions the remarkable leaf damage causes more or less severe losses.
In former investigations the entomopathogenic fungi Beauveria bassiana, Lecanicillium muscarium and Peacilomyces fumosoroseus are proved as suppressive agents for several insect species. Therefore the tests was expended to leaf miners.

In field tests, 10 ml of a conidial suspension of each fungus were sprayed on the leaves of Robinia pseudoacacia. A concentration of $1 \times 10^{9} \mathrm{Sp} / \mathrm{ml}$ was used. After a short drying period, the twigs were enclosed in a mesh. The first microscopic examination ( $\mathrm{n}=220$ mines/fungus) for external mycelial growth was 15 dpa. Furthermore the total number and stage of the moth was registered. Afterwards the leaves were transferred into wet chambers ( $98 \%$ RH). In a second examination, 22 dpa, the number of insects with external mycelial growth was noted.

The external mycelial growth was only noticeable after incubation in a wet chamber. With $73,5 \%$ L. muscarium achieved a very good result and showed the highest efficiency of all fungi in the test. B. bassiana sufficiently performed with $58,5 \%$, however $P$. fumosoroseus infecting $34,2 \%$ could not convince.
All stages from egg to larvae are susceptible to infection by all three utilized fungi. The susceptibility of the insect stages differed. The most sensitive were the young larvae (L1-L3) followed by the older ones (L4-L5). Also the eggs and even the pupae, surrounded by their protective cocoons and inside in the sealed mines, were infected by the fungi.
Results are discussed.

