



A STUDY ON THE DIFFERENTIATION BETWEEN ORANGE TREES DIRECTIONS ON THE CITRUS LEAFMINER, *PHYLLOCNISTIS CITRELLA* STANTON (LEPIDOPTERA: GRACILLARIIDAE) AND THE COMMON PREDATORY SPECIES, IN QALUOBIYA GOVERNORATE

[14]

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ABSTRACT

Field studies were carried out to study the effect of the different four directions (East, West, North and South) and the middle of the orange trees on the occurrence of the citrus leafminer, *Phyllocnistis citrella* Staint. (Lepidoptera: Gracillariidae), attacking orange orchards during the period extended from the beginning of July, 2015 until the end of June 2016. Also, to determine the common predatory species occurred in navel orange orchards in Qalubia Governorate. The warmer months that have the highest temperature degrees and that months having the newly orange leaves, had the highest percentages of infestation by the pest. The obtained results revealed that, the South direction of the orange trees had the highest percentages of leaves damage by the citrus leafminer, *P. citrella*. Where, there were significant differences between the South direction (68.75%), in comparing with those of the West direction (64.42%), the North direction (60.58%), the East direction (54.58%) and the middle of the orange trees (45.38%). So, it is recommended to firstly begin the Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programs against the pest in this direction and at the suitable time. Moreover, the importance of the natural role of the common predatory species recorded in the orange orchard is obviously shown and must be encouraged and developed. The highest total numbers of all recorded predatory species were during July, 2015 (47 individuals) and April, 2016 (35 individuals). The recorded predatory species were the highest in the South direction (70 individuals), in comparing with those of the North

direction (54), the East direction (50), the West direction (37) and the middle of the orange trees (20). True spiders were recorded as the most predators (114 individuals), in orange orchard and also in the same time of pest occurrence. The animal predatory species (true spiders and predatory mites) were the highest in their numbers (167 individuals), in comparing to the insect predatory species: *Chrysoperla carnea*, *Scymnus* sp., *Coccinella undecimpunctata*, *Orius* sp. and *Metasyrphus* sp., of lower individuals numbers (64 individuals). In general, from this study, it is also recommended to use the different predatory species such as: *Chrysoperla carnea*, *Scymnus* sp., *Coccinella undecimpunctata* and *Orius* sp., for *P. citrella* control firstly from the South direction. Where, this pest control can be applied by mass rearing of these predators in the laboratory and releasing them in orange orchards against *P. citrella* or other related pests (such as the citrus aphids species and mealybugs). This approach is believed to be highly practical for use as one of the means of biological control with the frame work of suitable and safe IPM programs in citrus orchards in Egypt.

INTRODUCTION

Citrus growing areas in Egypt have been invaded by many insect pests including the citrus leafminer, *Phyllocnistis citrella* Staint. (Lepidoptera: Gracillariidae). This leafminer is considered as indirect pest affecting mostly the photosynthesis process through the reduction of the surface area (**Knapp et al 1994**). Pest larvae mine the adaxial and abaxial surfaces of newly formed leaves (**Garcia-Mari et al 2002**). The damaged leaves, curl and become chlorotic and necrotic, where this damage is less significant in mature trees. Heavy

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RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

I- The percentages of *P. citrella* damage

Data presented in **Table (1)** which revealed the percentages of orange leaves damaged (for the East, West, North, South and the middle of the tree), during the period extended from the beginning of July, 2015 until the end of June, 2016. Obtained results showed that, the total numbers of damaged leaves/200 leaves were; 137.42±18.24 (68.75%), 128.83±16.71 (64.42%), 121.17±16.65 (60.58%), 109.17±15.16 (54.58%) and 90.76 ± 13.07 (45.38%) for the South, the West, the North, the East directions and the middle of the trees, respectively. These results indicated that, the South direction of the orange trees had the highest percentages of damage by *P. citrella* attack followed by the West, the North, the East directions and the middle of the trees. So, efforts could be firstly directed to control the pest in this direction. Also, the highest percentages of damage were recorded during December & February (for the East direction), November & May (for the West direction), December & February (for the middle of the tree), November & February (for the North direction) and November & May (for the South direction). The pest damage was the highest during; November (the West, the North and the South directions), December.

The obtained results indicated that, *P. citrella* infestations to orange leaves were increased during spring and summer months and sharply declined in the period March-April. Similar results were also shown by **Khalil et al (2001)** in Egypt, who stated that, severe infestation with *P. citrella* was occurred during summer and early autumn. However, **Diez et al (2006)** and **Charles et al (2007)** showed that, *P. citrella* populations were the highest during the warmer months (April-September) and the lowest during the cooler months (November-March). While, **Abo Abdalla (2015)** indicated that, *P. citrella* infestation elevated during spring-summer and declined in the autumn. Where, the populations of *P. citrella* were shown to have a main peak by June & a minor one by September (**Abd El-Aziz, 1996**) and also to have a peak during June (**Charles et al 2007**). Moreover, **Chhetry et al (2012)** demonstrated that, three peaks of *P. citrella* population were observed; the first peak was in April (spring flush), a small second peak was in July and the third one was in September (autumn flush).

Statistical analysis of the obtained data showed significant differences between the four tree directions and the middle of the orange tree, where, the L.S.D.0.05 was 0.013 (**Table, 1**).

Table 1. Damage of orange leaves caused by *P. citrella*, according to the four directions and the middle of the tree, during July, 2015 until June, 2016, at Qalubiya Governorate

Months	East		West		Middle		North		South		Weather factors		
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Temp. (°c)	R.H.%	Wind km/h
July,2015	123	61.35	139	69.50	93	46.50	127	63.50	143	71.50	28.74	52.10	8.00
Aug.	112	56.00	124	62.00	82	41.00	121	60.50	138	69.00	31.10	52.13	10.45
Sept.	125	62.50	168	84.00	109	54.00	147	73.50	176	88.00	29.93	49.50	10.37
Oct.	129	64.50	151	75.50	120	60.00	143	71.50	166	83.00	25.94	58.29	9.23
Nov.	138	69.00	172	86.00	116	58.00	164	82.00	181	90.00	20.50	64.10	7.13
Dec.	160	80.00	148	74.00	126	63.00	133	66.50	161	80.00	15.71	64.10	10.26
Jan, 2016	135	67.50	144	72.00	113	56.00	150	75.00	158	79.00	13.71	58.39	15.19
Feb.	144	72.00	172	86.00	128	64.00	167	83.50	174	87.00	18.34	52.79	13.52
Mar.	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	21.19	45.65	13.81
Apr.	2	1.00	1	0.50	0	0.00	3	1.50	11	5.50	25.80	43.40	16.53
May	137	68.50	176	88.00	121	60.50	161	80.50	183	91.50	26.87	42.13	15.00
June	105	52.50	151	75.50	80	40.50	138	69.00	158	79.00	30.53	44.67	17.71
Mean ± SD	109.17±15.16	54.58	128.83±16.71	64.42	90.67 ±13.07	45.38	121.17±16.65	60.58	137.42±18.24	68.75	24.03°c	52.27%	12.27
L.S.D.0.05	Total numbers of damaged leaves (for the four directions and the middle of the orange tree): all together											0.013	
	East x West x South & East x Middle x South & West x Middle x South & Middle x North x South											0.004	
	East x West x Middle											0.001	
	East x West x North											0.008	

II- The degree of *P. citrella* mines infestations

The degree of *P. citrella* mines infestations (which were represented by the percentages of mines containing alive larvae during the period extended from the beginning of July, 2015 until the end of June, 2016, was recorded in **Table (2)**. The highest percentages of mines infestations, were reported in the South direction (20.68 %) followed by the West (16.57 %), the North (13.30 %), the East (12.27%) and finally the middle of the orange tree (10.94 %). Where, the mean total numbers of

the pest larvae were; 36.00 ± 15.34 , 26.33 ± 8.71 , 19.52 ± 7.25 , 15.83 ± 5.28 and 11.42 ± 2.99 , respectively. As a result, the South direction of the orange trees may be recommended as the suitable direction to firstly begin any control programs before any other ones or the middle of the trees. According to **Beattie and Smith (1993)** only two mines in each orange leaf is enough to reduce the growth of the tree to less than five years. Besides, **Penã and Duncan (1993)** demonstrated that, the heavily infested leaves (> 4 mines per leaf) are frequently distorted and may abscise.

Table 2. Mean *Phyllocnistis citrella* mines and alive larvae/200 leaves, during July, 2015 until June, 2016, at Qaluboiya Governorate (for the four directions and the middle of the tree).

Months	East		West		Middle		North		South	
	Total no. of mines	% mines that contain alive pest larvae	Total no. of mines	% mines that contain alive pest larvae	Total no. of mines	% mines that contain alive pest larvae	Total no. of mines	% mines that contain alive pest larvae	Total no. of mines	% mines that contain alive pest larvae
July, 2015	170	8.82 (15)*	196	9.69 (19)	137	9.49 (13)	189	14.82 (28)	203	9.85 (20)
Aug.	117	0.85 (1)	169	3.55 (6)	103	4.85 (5)	146	3.43 (5)	184	4.35 (8)
Sept.	203	3.45 (7)	234	2.99 (7)	134	1.49 (2)	225	2.67 (6)	239	5.02 (12)
Oct.	135	3.70 (5)	164	14.02 (23)	127	11.81 (15)	161	2.48 (4)	198	4.55 (9)
Nov.	146	26.71 (39)	179	41.90 (75)	118	28.81 (34)	171	46.20 (79)	193	32.12 (62)
Dec.	165	16.36 (27)	174	17.82 (31)	134	11.94 (16)	168	5.95 (10)	189	19.58 (37)
Jan., 2016	138	3.62 (5)	168	6.55 (11)	126	7.14 (9)	158	4.43 (7)	176	11.36 (2)
Feb.	151	1.32 (2)	180	5.56 (10)	133	2.26 (3)	173	2.31 (4)	199	2.51 (5)
Mar.	0	0.00 (0)	0	0.00 (0)	0	0.00 (0)	0	0.00 (0)	0	0.00 (0)
Apr.	2	0.00 (0)	1	0.00 (0)	0	0.00 (0)	3	0.00 (0)	14	7.14 (1)
May	172	30.81 (53)	254	37.40 (95)	135	17.03 (23)	191	20.42 (39)	301	57.80 (174)
June	143	25.17 (36)	188	20.74 (39)	105	16.19 (17)	175	29.71 (52)	193	52.85 (102)
Mean ± SD	128.50 ± 18.32	% mines 12.27% Pest larvae 15.83±5.28	158.92 ± 22.76	% mines 16.57% Pest larvae 26.33±8.71	104.33 ± 14.44	% mines 10.94% Pest larvae 11.42±2.99	146.67 ± 20.40	% mines 13.30% Pest larvae 19.52±7.25	174.08 ± 24.51	% mines 20.68% Pest larvae 36.00±15.34

* Total no. of pest larvae.

From **Table (3)**, it was found that, the highest monthly mean percentages of *P. citrella* mines that contain alive pest larvae were; 35.15 & 32.69% during November, 2015 and May, 2016, respectively. The highest monthly recorded mean numbers of pest larvae were; 57.80 & 76.20%, in November, 2015 and May, 2016, respectively (where, the temperature degrees were higher in these two months). In general, the obtained results showed that, the highest infestation level by *P. citrella* may be due to two factors; the increase of the temperature and the occurrence of newly fresh leaves in spring months and November. So, when planning Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programs against *P. citrella*, these programs must be strongly concentrated during these months. On contrast, **Singh and Azam (1986)** revealed that, *P. citrella* is active throughout the year especially of fresh growth occurrence. Similarly to our results, **Penā et al (1996)** reported that, the increase in the population of *P. citrella* in spring could be more related to the increase in temperature (i.e., favorable temperatures for miner development) than to the presence of new shoots. Also, **Chhetry et al (2012)** demonstrated that, the peaks of *P. citrella* infestations were coincided with the availability of new flush and the percentages of infestation were significantly and positively correlated with the maximum and minimum temperatures and average rainfall.

Statistical analysis of the obtained data showed positive relationships between the South direction of the orange tree and the three other directions (East, West & North) and also the middle of the tree, in case of comparing the total numbers of *P. citrella* larvae and the total numbers of pest mines (where, the r-values were; 0.929, 0.892, 0.660 and 0.660, respectively (**Table, 4**)).

However, positive relationships were found between the means of temperature and the total numbers of damaged leaves by *P. citrella*, the total numbers of pest mines and the total numbers of pest larvae (where, the r-values were; 0.080, 0.122 and 0.132, respectively). Also, positive relationship was found between the means of relative humidity with the total numbers of pest mines (where, the r-values was 0.316). A positive relationship was found between the means of wind speed and the total numbers of pest larvae (where, the r-value was 0.023), (**Table, 5**).

III- The predatory species observed in orange orchard

Data in **Figs. (1&2)** summarized the field observations on the common predatory species surveyed in the orange orchard. These predatory insect species were belonging to 4 orders and 4 families including the following, *Chrysoperla carnea* (Steph.) (Neuroptera: Chrysopidae) *Coccinella undecimpunctata* L., and *Scymnus* sp. (Coleoptera: Coccinellidae), *Orius* sp. (Hemiptera: Anthocoridae), *Metasyrphus* sp. (Diptera: Syrphidae). Moreover, true spiders (Araneae) and predatory mites (unidentified species), were also recorded. Results indicated that, the sequence of predatory species occurrence was descending as follows: true spiders (114 individuals) > the predatory mites (53) > *C. undecimpunctata* (28) > *C. carnea* (20) > *Orius* sp. (7) > *Metasyrphus* sp. (5) > *Scymnus* sp. (4).

In addition, the obtained results also indicated that the animal predatory species (true spiders & predatory mites), were more abundant than all other recorded insect predatory species in the orange orchard. The highest total number of the insect predatory species was during April, 2016 (35 individuals), while, that of the animal ones was during July, 2015 (47 individuals). The highest total numbers of all observed common predatory species were during July, 2015, followed by April, 2016 (as shown in **Fig., 1**).

As illustrated in **Fig. (2)**, the sequence of the predatory species occurrence in the four directions and the middle of the orange tree was descending as follows; the North direction (70 individuals) > the South direction (54) > the East direction (50) > the West direction (37) > the middle of the orange trees (20).

Many of the previously recorded predatory species were shown to be related with the leafminer *P. citrella* such as: spiders (**Hoy & Nguyen, 1997; Amalin et al 2002 and ElekÇioğlu, 2013**); *C. carnea* (**Ateyyat & Mustafa, 2000; Amalin et al 2002 and ElekÇioğlu, 2013**) and mired bugs (**Amalin et al 2002**). Similar to the obtained results, **Urbaneja et al (2004); Yingfang et al (2012) and ElekÇioğlu, (2013)** stated that, among the mortality factors, spiders were the most important predators of *P. citrella*. The last author demonstrated that, lacewing and spiders puncture

Table 3. Monthly damaged of orange leaves, caused by *P. citrella*, during July, 2015 until June, 2016, at Qaluobiya Governorate.

Months	Mean / 1000 monthly leaves sample				
	Total no. of damaged leaves	% damage of leaves	Total no. of pest mines	Total no. of pest larvae	% mines containing alive pest larvae
July, 2015	125.00	62.50	179.00	19.00	10.53
Aug.	115.40	59.50	143.80	5.00	3.41
Sept.	145.00	72.40	207.00	6.80	3.12
Oct.	141.80	70.90	157.00	11.20	7.31
Nov.	154.20	77.10	161.40	57.80	35.15
Dec.	145.60	72.80	166.00	24.20	14.33
Jan., 2016	140.00	69.90	153.20	6.80	6.62
Feb.	157.00	78.50	167.20	4.80	2.79
Mar.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Apr.	3.40	1.70	4.00	0.20	1.43
May	155.60	77.80	210.60	76.20	32.69
June	126.40	63.30	160.80	49.20	28.93
Mean ± SD	117.45±16.04	58.87%	142.50±19.81	21.82±7.37	12.19%

Table 4. Correlations (r-values) in case of the total numbers of *P. citrella* larvae, the total numbers of pest mines and the comparison (t-test) between the means of the total numbers of pest mines, for the South direction and the other three directions & the middle of the orange tree, in Qaluobiya Governorate

Tested factors	Correlations (r-value)		t-values
	Total no. of pest larvae	Total no. of pest mines	Comparison between means of total no. of pest mines (significance)
South × East	0.929**	0.944**	0.025 (t-value = 984.32)
South × West	0.892**	0.990**	0.060 (t-value = 168.73)
South × Middle	0.660*	0.934**	0.136 (t-value = 32.48)
South × North	0.660*	0.951**	0.030 (t-value = 686.43)

*= Correlation is significant at the level 0.01.

Table 5. Correlations (r-values) and regression equations, in case of the total numbers of *P. citrella* damaged leaves, the total numbers of pest mines and the total numbers of pest larvae with the weather factors, in the orange orchards, in Qaluobiya Governorate

Tested factors	Correlations			Regression (b)		
	Temp. (°c)	R.H.%	Wind (km/h)	Temp. (°c)	R.H.%	Wind (km/h)
				r-values	r-values	r-values
Total no. of damaged leaves	0.080*	0.498	0.377	0.03	0.50	0.38
Total no. of pest mines	0.122*	0.316*	0.355	0.12	0.32	0.35
Total no. of pest larvae	0.132*	0.045	0.023*	0.13	0.04	0.03

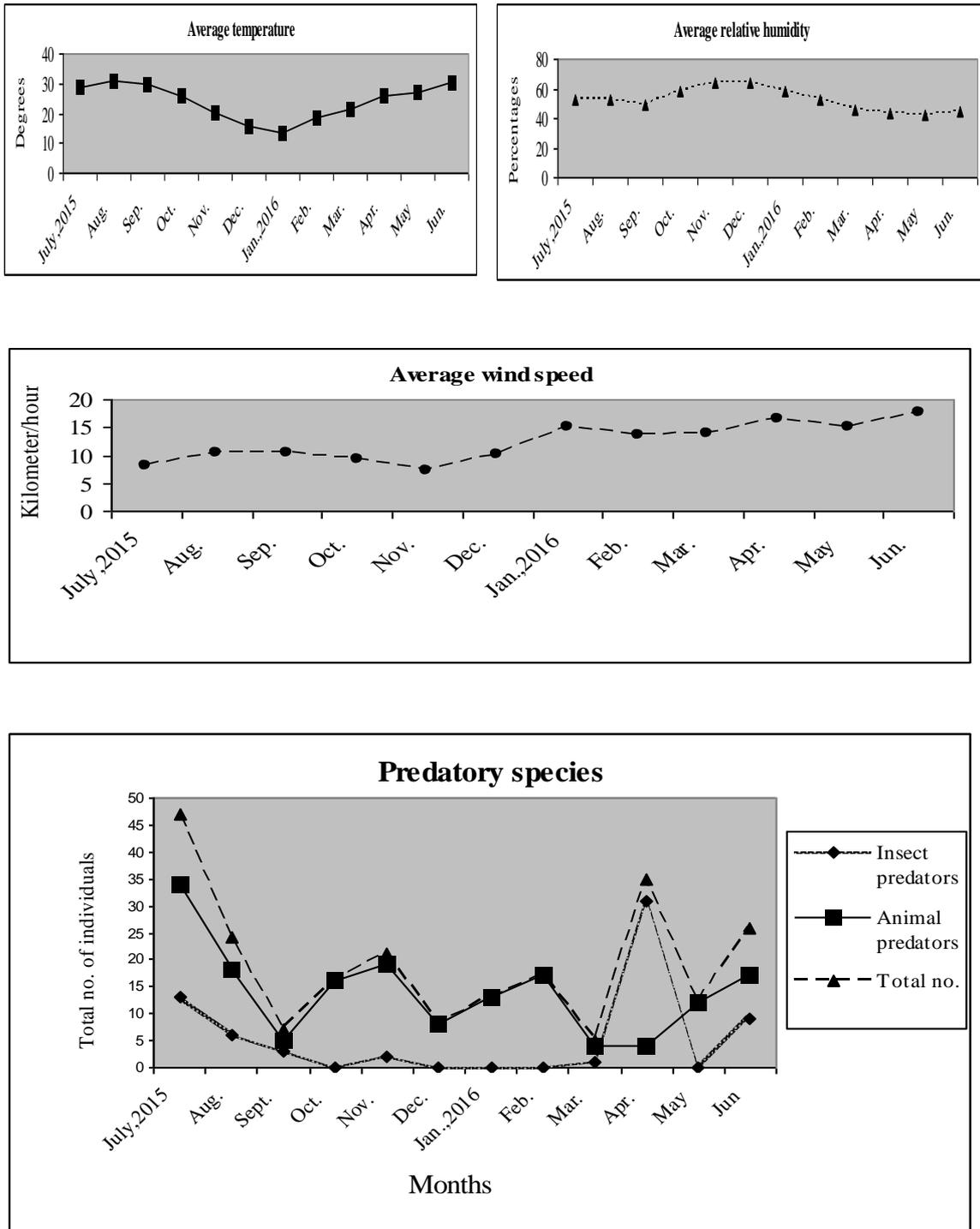


Fig. 1. Total numbers of predatory species recorded in orange orchard, during the period lasted from the beginning of July, 2015 until the end of June, 2016 (in relation to weather factors), in Qaluobiya Governorate

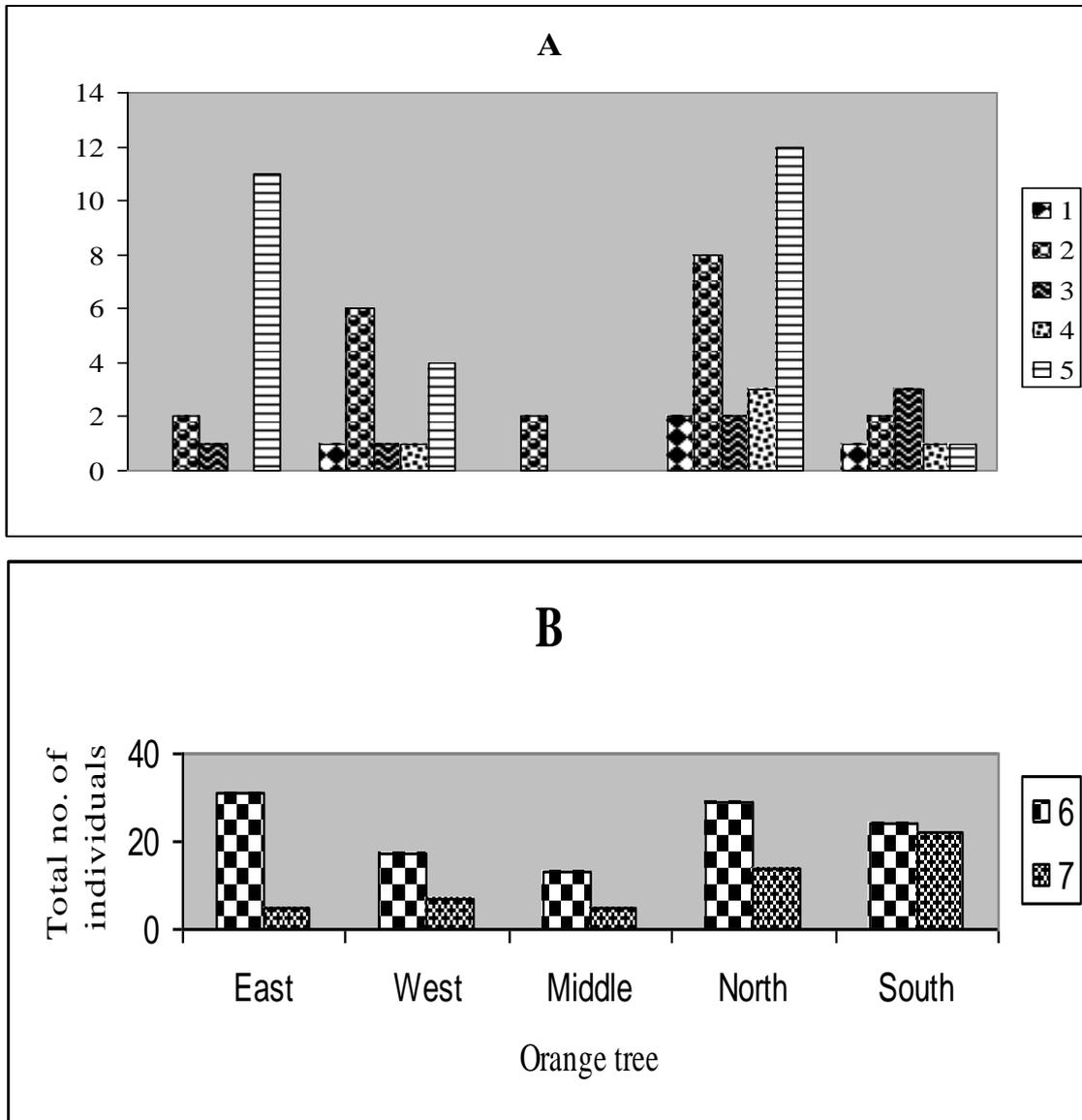


Fig. 2. Total numbers of predatory species recorded in the four directions and the middle of orange trees during the period lasted from the beginning of July, 2015 until the end of June, 2016, in Qaluobiya Governorate

A (insect predators)

- | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|---|---|------------------------------------|
| 1 | <i>Scymnus</i> sp. (adults & nymphs) | 2 | <i>C. carnea</i> (larvae) | 3 | <i>Orius</i> sp. (adults & larvae) |
| 4 | <i>Metasyrphus</i> sp. (larvae) | 5 | <i>C. undecimpunctata</i> (adults & larvae) | | |

B (animal predators)

- | | | | |
|---|------------------------|---|--|
| 6 | True spiders (Araneae) | 7 | <i>Predatory mites</i> (an unidentified) |
|---|------------------------|---|--|

the mine of *P. citrella* for predation (representing the method of predation). He added that, predation was the main mortality factor of the first larval instars of *P. citrella* and therefore predators are effective in the biological control of the pest. However, Huang *et al.* (1989) concluded that, the abiotic factors and predation may be two major causes of *P. citrella* mortality, during the first and second stages. While, Ateyyat & Mustafa (2000) showed that, *C. carnea* predation on *P. citrella* was higher in spring than other months. They concluded that, the predation by spiders was higher in autumn than any other observation periods. Finally, **Urbaneja et al (2004)** revealed that, predators responded to changes in flushing, and this was attributed to continuous availability of preferential prey feeding on tender flushes.

In conclusion, the obtained results in this study throw the light on the following important points:

- 1- The South direction of the orange tree had the highest percentages of leaves damage by the citrus leafminer, *P. citrella*. So it is recommended to begin the Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programs against the pest firstly in this direction and also at the suitable time of infestation.
- 2- The warmer months that have the highest temperature degrees and the newly fresh orange leaves, had the highest percentages of infestation by the pest.
- 3- The importance of the natural role of the common predatory species recorded in the orange orchard is obviously shown and must be encouraged and developed. Of these predatory species recorded in this study, true spiders were the most common ones.
- 4- Many of the recorded predatory species such as: *C. carnea*, *Scymnus* sp., *C. undecimpunctata* and *Orius* sp., can be mass reared in the laboratory and released in the orange orchards against *P. citrella* or other related pests with these predators (such as the citrus aphids and mealybugs). This approach is believed to be practical and safe for use with the frame work of IPM programs in Egypt.

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