



"Troncos trampa" para la atracción de escarabajos de ambrosía en plantaciones de teca [

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text (article)

Analítica

In the last decade, teak in Ecuador have been affected by a disease known as "muerte regresiva" and possibly dispersed by scolytids, the standard practice for monitoring them is the use of plastic bottles filled with ethanol. Another methodology proposed in this research is the use of "bolt traps", which are sections of the tree trunk exposed to beetles colonization, for this reason, in a teak plantation of the National Institute for Agriculture Research, an experiment was designed to determine the ideal "bolt trap" condition that attracts the greatest number of borer insects. These bolts were deployed in a randomized complete block design with the following treatments; Height of placement (1 m, 1.5 m, 2 m), previous immersion in alcohol (Whit, Whitout) and debarking (Whit, Whitout). In total it were distributed 36 logs in three blocks. The only variable analyzed was the number of beetles recovered per bolt 30 days after their removal from the field. Two biological replicates were carried out in parallel, the first one removing the bolts at 15 days and the second one at 30 days. In bolts removed at 15 days, the highest number of captures was obtained in traps placed at 1.5, previously immersed in alcohol and debarked, while in those that remained 30 days, only immersion in alcohol positively influenced the captures. There were no differences between the total populations between the two dates of stay in the field

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