

## **SOME STUDIES ON *Scrobipalpa ocellatella* BOYD IN IRAN (1)**

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### **SUMMARY**

1- The insect has:

- up to six annual generations in Esfahan.
- up to five generations in Khorassan region.
- three generations in the region of Oroomiyeh.
- up to six generations in Shiraz.

2- In some of our warm experimental regions, the larvae of the pest are found in hundred percent of sugar-beet plants, during the late seaseen.

3- This insect passes the winter in the form of various larval instars in the sugar- beet plants remained in the field.

4- Main infestation starts in August in the region of Esfahan, while

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in Khorassan, it occurs during late July and early August, when the third generation of the pest is going on. In Esfahan, the earliest infestation occurs when the sugar-beet plants have 5-6 leaflets, coinciding with the beginning of the second generation of the insect.

5- As a rule, the infestation is higher when the climate is warmer. As an example, the infestation in the southern part of Kharassan region is higher than that in the northern parts with a less warm climate.

6- According to the surveys carried out in Oroomiyeh, there is a relation between the time of sowing and the percentage of infestation (See the table 13 in Farsi text).

7- In Esfahan, it has been shown that the larval attack does not increase the penetration of the known sugar-beet diseases.

8- Low temperature in winter is a factor in decreasing the population of this insect.

9. One of the effective control measures is to gather and destroy the remains of sugar-beets in the field which shelter the surviving larvae during the winter.

10- Grazing livestock in the sugar-beet fields just before harvesting, and ploughing the fields after gathering the sugar-beet roots are considered as the effective measures in destroying a good number of the insect larvae.

11- According to the experimentations effectuated in Oroomiyeh, spraying is more economic if done at 20% of infestation than that of 10%.

(See the tables in Farsi text. These tables are written in both, English and Farsi languages).

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