

A study and application of biological control technique of parasitic natural enemy *Aphidius gifuensis* (Hymenoptera: Braconidae) to control *Myzus persicae* (Homoptera: Aphididae) as in China

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May. 20, 2017



Tobacco production in Yunnan

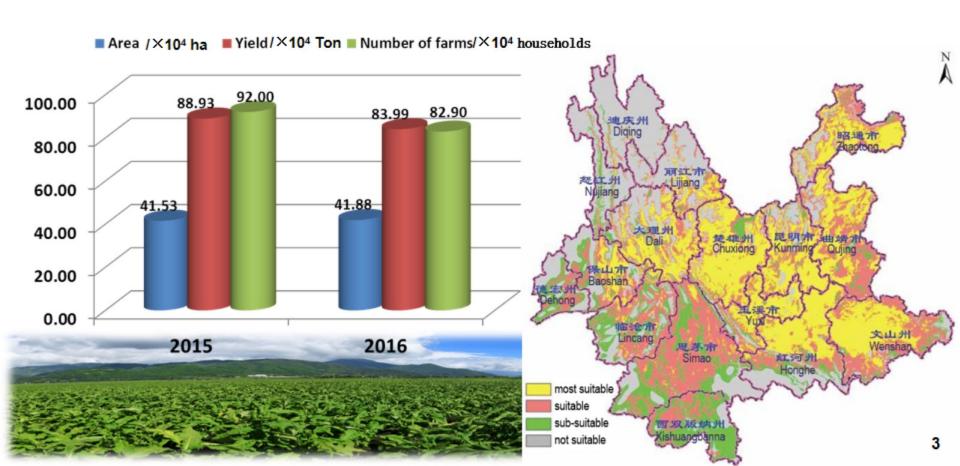
As one of the most important tobacco growing regions in the world, Yunnan has received worldwide reputation not only for its super-scale tobacco production but also excellent internal qualities of tobacco.



Tobacco leaf yield of the world Tobacco leaf yield of China Tobacco leaf export of China



Tobacco production in Yunnan





----Tobacco planting region in Yuxi









——Tobacco planting region in Qujing









----Tobacco planting region in Baoshan









----Tobacco planting region in Wenshan









——Tobacco planting region in Honghe









The characteristics of Yunnan tobacco cultivation

- Wide distribution of tobacco planting
- Stereoscopic climate and environment
- Smallholder farmers dominate the tobacco production landscape
- Different backgrounds for growers
- Many factors and constraints interact to tobacco leaf yields and quality

How to properly transmit the technology and applied science to the growers and field technicians in the tobacco production chain to produce tobacco leaf with the desired quality and yield able to meet the expectations of the tobacco industry and the growers?



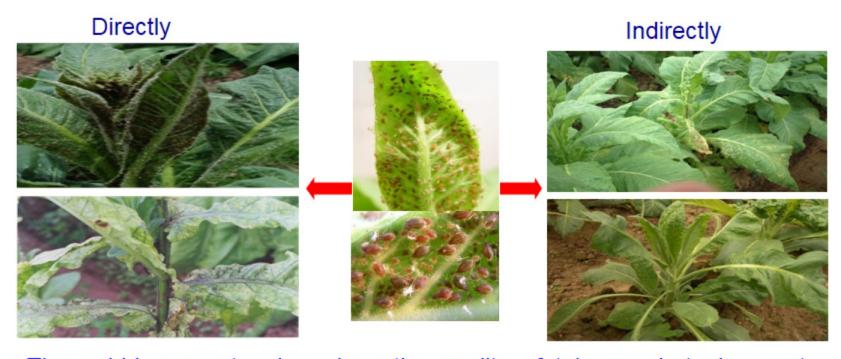
A case of Yunnan experience in dissemination of biocontrol technology to farmers and field technicians

Biological control for Myzus persicae with natural enemy --- Aphidius gifuensis

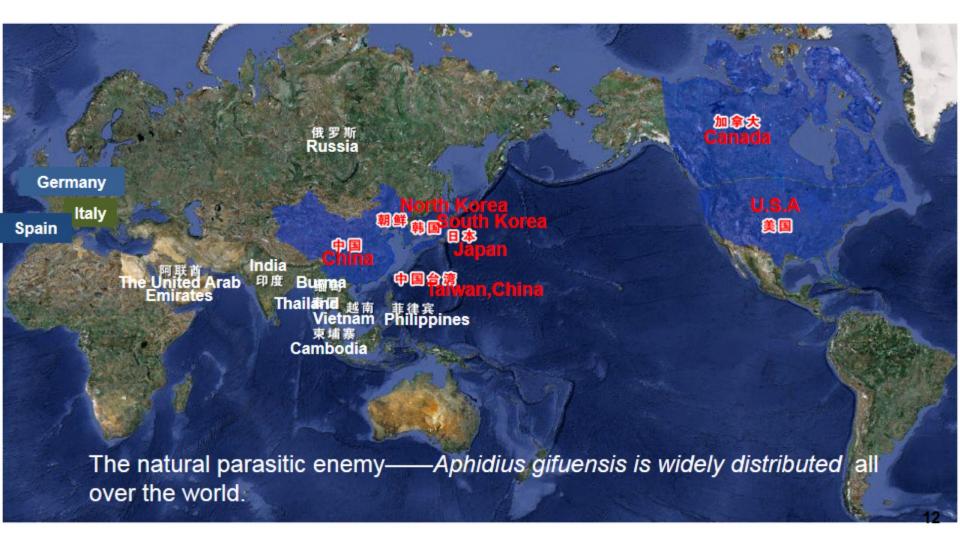




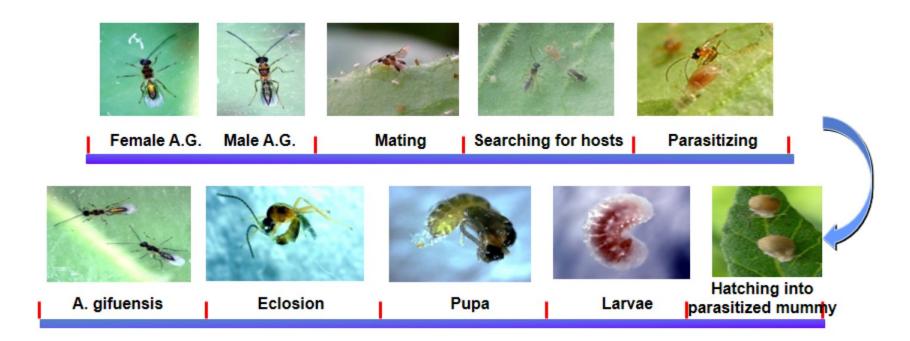
The aphid is one of the main pests in agricultural production system including tobacco



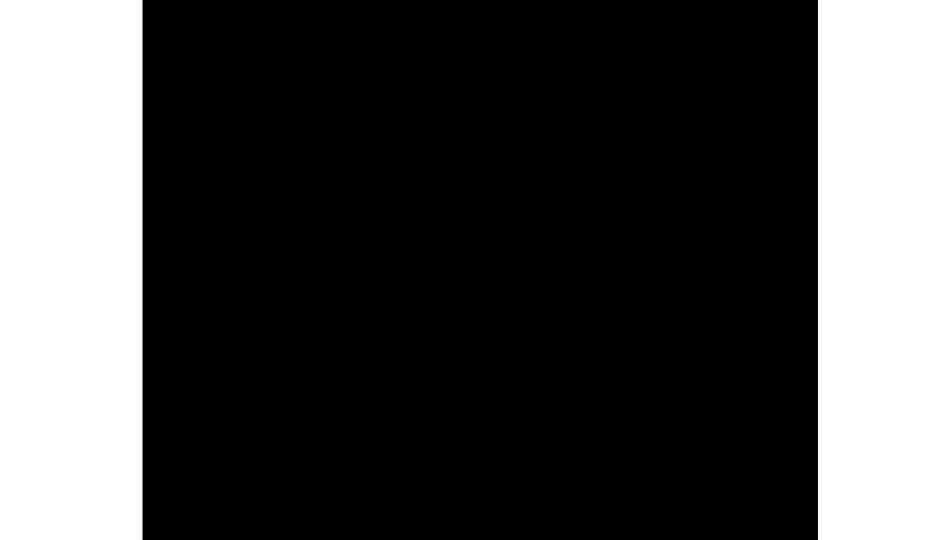
The aphid can not only reduce the quality of tobacco, but also vector viruses such as cucumber mosaic virus and many different potyviruses.



The principle of *Myzus persicae* biological control technology with its natural enemy



The whole process lasts for 10 to 15 days. Aphids (Myzus persicae) died when the A. gifuensis hatched in the aphid body into a parasitized mummy.



How to properly transmit this biocontrol technology to the growers and field technicians, and to equip smallholders with this technology and enable them to achieve greater performance?

Step 1

Scientific research

- Break through the winter breeding conservation problem of Aphid and Aphidius gifuensis.
- The proper host plant with highly resistance of TMV was selected such as Yunyan 203, radish, Chinese cabbage.



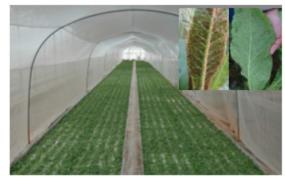




Step 1

Scientific research

- Broke through the winter breeding conservation problem of Aphid and Aphidius gifuensis.
- Alternative winter breeding conservation methods were built.



Floating Seedling conservation system: the characteristics of the storage period is short, fast reproduction.

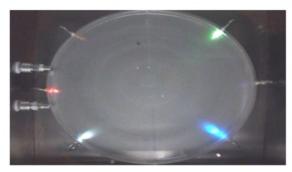


Mature plant conservation system: a long storage period, strong individual.



Cool conservation system: good for long distance transportation, cuting off the effect of *Pachyneuron aphidis (bouche)*, lower cost.

- Solve the problem of degradation and Hyperparasitoids.
- Using cycle selection method to do detoxification, purification and rejuvenation for aphid and Aphidius gifuensis.
- Adopting the method of artificial strip, light trapping to eliminate hyperparasitism.
- Improves the quality of Aphidius gifuensis individuals and groups.







Cycle selection

Light trapping

Artificial strip

Invent the technology of aphids inoculation and transfer: the main technical points were clear.

Transfer time: Tobacco plants grow 6 - 8 effective leaves

Innoculation method: picking, tearing, erasing, rod method.

Innoculation quantity: 20-30 head/plant.

Breeding conditions: Temperature: 17 °C to 27 °C, humidity: 50%-80%.

Breeding time: 15 d-20 d.



Picking transfer method



Tearing transfer method



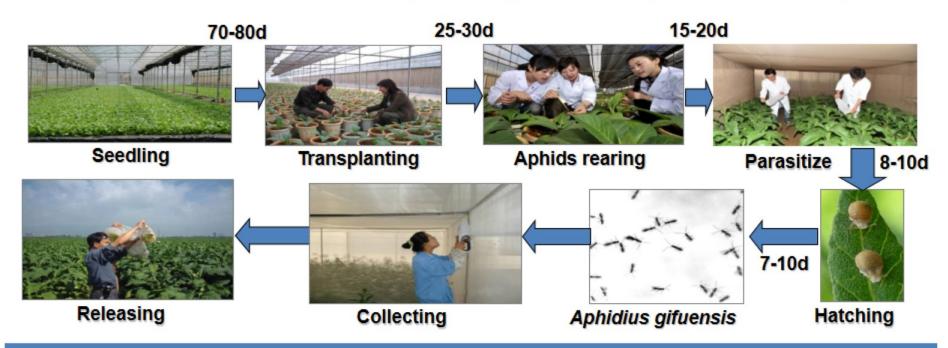
Erasing transfer method



Rod transfer method

4

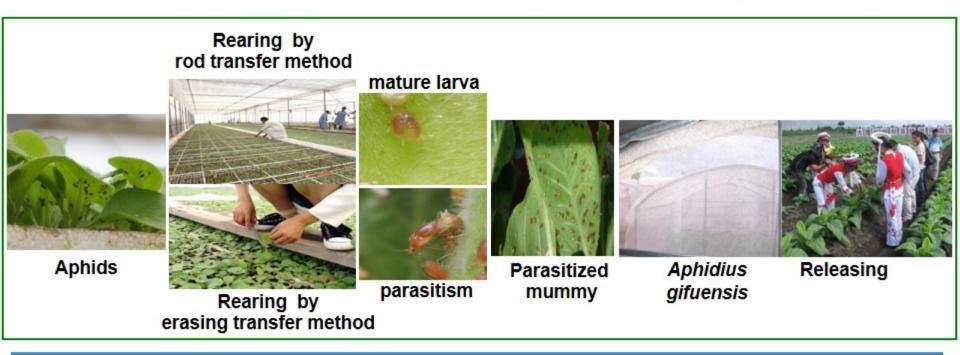
Establish the method of Aphidius gifuensis large-scale breeding.



Process of Aphidius gifuensis large-scale breeding by mature plant



Integrate the Aphidius gifuensis high-density breeding technology.



Step 1

Scientific research



Develop efficient and convenient releasing methods.

Collecting



A.gifuensis auto-collector



Auto collecting & equipment

Storage



Products of parasitized aphid mummy



Living A.gifuensis holder

Transportation



Living A.fifuensis transportation



Seedling with parasitized aphid mummy

Releasing



cards Cages



Fixed and mobile releasing

Step 2 Develop technical standardization

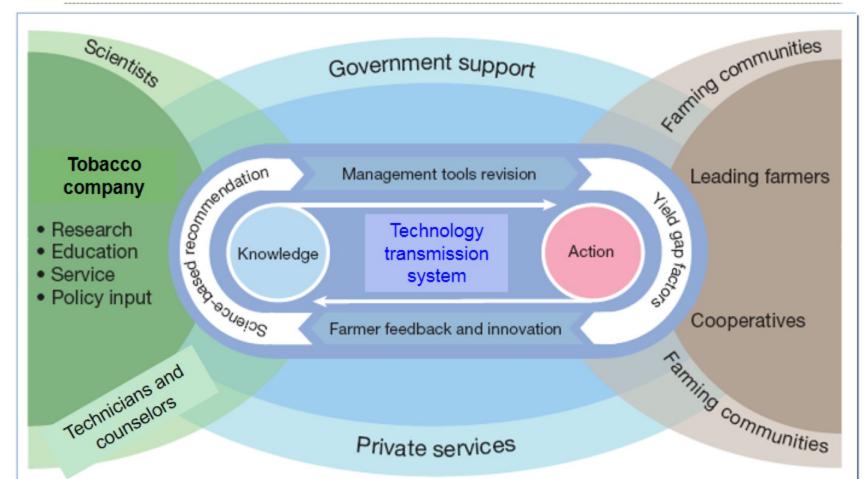






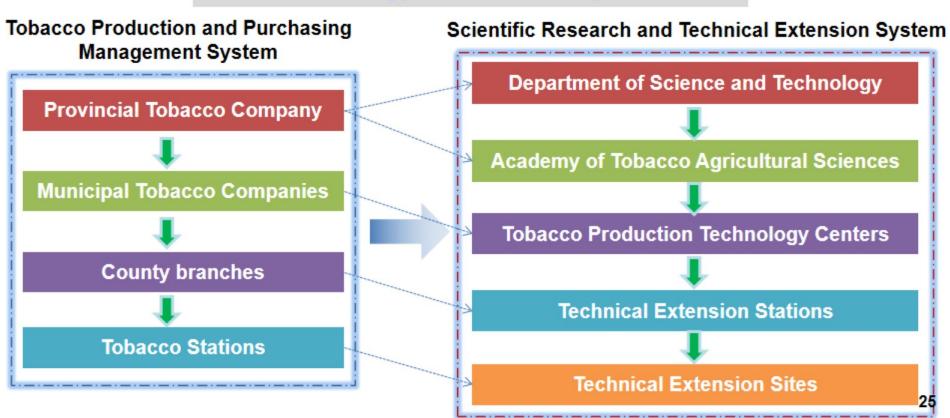
Extension based on the techical standardization

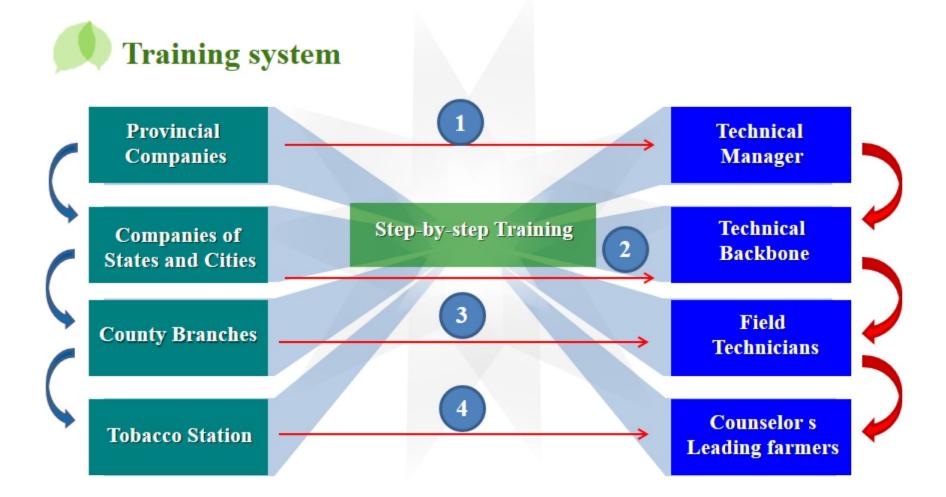
Step 3 Training and Extension



Step 3 Training and Extension

Technology transmission system







The 1st level training for technical managers







Provincial level training: 100 technical managers were trained



The 2nd level training for technical backbones







Municipal level training: 1,000 technical backbones were trained



The 3rd level training for technicians







County level training: 2,000 technicians were trained



The 4th level training for counselor and leading farmers













Tobacco station level training: 460,000 growers were trained



Training and Extension Platform



Yuxi Extension Station



Honghe Extension Station



Dali Extension Station



Wenshan Extension Station



Parasitized aphid with seedling—releasing to field directly







Releasing parasitized seedling







Releasing living adults of *Aphidius gifuensis*

Parasitic natural enemy——Aphidius gifuensis Mass Rearing Station





Using the seedling float system to propagate the Aphidius gifuensis

Stereo seedling system for Aphidius gifuensis mass rearing



Stereo seedling system for Aphidius gifuensis mass rearing



6000-10000 Aphidius gifuensis per plants.

28 plants per small green house.

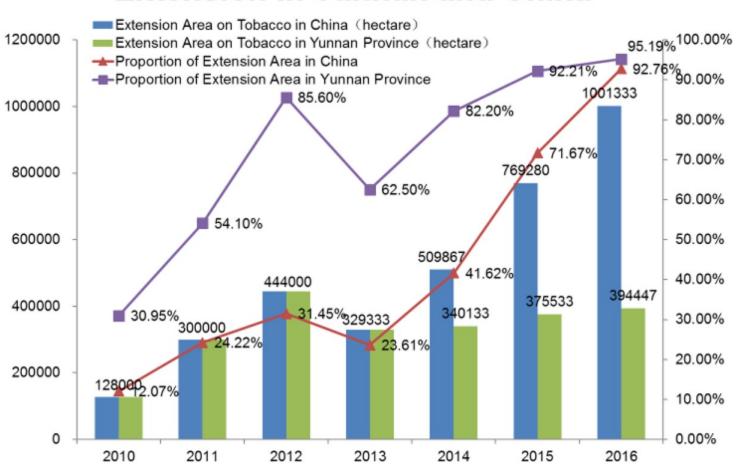
16.8 thousands *Aphidius gifuensis* per green house. Releasing for 6 hectares.

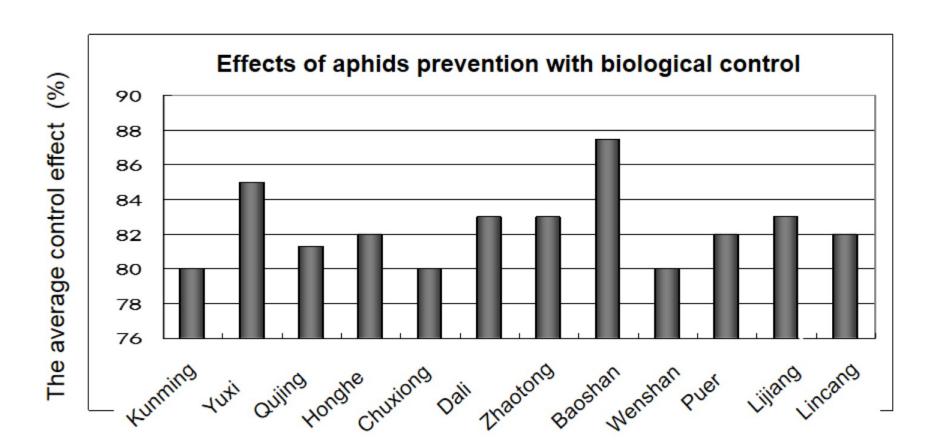


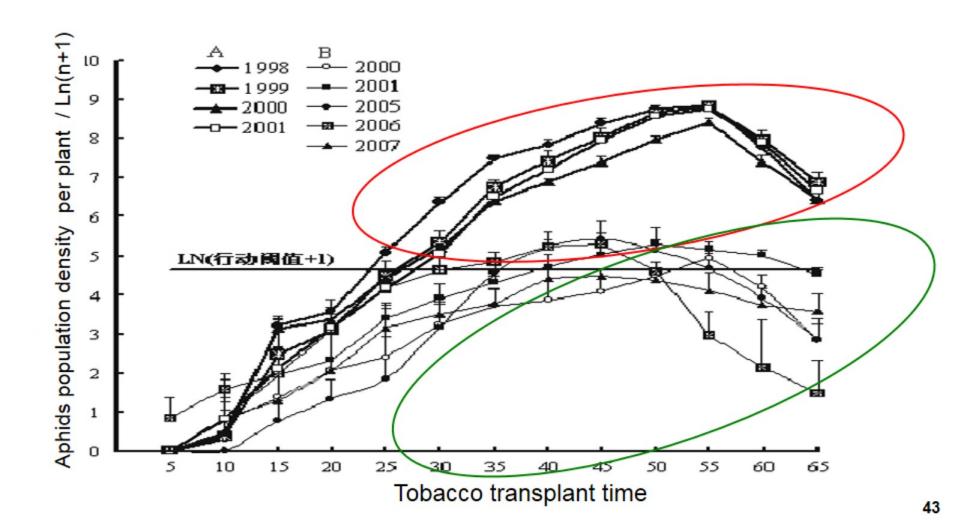


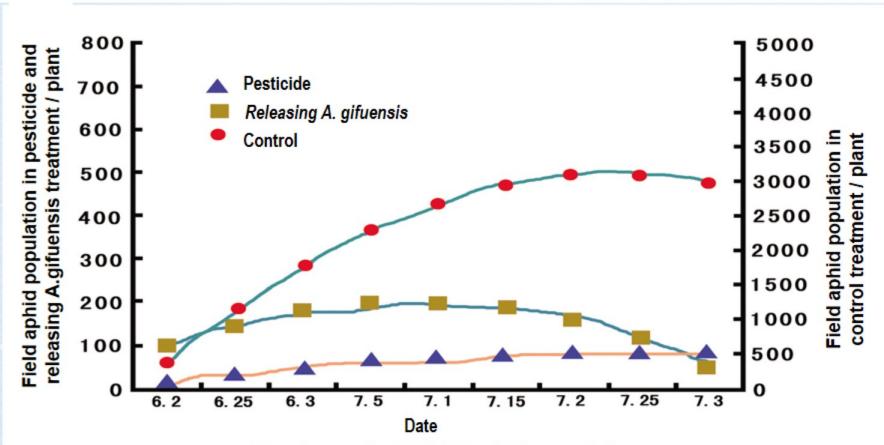












The dynamic of field aphid populations

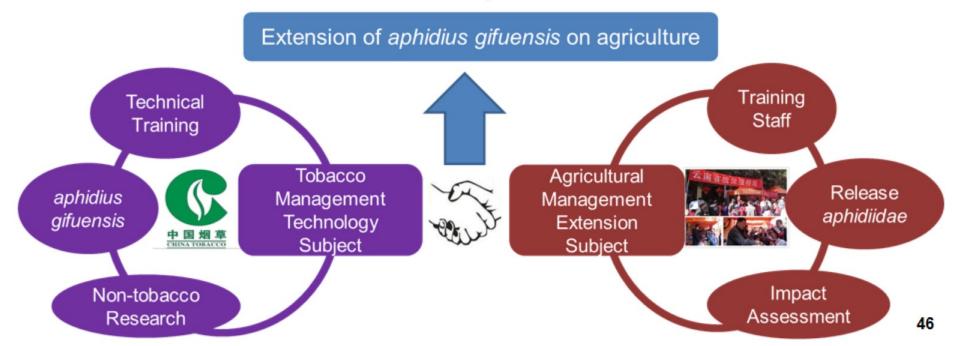
Contrasting the cost of extension between pesticides and biocontrol

| Treatments | Costs | Items | |
|------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Pesticide | 1,620 ¥ (per hectare) | Costs of pesticides | 90 ¥×3 times = 270 ¥ |
| | | Costs of labor | 450 ¥×3 times = 1,350 ¥ |
| Biocontrol | 87.9 ¥ (per hectare) | Costs of facilities | 24.9 ¥ |
| | | Costs of mass rearing | 33.0 ¥ |
| | | Costs of releasing | 30.0 ¥ |

1. Define the Subject of Extension——One Stem with branches

Stem ——Enterprise

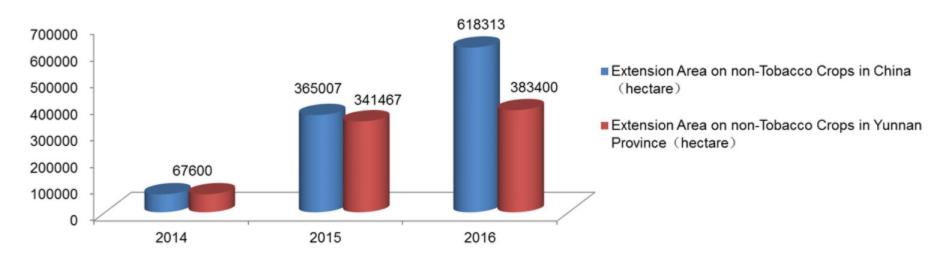
Branches ——Governments, Farmers and other Resources



2. Define the Way of Extension——One Body with Two Wings

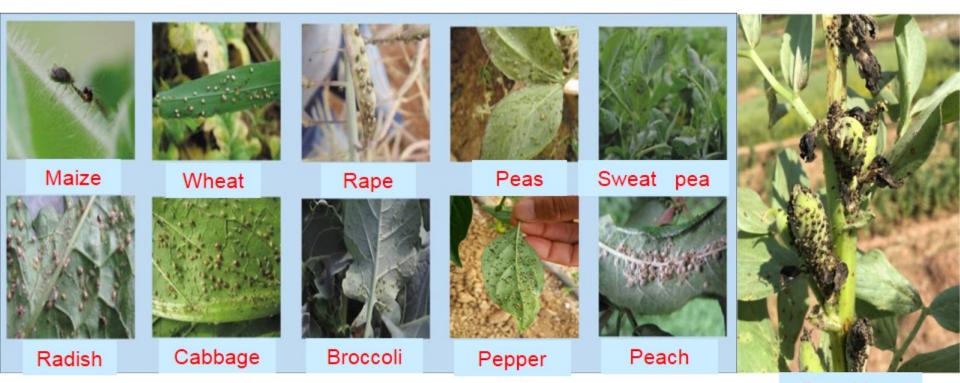
Body——Project Implementation
Wings——Technical Training and Assessment







Extending this biocontrol technology to other crop production: the effect of aphids control on average is nearly 60%.







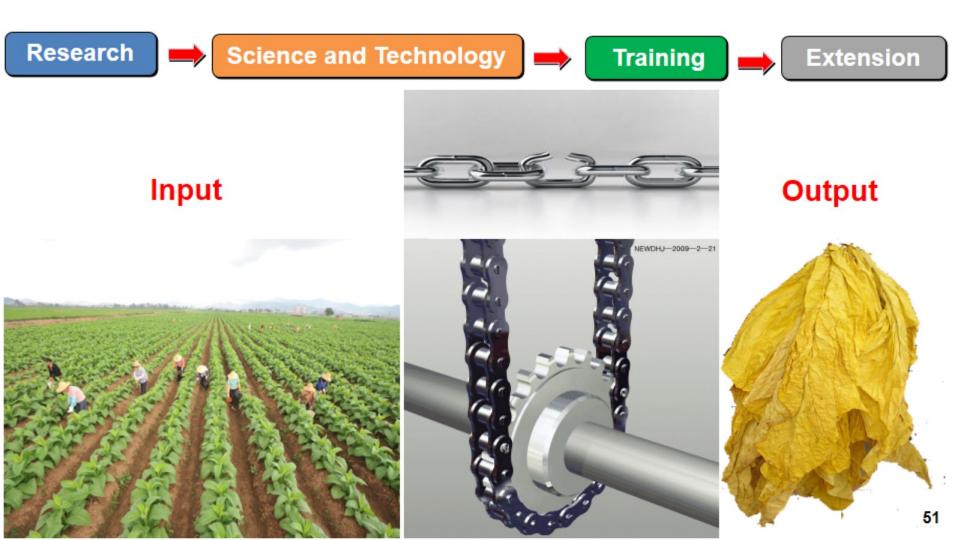


The tobacco industry and tobacco company are happy!





The farmers and growers are also happy!



Acknowledgements

<u>Tobacco production technology center, Yuxi tobacco company</u>

Zhang Limeng

Huang Zhihua

Department of Science and Technology, Yunnan tobacco company

Lin Zhonglong

International Atomic Energy Agency(IAEA)

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