Grape vine moth in Albania

Sh. Shahini[1], E.Çota[2], E. Kullaj[3]

Agriculture Universit of Albania [2]Plant Protection Inst itute, Albania,

Abstract

Among a number of insect pests in Albania, the common grape-vine moth, *Lobesia botrana* is predominant. Other insects causing only a sporadic damage. *Lobesia botrana* was found in all types of vineyard, producing three generation a year, but with high population density in years with moderately hot summers and high humidity. The most severe infestation normally occurred in vineyards with extended training systems and on compact cluster varieties. Limiting factors were high summer temperatures and mortality of over wintering pupae from numerous parasites and predators. Damage provoked by the carpophagous generations varied with the cultivar, compact-cluster varieties being the most attcked. Varieties with lose grape clusters were less susceptible. The intervention thresholds established from the control experiments and vintage damage evaluations took into account the dependence of treatment effectiveness upon cluster confirmation as well as cultivar susceptibility to attack. For the less susceptible varieties, sampling was done a set at a larval infestation of 10% to 15% of the cluster. For varieties with compact grape-clusters not only limited did the intervention threshold have to be lower (5% to 10%), but also the decision to intervene required much more urgency. Pheromone traps helped considerably to minimize pest management costs. Further, their use made it possible to intervene at exactly the right moment against heavy attacks, particularly important in the case of compact cluster varieties

INTRODUCTION

Grape moths are the main pest of Albania vineyards. The vineyard in Albania represents one of the most importatnt branches of the country's agriculture. The vineyard planted surface is increasing every year. More than 500 – 600 ha planted each year.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The experiment was carried out in Lushnje area. The varieties selected for experiment were "**Merlot" and "Shesh i zi".**

The adult flight of *Lobesia botrana* were monitored by setting up four pheromone traps. Captured adults were counted every week.

the population estimates of second and third generations were always carried out by periodical smpling of larval stages on bunches. Damage evaluation of 2-nd and 3-rd is the basis of the economic threshold.

For the less susceptible varieties sampling was done a set at larval infestation of 10-15% of the cluster. For varieties with compact grape cluster not only limited did the intervention threshold have to be lower (5% to 10%), but also the decision to ntervene required much more urgence. By using the pheromone traps, the treatment period varies according to compound used. For *Lobesia botrana* 100 cluster/variety per generation were examine.

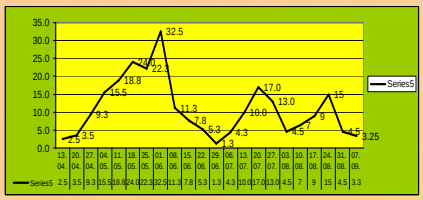

Fig 1 Average number of weekly of *Lobesia botrana* in "Merlot" cultivar

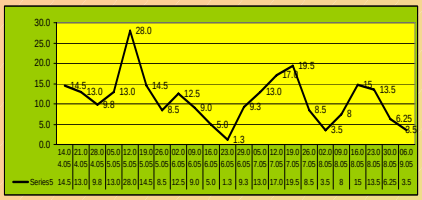

Fig 2 Average number of weekly of *Lobesia botrana* in "Shesh" cultivar

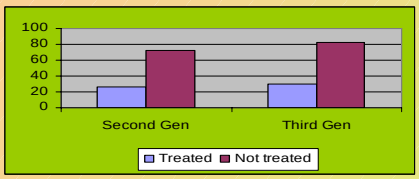

Fig 3 The susceptible in varieties with compact grape cluster

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

On the bases of monitoring by pheromone trap, *Lobesia botrana* gives three generation per year in Albania.
The first generation lasted 78 days in "Merlot" and 71 days in "Shesh i zi"; the second generation lasted 36 days and third generaion lasted 36 days.
The amount of damage of first generation usually not require any insecticide treatment
The methods used in case when chemical control is necessary are different according to the cultivar and compounds.

References

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