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ABSTRACTS



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BIOLOGY AND LOSSES OF THE CHESTNUT MOTH, *LASPEYRESIA* (= *CYDIA*) *SPLENDANA* (HÜBNER), IN NORTHEAST OF PORTUGAL

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In Portugal chestnut tree (Castanea sativa Miller) has an economic, social and landscape importance. Trás-os-Montes, in the Northeast of the country, is the first Portuguese fruit producer region with 80% of the production. The fruits produced in this region are of high quality, that was been recognized by the European Union with Protected Denomination of Origin "Castanha da Terra Fria", however, every year the attack of pests is a problem that cause serious losses. The chestnut moth Laspeyresia (= Cydia) splendana (Hübner) is the most serious pest of chestnut fruit in several countries.

The aims of the present work were to obtain data about the chestnut moth in the Trás-os-Montes region and to estimate the damages caused by the insect on chestnut fruits. The work was carried out from 2005 to 2008 in three chestnut groves considered representatives. The flight curve of the insect was monitored throughout three sexual traps of the Delta, checked weekly from June to October. The evolution of egg-laying period was also monitored weekly between August and October, by collecting in each date, a sample of 200 leaves located around the canopy, and from different heights and expositions, at a rate of 10 leaves per tree in 20 randomly selected trees in each grove. The losses were evaluated in five groups of 40 fruits collected in each grove. It was found that the flight curve have occurred from July till the end of October. The high number of catches occurs in the middle/end of August. The first egg hatches were found normally in July and reaching the maximum around the end of September. The losses vary between years and grove from 3.5% and 67.6% of infested fruits.

**BIOLOGIA E DANNI ARRECATI DALLA CIDIA DEL CASTAGNO
LASPEYRESIA (= *CYDIA*) *SPLENDANA* (HÜBNER), NEL NORD EST
DEL PORTOGALLO**

Nel lavoro vengono illustrati i risultati di uno studio sulla cidia del castagno nella Regione di Trás-os-Montes. Lo studio è durato 4 anni durante i quali sono stati osservato e descritti il ciclo biologico ed i danni arrecati dall'insetto.

