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Title: Chrysopidae family and flower strips as habitat management practices for the control of cabbage insect pests

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1. Chrysopidae populations in cabbage crops and impact of floral sources in their assemblages.

1.1. Field experiments in 2018

A commercial brassica crop in Scania (Veberöd) was used as experimental field. On a weekly basis during July 2018, *Chrysoperla carnea* larvae and eggs provided by Koppert BV (Berkel en Rodenrijs, The Netherlands) were released in the field and recaptured following the schema:

Week 28: First week of releases. 13th July 24 *C. carnea* larvae on cabbage.

Week 29: Second week of releases. *C. carnea* larvae on cabbage in four different occasions (16th July 109 larvae, 18th July 60 larvae, 19th and 20th July 120 larvae and approx. 1000 eggs in each day.

Week 30: Third week of releases. 23rd July approx. 2000 *C. carnea* eggs and larvae were released in three occasions.

Week 31: Fourth week of releases. 2000 *C. carnea* eggs and larvae per day in three different occasions.

Recapture was carried out by visual inspection and by suction sampling.

Some of the plants were covered by a net to prevent larvae from scaping.

A single larva was recaptured in 2018.

DNA analysis of all larvae from field collections in 2017 and 2018 will be carried out at the Institute of Agrifood Research and Technology, Barcelona, Catalonia, Spain in 2019.