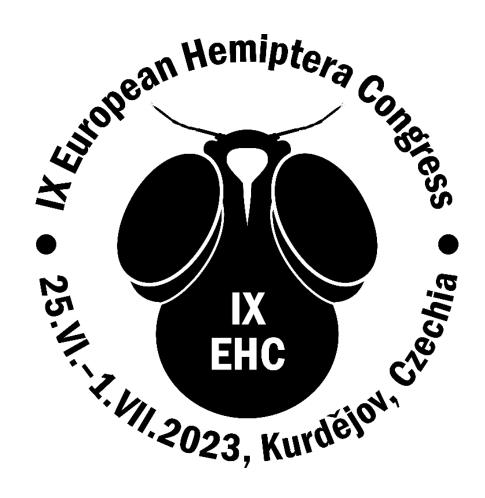
# 9<sup>TH</sup> EUROPEAN HEMIPTERA CONGRESS

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Book of abstracts



Editors: Petr Kment & Igor Malenovský

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## Diversity of aphids (Hemiptera: Aphidomorpha) landing on nectarine trees in the orchards in Serbia [P]

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Several aphid species (Hemiptera: Aphididae) can cause direct feeding damage to nectarines. Many winged aphid species fly over from other plants, making short feeding trials on nectarine in search of a host plant. Some of them play an important role in the transmission of plant viruses and cause indirect damage to this plant. This study aimed to evaluate the diversity of aphids landing on nectarine trees, with particular reference to the species described in the literature as known vectors of Plum Pox Virus (PPV). The study was conducted in important nectarine growing areas in Serbia, at Topola and Sr. Mitrovica sites, during the three-year study (2020–2022). The sticky shoot method was used to capture winged aphids that landed on the nectarine leaves during the growing season. Every 10–15 days, two shoots on five randomly selected trees were sprayed with glue. The aphids from the shoots were treated with turpentine and soapy water and preserved in 70% ethanol. Aphids were identified morphologically and molecularly through PCR techniques. During the study, 388 aphid specimens were collected (286 in Topola and 102 in Sr. Mitrovica). The highest total number of aphids was caught in 2020 (309). In the two following years, a much lower number of aphids was recorded (18 in 2021 and 61 in 2022). Aphid population dynamics fluctuated greatly during the growing season. Maximum population density of aphids and maximum potential vector activity were detected in May–June at both sites in all three years. The highest density (5.2 specimens per shoot) was detected at the Topola site on 10th May 2020. The collected specimens were classified into 43 different taxa. The most abundant species belong to the genera Aphis, Rhopalosiphum, and Therioaphis. One of the most abundant species at the Topola sites was Viteus vitifoliae (Phylloxeridae). The identification of this species was confirmed by molecular techniques. Several species collected in this study (Aphis craccivora, A. fabae, A. gossypii, A. pomi/spiraecola, Hyalopterus pruni, Macrosiphum rosae, Myzus persicae, Phorodon humuli, Rhopalosiphum maidis, R. padi) are potential vectors of PPV. The proportion of known PPV vectors in the total number of detected aphids on nectarine was 8.03, 33.33 and 20.75% in Topola, and 17.60, 33.33, and 50% in Sr. Mitorvica in 2020, 2021 and 2022, respectively.

# Going north: Morphology, new records of *Cinara cedri* (Hemiptera, Aphididae: Lachninae) in Europe and its potential distribution in future [P]

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The genus *Cinara* Curtis, 1835 is the largest in Lachninae and one of the largest genera in Aphididae as a whole. Species of this genus are very characteristic and specialized to feed on green or woody parts of coniferous trees and shrubs. *Cinara cedri* Mimeur, 1936 is a well-known *Cedrus* pest native to the Mediterranean. Apterous viviparous females of this species are dark bronze or reddish-brown with darker segmental markings and a distinctive but variable pattern of white wax, usually comprising a spinal stripe and paired dorsolateral segmental patches, as well as a ventral dusting of wax powder. They live on branches between needles in