

Effect of nucleopolyhedrosis virus on selected mammalian predators of the gypsy moth

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Description: -

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Kant, Immanuel, 1724-1804.

California -- History

California -- Description and travel

Gypsy moth -- Biological control
Effect of nucleopolyhedrosis virus on selected mammalian predators of the gypsy moth

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Effect of Nucleopolyhedrosis Virus on Selected Mammalian Predators of the Gypsy Moth

The big, fast ground beetles kill many caterpillars that they find in the tree tops, on the trunks, or on the ground. The spread of *Ooencyrtus* was not greatly aided through introductions.

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The timing was chosen to reduce mortality from parasitism. Recovery appeared to be influenced by rainfall. Electronic versions of publications may be downloaded, printed, and distributed.

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House finches and a red-winged blackbird passed close to 15% of the PIB administered, whereas mourning doves passed 0. NDLI is designed to hold content of any language and provides interface support for 10 most widely used Indian languages.

Biological Control

Natural spread will likely play a larger role during wet years now that the gypsy moth is more established in eastern Wisconsin. Analyses of general body condition, weight, and reproductive efficiency, as well as necropsy and microscopic examination of tissues, indicated that the ingestion of NPV had no short-term effect on these predators of the gypsy moth.

Effect of nucleopolyhedrosis virus on selected mammalian predators of the gypsy moth (1977 edition)

Following the survey, researchers introduced three species to the area to supplement natural spread. The responsibility for authenticity, relevance,

completeness, accuracy, reliability and suitability of these contents rests with the respective organization and NDLI has no responsibility or liability for these. Effect of nucleopolyhedrosis virus on two avian predators of the gypsy moth.

Remote effect of nuclear polyhedrosis virus on the gypsy moth (*Lymantria dispar* L.) in its natural environment

This cute rodent relishes gypsy moth pupae and will also attack the large caterpillars, skinning and gutting them before feasting. The total amount of NPV consumed by each treated mouse and shrew was equivalent to more than a 40-ha exposure for a 70kg person, assuming the NPV was applied at the rate of 5.

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