NOCTURNAL LEPIDOPTERA CAPTURED DURING 2013-2015 IN THE SPECIFIC AREA SIBIEL-SIBIU (ROMANIA)

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Abstract

The paper presents the abundance of species of nocturnal Lepidoptera that favorable environmental conditions may constitute a danger to crops near the pasture analyzed. Capturing harmful insects by using trap light years in the period 2013-2015, contributes to protecting the environment and thus eliminate the use of pesticides in soil persistence that can be used to combat pests of crops, and to establish optimal combat moments when treatment it is justified economically.

Key words: Lepidoptera, capturing, environment, Sibiel-Sibiu, Romania

INTRODUCTION

Anticipating the time of appearance and multiplication of pests, it is necessary to assess the composition of the cohabitant structure a meadow ecosystems biodiversity of crops in the vicinity of the village of Sibiel located 22 km from Sibiu.

Sibiel village is recognized as an old tourism settelment in Sibiu Surroundings situated 22 km from Sibiu [1]. The whole village Sibiel belongs the Cibin basin in form of a triangle pointing Bărcu Roşu Hill 1400 m alt. It is bordered in the south and southeast of Orlățelului springs, creeks which flow gather on the left side that spring from them Cacova forests and then discharged into the river Orlat a total length of 15 km. In the west, NV triangle bounded by the river right branch of Sibiel river whose headwaters are and where the Red Bărcu reap streams: Scoroșet, Săroaia Fortress Valley, Uții Valley.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This method consisted of installing the light trap in one place in a meadow those of 3000 m² in the village of Sibiel [6,11,15,33,36,], could draw such conclusions on the insect population density variation with nocturnal flight. To determine the structure, abundance,

species Lepidoptera [30-39] numerical fluctuation night, valuations were performed by using trap light collection.

During operation trap light between the years 2013-2015, at regular intervals, were recorded number of seizures, results, observations and interpretation curve flight dominant species collected. After the curve flight Lepidoptera in relation to the biology of species, frequency of rises catches, the traps have provided data on the appropriateness of applying the treatments to combat grassland crops from neighboring areas analyzed [12,13,15,40,45]. It watched inventory pest, establishing distribution area, highlighting the activity is

distribution area, highlighting the activity is flying and sometime in the life cycle, the alert warning time for establishing optimum periods of combat.



Photo 1. Meadows of 3000 m² in the village of

Sibiel (Original Photo)

Comparing data on flight dynamics between different generations of a pest species in one year, and the flight curves set in different years, are elements of guidance on pest populations increase and decrease [24-26].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

In the three years of observations were collected specimens grouped in seven families (Table 1).

Climate conditions specific to each year have influenced the number of species collected. The low number of Lepidoptera copies since 2013-1093 due to large amounts of rainfall 497 mm-450 mm and low average temperatures 14-15.5°C. In 2014, year of low rainfall 147.5 mm and average temperature 15.6°C, observed in capturing the highest abundance for customized Lepidoptera-7,441 individuals.

Table 1. Family of nocturnal Lepidoptera capturing in the period 2013-2015

No. crt.	Family	Number of species	Number of samples	%
1	NOCTUIDAE	21	5651	75.6%
2	GEOMETRIDAE	8	624	17.3%
3.	ARCTIIDAE	5	985	11%
4.	SPHINGIDAE	3	67	0.7%
5.	NOTONTIDAE	2	57	0.8%
6.	LASIOCAMBIDAE	2	23	0.3%
7.	PYRALIDAE	1	34	0.4%



Photo 2. Xestia c. nigrum

Lepidoptera species dominated the Fam. Noctuidae: Xestia c. Nigrum (Photo 2), 944

copies of which 231 copies, 28.1% (2013), 264 specimens, 23% (2015). *Agroti segetum* (Photo 3), - 354 samples of which were 147 copies collected in 2015.



Photo 3. Agroti segetum

Subfamily Plusiinae: *Autographa gamma (Photo 5)*, - 672 copies, flying upward in June to 36 copies-17.9% (2014) 45 copies-3.1% in August (2015).

Subfamily Amphiperinae: *Oligia strigilis* (Photo 4), - 268 copies of which 127 copies were seized in 2013.

From table 1 it is observed a large number of lepidopteran belonging to the Fam. Actiidae-11.0% in 985 copies, with 354 copies flight in July-August to 12.8% and 276 copies-11.2%.



Photo 4. Oligia strigilis

Dominated species: *Phragmatobia fuliginosa* (Photo 6), 132 copies-4.8%, *Spilosoma lutea* (Photo 7), 124 copies, 4.3%.



Photo 5. Autographa gamma



Photo 6. Phragmatobia fuliginosa



Photo 7. Spilosoma lutea

this Collecting fauna by method representative of Lepidoptera [2-10, 16-29, 40-42] species and for other groups of insects, beetles Coccinelidae, (Carabidae, Elateridae). contributing to improving knowledge of entomofauna useful in the study area[14,43-47].

Most species of flying upward in August, the month with average temperatures of 16.5% and low rainfall, species *Xestia c. nigrum* had two generations better distinct a flight without interruption in July, 208 copies peak for the year in August-286 copies (2013-2015). *Oligia strigilis*, one generation in June with a maximum of 120 copies-catching 44.2% in 2013. Depending on weather conditions, constant activity showed the following species.

CONCLUSIONS

The abundance of species in seizures showed Fam. Noctuidae (Table 2): *Xestia c. nigrum*-218 copies, 29.8% in 2013, 122 copies-24% in 2014, 154 copies -17.8% in 2015.

Autographa gamma: 144 copies in June, with a total of over 342 copies between 2013-2015 Agrotis segetum: total 138 copies: 114 copies, 34% in 2013 and fewer, 122 copies in 2015. Climatic factors characteristics of each I have fluctuations in the number of species affected. Flight upward for most butterfly seen in June and August when average temperatures were 16.9°C and low rainfall.

The presented method helps knowledge of the fauna in the area Sibiel Sibiu, lepidopteran species but also those of Diptera and Coleoptera. After the captured abundance crop treatments were carried out in the area.

Table 2. The abundance of species in seizures showed Fam. Noctuidae

No.crt.	Species	Month	2013	2014	2015	Total
1.	Xestia c. nigrum	July	95	37	76	208
		August	123	85	78	286
2.	Agrotis segetum	June	18	6	43	67
		August	23	13	35	71
3.	Autographa gamma	June	15	82	47	144
		July	47	11	43	101
		August	52	13	32	97
4.	Oligia strigilis	May	32	7	73	112
		June	24	2	94	120
TOTAL			429	256	521	1206

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