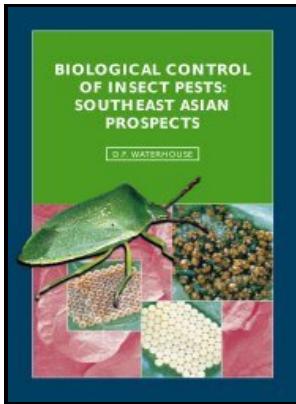


Biological control programmes against insects and weeds in Canada, 1959-1968.

Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux - Vol. 9, No. 1, Apr., 1972 of Journal of Applied Ecology on JSTOR



Description: -

- Weeds -- Biological control -- Canada.
Insect pests -- Biological control -- Canada. Biological control programmes against insects and weeds in Canada, 1959-1968.
- Biological control programmes against insects and weeds in Canada, 1959-1968.

Notes: Includes bibliographical references.
This edition was published in 1971



Filesize: 10.27 MB

Tags: #The #economics #of #biological #control #of #weeds

Vol. 9, No. 1, Apr., 1972 of Journal of Applied Ecology on JSTOR

Damage from the apple leaf-curling midge in eastern Canada was effectively reduced by introducing a European natural enemy, *Platygaster demades*, in the 1990s. Control is greatest if the agent has temporal persistence so that it can maintain its population even in the temporary absence of the target species, and if it is an opportunistic forager, enabling it to rapidly exploit a pest population.

The economics of biological control of weeds

Kathryn; Kind, Darcy October 2012.

Biological pest control

While cats are effective at preventing rodent , they are not effective for eliminating pre-existing severe infestations. Insects that have been collected in certain parts of Europe may not survive under Canadian conditions.

Biological Control of Weeds

A mammalian virus, the was introduced to Australia to attempt to control the populations there. As a result, nine parasitoids solitary wasps of the gypsy moth, seven of brown-tail moth, and two predators of both moths became established in the US.

Biological pest control

Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux, Farnham Royal, England, 266 Kelleher J. Shipping conditions can be too hot, and even vibrations from planes or trucks can adversely affect parasitoids. Plant-Provided Food for Carnivorous Insects — a protective mutualism and its applications.

Série Biological Control Programmes in Canada

However, the toad thrived by feeding on other insects and soon spread very rapidly; it took over native and brought foreign disease to native and , dramatically reducing their populations. Careful formulations of the bacterium are more effective.

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