Crop Protection :: Parasite Production Methods

Trichogramma egg parasite production

Spread the cleaned moth eggs evenly on a glass plate and leave them 45 cm across. Under a 40 watt ultraviolet tube lamp of length 20 cm. Exposure to radiation for 30 minutes at intervals destroys the egg yolk and prevents the larval stage of the insect.

The eggs are strained on a greased cardboard (30 x 15 cm) and sprinkled uniformly. Only the eggs that fall on the glue stick. Then turn the card over and tap it gently so that the eggs that do not stick to the cardboard fall down. Stripes should be drawn at regular intervals on the cardboard to know the size of the eggs. A 30 x 15 cm Cardboard 6 ml. Eggs can be grafted. If it is divided into 30 small phases, it is calculated as 1 ml of 5 small phases. Dry the egg cards under a fan for about 20 minutes. These cards should be kept in the prepared polythene bags with egg parasites to protect them from the parasites.

6 ml Moth eggs should be covered in polythene bags in the ratio of 1 ml of parasite i.e. 6:1. In Trichogramma egg parasites, egg stage is 1 day, larval stage is 3 days and pupal stage is 2 days. They hatch from the egg in 6 days and become parasitic and live for 5-8 days.

The parasite develops inside the moth's eggs. After three days, the eggs turn black. This discoloration will help ensure parasitization. The total life span of parasites is 7 days. It is therefore important to quickly transport the parasite leeches to the fields within 7 days. In case of non-demand situations, it is important to transport egg cards to the fields as soon as possible within 7 days. Egg parasitic cards can be refrigerated at 10C for up to 20 days when no need arises.

Trichogramma egg parasites and Coursera moth eggs are summoned at regular intervals from different laboratories to produce parasites and mix with laboratory parasites to improve their quality.

Introduction of Trichogramma egg parasites in gardens

1. Parasitic cards should be tied in the field in the evening.
2. Cut the parasitic leeches into small pieces and tie them well on the lower side of the leaves. The compressor is pierced with a catalyst.
3. Instead of tying parasite leeches at the edges of the fields, tying them in multiple places inside will lead to uniform spread of parasites.
4. No insecticides should be applied to the crop for 7-10 days after the parasite leeches are built.