TRITROPHIC INTERACTIONS BETWEEN PLANTS, STINK BUGS AND PARASITOIDS FOUND IN FLORENTINO FARM, SOUTHWEST OF PARÁ STATE, BRAZIL

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Stink bugs in general are sucking insects and knowledge of food sources of this group is important for studies of ecology, alternating hosts and predicting the emergence of damaging species to cultivated plants. The attacked plants liberate volatile compounds that interfere in tritrophic interaction plant-insect herbivore-natural enemy, because some specific volatiles induced by herbivory are used by natural enemies (parasitoids generally) of herbivorous insects to identify substrates (plants) where there is a high probability to find their hosts. Thus, the objective of this work was to verify the natural occurrence of egg parasitoids of stinkbug in different host plants in farm Florentino, Novo Progresso, southwest of Pará State. Postures were randomly collected in the months of December, January and February between December 2010 and February 2012. The plants sampled were chicory (Cichorium intybus), beans (Vigna unguiculata), cape gooseberry (Physalis angulata), coconut (Cocos nucifera) and rice (Oryza sativa). The eggs were individualized and parasitoids emerged were fixed in 70% alcohol, and sent for identification and deposit in the División Entomología do Museo de La Plata, Buenos Aires, Argentina. In plants sampled were found clutches of four species of Pentatomidae (Edessa meditabunda, Antiteuchus sp., Tibraca limbativentris and Oebalus poecilus). The clutches of E. meditabunda were found in three crops (chicory, beans and cape gooseberry). The parasitoids emerged of postures collected in chicory were Telenomus podisi and Trissolcus urichi, in beans were Telenomus aff. grenadensis and T. urichi, in cape gooseberry only the parasitoid T. urichi. Antiteuchus sp. clutches were found in coconut plants, from which emerged only Phanuropsis semiflaviventris parasitoids. The clutches of T. limbativentris and O. poecilus were found only in rice, of which two species of parasitoids emerged from T. limbativentris (Telemomus sp. and Trissolcus sp.) and one of O. poecilus (T. podisi). This result is preliminary and further studies are needed in the regions of production of these crops in order to better understand the diversity of native parasitoids these stink bugs species and also the potential these organisms for use in programs of integrated pest management (IPM).

Palavras-chave: Platygastridae, Telenomus podisi, Trissolcus urichi.

Apoio: CAPES; CNPq, UFPR, Museo de La Plata (Argentina).