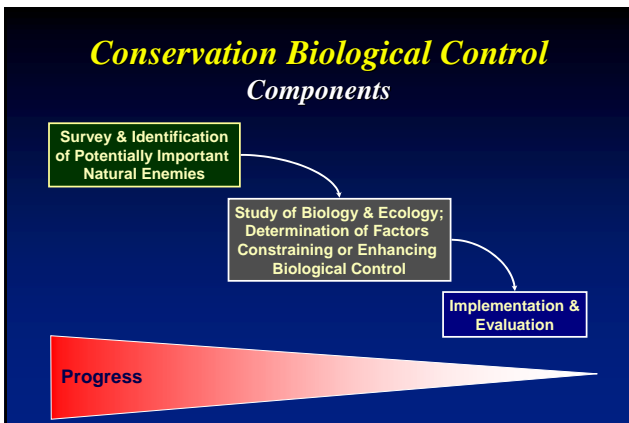
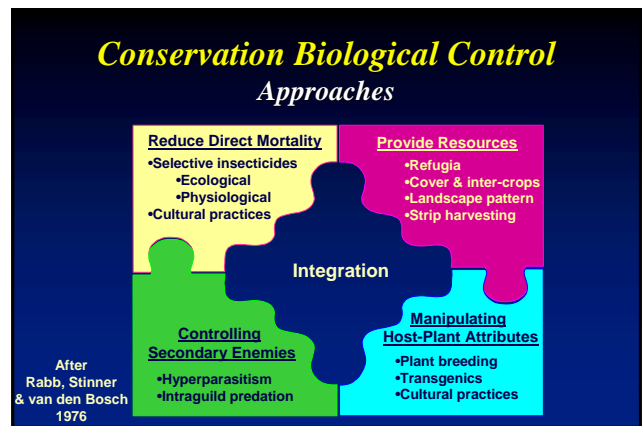
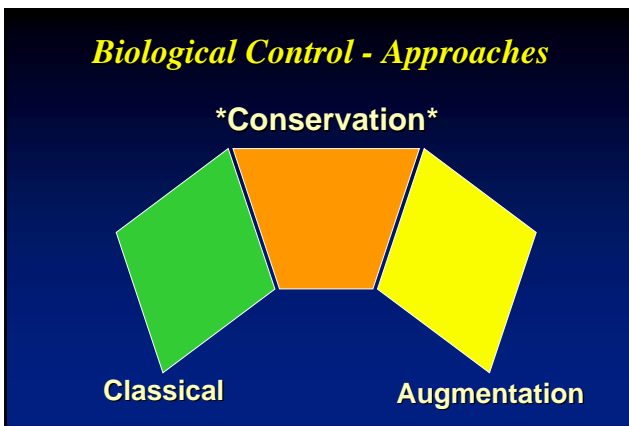




## *Conservation Biological Control*

“ Manipulation of the environment to favor natural enemies, either by removing or mitigating adverse factors or by providing lacking requisites.”

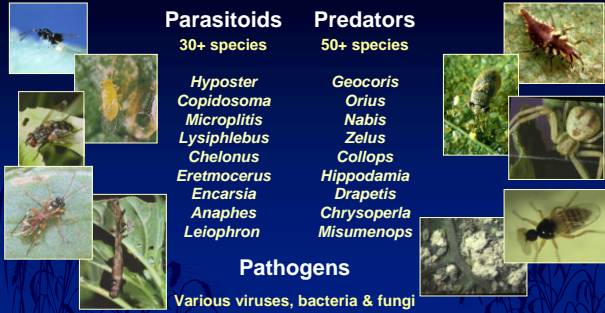
DeBach 1974



## *Survey*

Is there potential for natural biological control?

## Natural Enemy Complex - Western U.S.



## Natural Enemies – *Pectinophora gossypiella*



### Arizona/California

#### Predators

≈23 species described  
9 species (immunological ID)

#### Parasitoids

4 native species described (rare)  
16 exotic species introduced  
(0 established)

#### Pathogens

3+ Viruses and bacteria



## Natural Enemies – *Bemisia tabaci*

### Worldwide

- ◆ 114+ Predators (various methods)
- ◆ 50+ Parasitoids
- ◆ 11+ Fungi



### Arizona Cotton

- ◆ 20 Predators (immunological ID)
- ◆ 3 Native parasitoids
- ◆ Many exotic parasitoids introduced
  - ◆ 2 established
- ◆ 2 Fungi?

## Natural Enemies – *Lygus hesperus*

### Arizona/California

#### Predators

10+ species described  
5 species (immunological ID)

#### Parasitoids

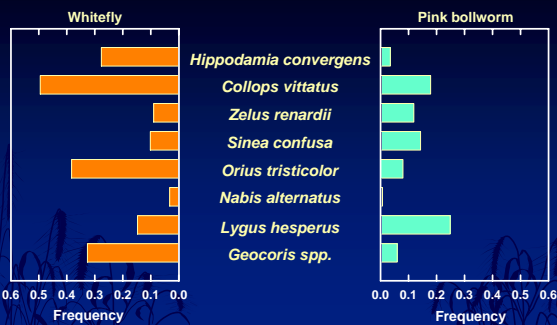
3 native species described  
2 exotic species introduced  
(both established in CA)

#### Pathogens

2+ Fungi



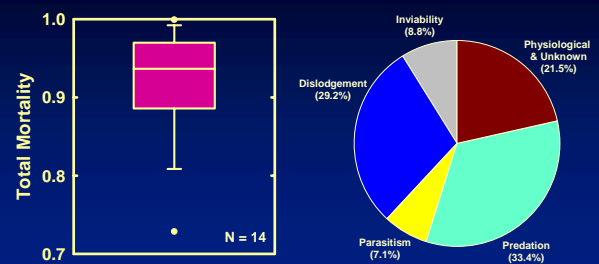
## Qualitative Gut Analyses



Hagler & Naranjo 1994a,b; Naranjo & Hagler 1997

## Natural Mortality of *Bemisia*

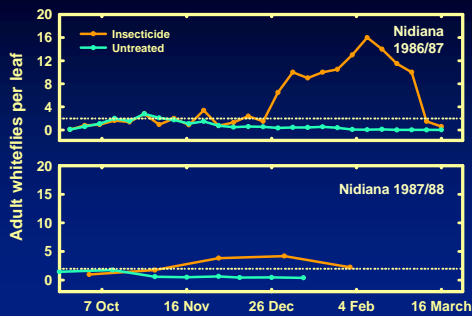
(Arizona Cotton)



Naranjo & Ellsworth (in prep)

## Biological Control Potential?

(Sudan Cotton, Abdelrahman & Munir 1989)



## Biological Control Potential?

(some more examples)

- Elveens et al. 1973. Secondary outbreak induction of **beet armyworms** by experimental insecticide application in cotton in California. *Environ. Entomol.* 2:497
- Ehler et al. 1973. An evaluation of some natural enemies of **cabbage looper** on cotton in California. *Environ. Entomol.* 2: 1009
- Stoltz & Stern. 1978. Cotton arthropod food chain disruption by pesticides in the San Joaquin Valley, California. *Environ. Entomol.* 7: 703 (*Thrips, beet armyworm, cabbage looper*)
- Trichilo & Wilson. 1993. An ecosystem analysis of **spider mite** outbreak: physiological stimulations or natural enemy disruption. *Exp. Appl. Acarol.* 17: 291

## Reducing Constraints

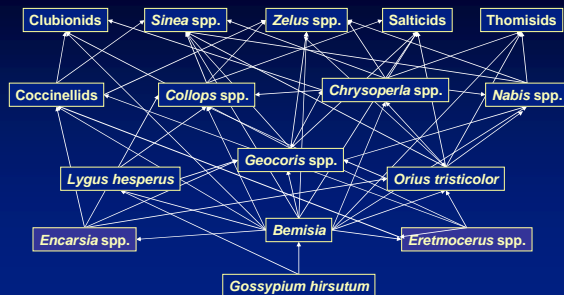
### Controlling Secondary Enemies

- Hyperparasitism
- Intraguild predation

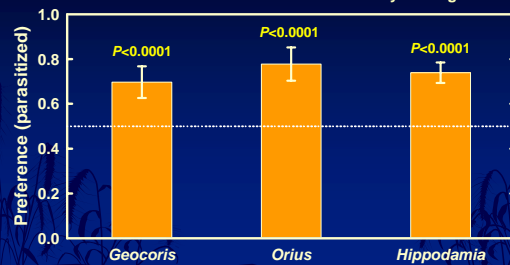
*Encarsia* parasitizing *Eretmocerus* in *Bemisia*



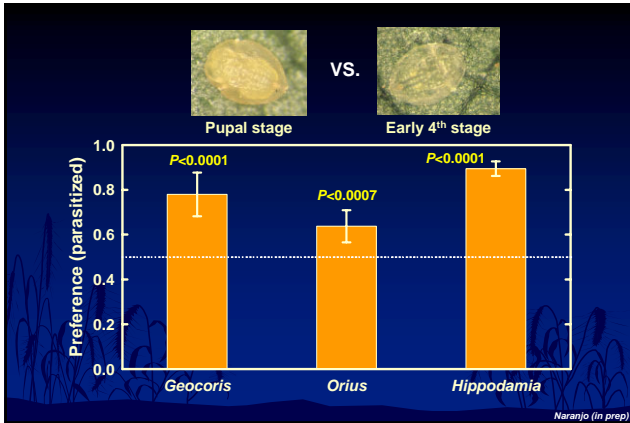
## Sorting out the Players



Displaced mycetome stage vs. Early 4<sup>th</sup> stage

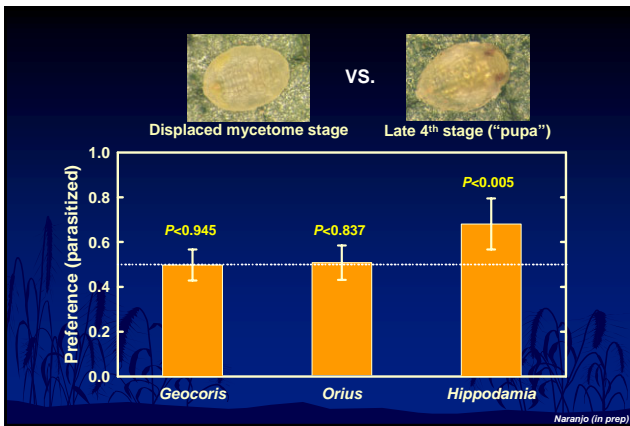


Naranjo (in prep)



### Visual Predators?

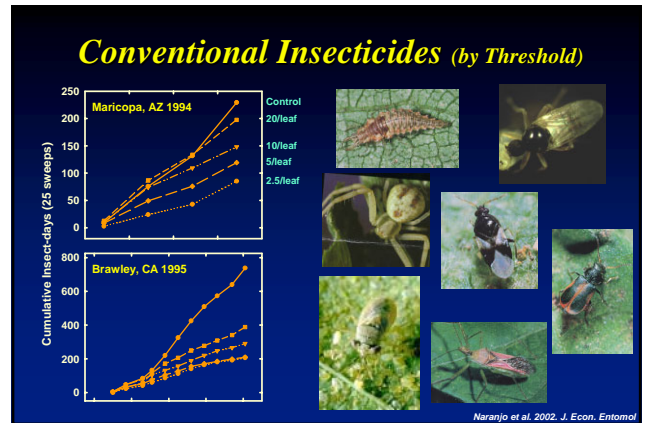
- Late 4<sup>th</sup> Stage WF ("pupa")
- Displaced mycetomes stage
- Parasitoid pupa
- Early 4<sup>th</sup> Stage WF



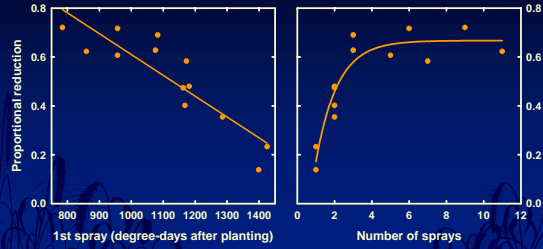
### Reducing Constraints

Can insecticides be managed to promote biological control?

### Compatibility?

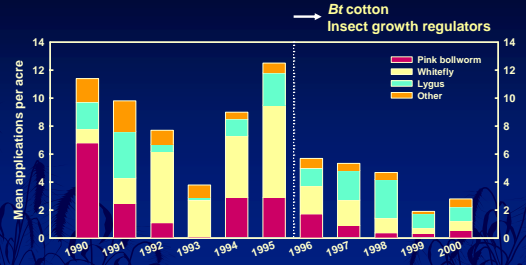


## Conventional Insecticides (by Threshold)



Naranjo et al. 2002, J. Econ. Entomol.

## Insecticide Use Patterns Arizona Cotton



Ellsworth & Jones 2000

## Selective Insecticides?

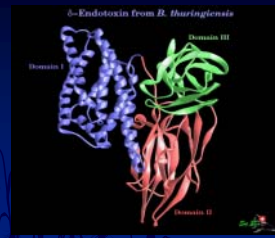
- Bt Transgenic Cotton



- Applaud (Chitin Inhibitor)
- Knack (Juvenoid)



## Science or Emotion?



- Resistance management
- Food safety
- Non-target effects

## Non-Target Effects

- Natural enemy abundance
- Natural enemy diversity
- Natural enemy function

## Natural Enemy Abundance

	1999	2000	2001
<i>Hymenoptera</i>	● 0.76	● 0.53	● 0.47
<i>Drapetis</i> sp.	● 0.19	● 0.95	● 0.34
<i>Chrysoperla carnea</i>	● 0.21	● 0.28	● 0.71
<i>Pseudatomoscelis seriatus</i>	● 0.11	● 0.25	● 0.33
<i>Lygus hesperus</i>	● 0.20	● 0.42	● 0.81
<i>Nabis alternatus</i>	● 0.14	● 0.69	● 0.40
<i>Zelus renardii</i>	● 0.22	● 0.11	● 0.12
<i>Orius tristicolor</i>	● 0.45	● 0.54	● 0.49
<i>Geocoris pallens</i>	● 0.42	● 0.12	● 0.73
<i>Geocoris punctipes</i>	● 0.25	● 0.72	● 0.86
<i>Hippodamia convergens</i>	● 0.16	● 0.57	● 0.56
<i>Collops vittatus</i>	● 0.39	● 0.13	● 0.75
<i>Misumenops celer</i>	● 0.63	● 0.92	● 0.59
<i>Lepidoptera</i>	● 0.04	● 0.01	● 0.01

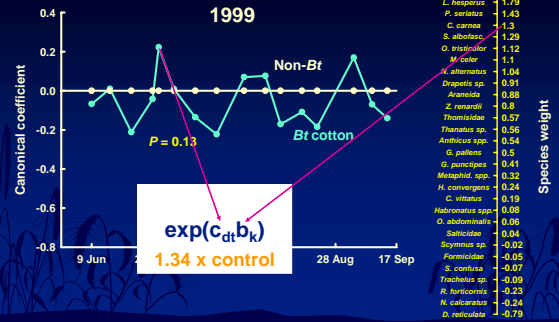
Naranjo 2002, In prep



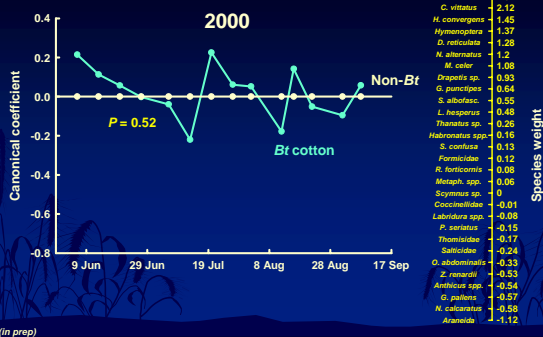
## Principal Response Curves Analysis

- Time-dependent multivariate analysis
- Derived from redundancy analysis (constrained form of principal component analysis)
- Provides a simple means of visualizing and testing the overall response of a biological community to an environmental disturbance

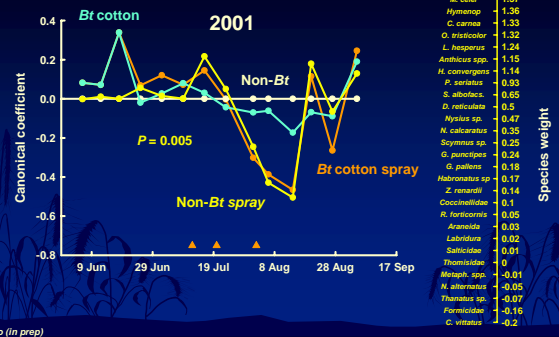
## Selectivity of Bt cotton



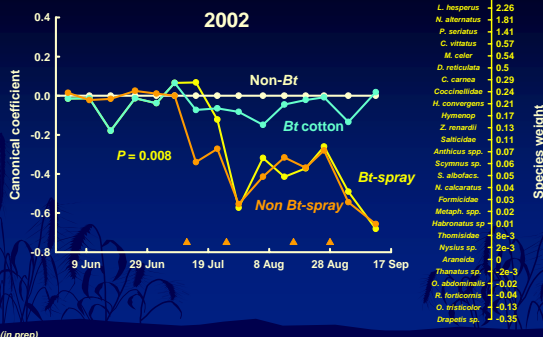
## Selectivity of Bt cotton



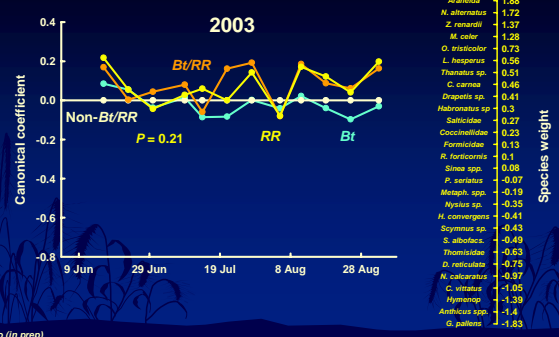
## Selectivity of Bt cotton



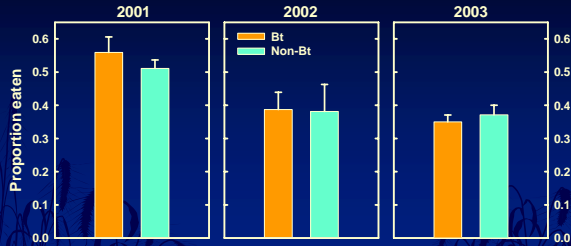
## Selectivity of Bt cotton



## Selectivity of Bt/RR cotton

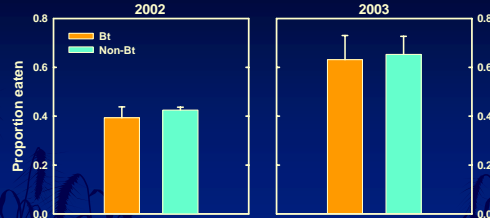


## Natural Enemy Function Predation on Pink Bollworm Eggs



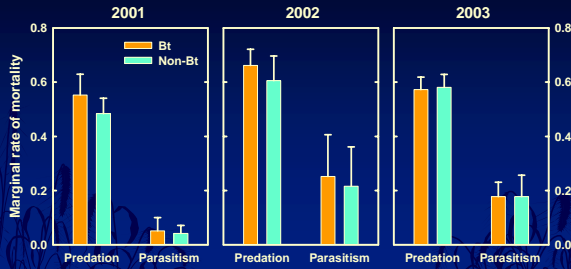
Naranjo 2002, In prep

## Natural Enemy Function Predation on Pink Bollworm Pupae



Naranjo (In prep)

## Natural Enemy Function Mortality of Whitefly Nymphs



Naranjo 2002, In prep

## Selective Insecticides?

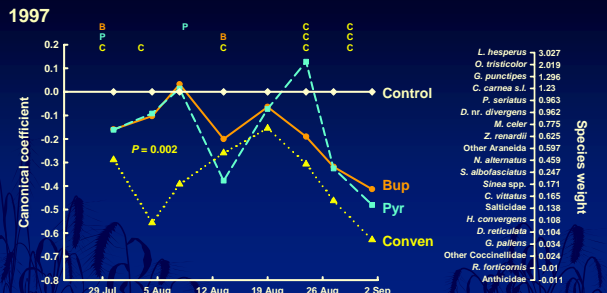
- Bt Transgenic Cotton



- Applaud (Chitin Inhibitor)
- Knack (Juvenoid)

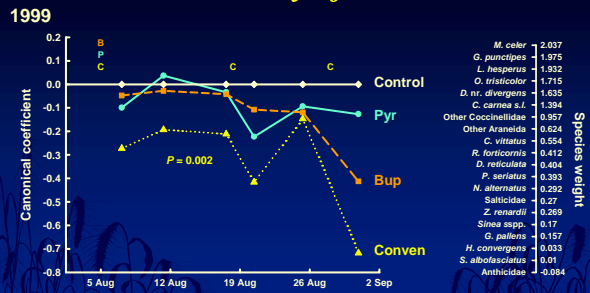


## Selectivity of IGRs



Naranjo et al. 2003 Biological Control (In press)

## Selectivity of IGRs



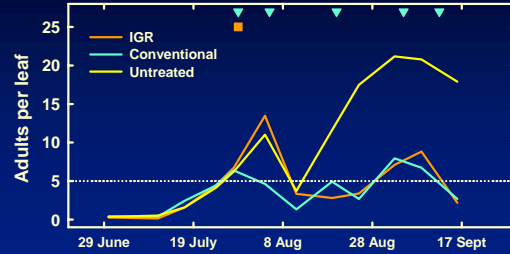
Naranjo et al. 2003 Biological Control (In press)

## Implementation & Evaluation

Can conservation contribute to pest control?

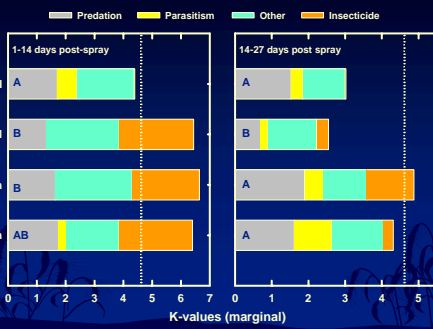
## Whitefly Pest Management

1997



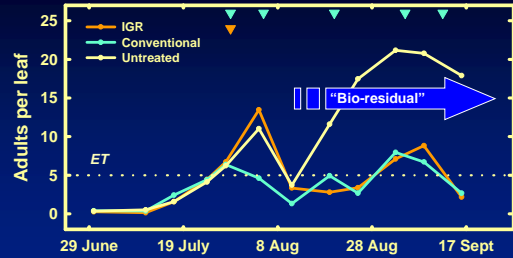
## Life Table Analyses

1997



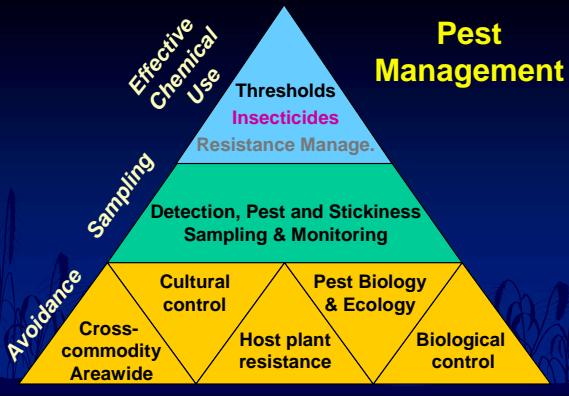
Naranjo & Ellsworth (in prep)

## Impact of Conservation

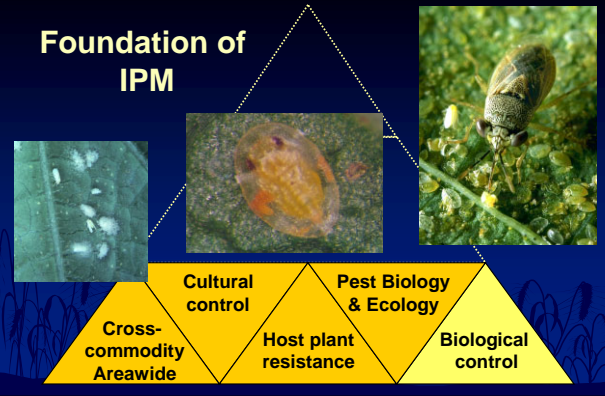


Naranjo & Ellsworth (in prep)

## Pest Management



## Foundation of IPM

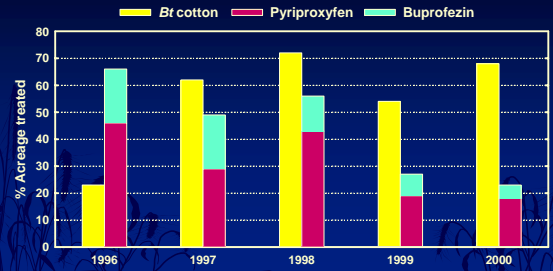




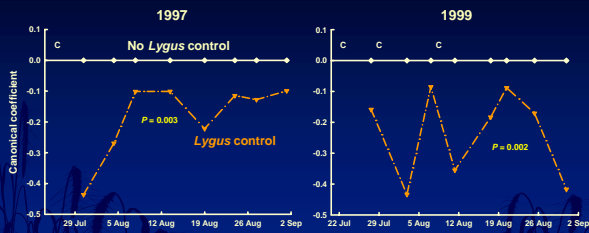
## Some mitigating factors



## Selective Insecticide Use Arizona Cotton



## Lygus Control - no selective options!



Naranjo et al. 2003 Biological Control (In press)

## Thanks to

Peter Ellsworth  
Virginia Barkley  
Becci Burke  
Kim Beimfohr  
Luis Cañas  
Jonathan Diehl  
Jeanette Martin  
Donna Meade  
Greg Owens

