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Original scientific paper

FIRST RECORD OF ENTOMOPATHOGENIC FUNGUS *Entomophaga aulicae* IN THE POPULATIONS OF BROWNTAIL MOTH IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA*

*Mara TABAKOVIĆ-TOŠIĆ¹, Marija MILOSAVLJEVIĆ¹,
Sanja JOVANOVIĆ¹, Radovan LUČIĆ²*

Abstract: *Browntail moth, is a well-known pest of broadleaf forests of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Although it is extremely polyphagous, it prefers to consume the leaves of various species of oaks. Browntail moth occurs periodically in high numbers (outbreak). Entomopathogenic fungus *Entomophaga aulicae* (Reichardt and Bail) Humber (Zygomycotina: Entomophthorales, Entomophthoraceae) is widespread Holarctic species, with many host insects from order Lepidoptera, where are some of the most economically harmful, outbreaking species of forest defoliators.*

*In sessile oak forests of eastern Bosnia and Herzegovina, the population density of browntail moth was determined by using route measurement during the growing season in the period 2015-2016. Browntail moth newly litters (40) were collected in four oak stands located in the region of Foča, Višegrad and Rogatica (PE Forests of the Republic of Srpska, Forest Estates Maglić, Panos and Sjemeć). In the litters, there were an average of 3,1 of dead old caterpillars and 4.7 pupae. The evaluation of *E. aulicae* infections was recorded as positive when hyphal bodies, primary conidia, or resting spores were detected on the surface of cadavers and puparia or in their tissues. The species identification was based on the size, shape and structural characteristics of different life forms of the fungus.*

*By the microscopical studies of the causes of the mortality of the browntail moth larvae and pupae, the presence of hyphal bodies, primary conidia and resting spores of the *E. aulicae* were confirmed in them. The dimension of the resting spores (n=257) are 32.4 – 48.5 μm, a.v. 44.1 μm, primary conidia (n=54) 26.7–38.6 x 21.0-43.1 μm, a.v. 34.1-29.3 μm. Hyphal bodies were not measured.*

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¹ Institute of Forestry, Belgrade, Serbia

² Public Enterprise Forests of the Republic of Srpska, Banja Luka, Bosnia and Herzegovina

As entomopathogenic fungus on two development stages of the host, larvae and pupae, presented results indicate that *E. aulicae* is a promising microbial control agent.

Key words: *Euproctis chrysorrhoea*, *Entomophaga aulicae*, epizootics, biological control

PRVI NALAZ ENTOMOPATOGENE GLJIVE *Entomophaga aulicae* U POPULACIJAMA ŽUTOTRBE U BOSNI I HERCEGOVINI

Izvod: Žutotrba, *Euproctis chrysorrhoea* (L.) (Lepidoptera: Erebidae), dobro je poznata štetočina listopadnih šuma u Bosni i Hercegovini. Iako je izrazito polifaga, radije se hrani lišćem raznih vrsta hrastova. Povremeno se javlja u prenamnoženju (gradaciji). Entomopatogena gljiva *Entomophaga aulicae* (Reichardt and Bail) Humber (Zygomycotina: Entomophthorales, Entomophthoraceae) je široko rasprostranjena holarktička vrsta, sa velikim brojem domaćina – insekata iz reda Lepidoptera, među kojima su i pojedine ekonomski vrlo štetne, šumske, gradogene vrste defolijatora.

U području istočne Bosne i Hercegovine, u šumama hrasta kitnjaka, u periodu 2015-2016. godine, populaciona gustina žutotrbe je kontrolisana primenom maršrutnog metoda. Sa četiri ogledne površine u području Foče, Višegrada i Rogatice (JP Šume Republike Srpske, šumska gazdinstva Maglić, Panos i Sjemeć) obavljeno je uzorkovanje 40 (4 x 10) novoformiranih guseničijih gnezda. U gnezdimu je bilo prosečno 3,1 uginula larva starijeg razvojnog stupnja i 4,7 lutki. Infekcija entomopatogenom gljivom *E. aulicae* beležena je kao pozitivna u slučajevima kada je na površini, ili u tkivima, uginulih gusenica i lutki, utvrđeno prisustvo hifa, primarnih konidija i trajnih spora. Identifikacija vrste zasnivala se na veličini, obliku i strukturnim karakteristikama navedenih životnih formi gljive.

Mikroskopskim istraživanjima uzroka smrtnosti larvi i lutki žutotrbe, potvrđeno je prisustvo hifa, primarnih konidija i spora *E. aulicae*. Pomoću posebnog programa obavljeno je njihovo merenje. Dimenzije trajnih spora (n=257) su 32.4 – 48.5 μm, prosečno 44.1 μm, primarnih konidija (n=54) 26.7–38.6 x 21.0-43.1 μm, prosečno 34.1-29.3 μm. Hife nisu merene.

Kako je ustanovljeno da ova entomopatogena gljiva inficira dva razvojna stadija domaćina, larve i lutke, prezentovani rezultati pokazuju da je *E. aulicae* obećavajući mikrobiološki agens u sistemu klasične biološke borbe protiv žutotrbe.

Ključne reči: *Euproctis chrysorrhoea*, *Entomophaga aulicae*, epizooticija, biološko suzbijanje

1. INTRODUCTION

Browntail moth, *Euproctis chrysorrhoea* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Lepidoptera: Erebidae), is a well-known pest of broadleaf forests of Central and Southern Europe. In the United States of America, it was introduced along with gypsy moth. Although it is extremely polyphagous and feeds on the leaves of most hardwood forest, fruit and ornamental trees, it prefers to consume the leaves of various species of oaks. Browntail moth occurs periodically in high numbers (outbreak) on a relatively small area of a few hundred hectares.

Naturally occurring entomopathogens are important regulatory factors in insect population. Entomopathogenic organisms, various types of viruses, microsporidia, bacteria, protozoa, fungi, nematodes, which can under favourable conditions cause massive insect mortality and are of great breeding capacity,

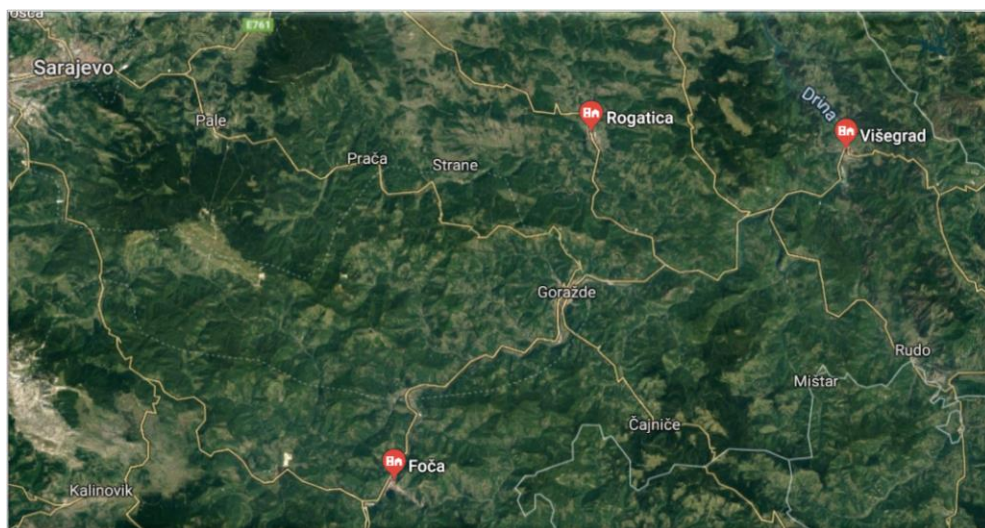
normally live in nature. Epizootics caused by naturally occurring viral and fungal pathogens are often responsible for spectacular crashes of insect pest populations.

Entomopathogenic fungus *Entomophaga aulicae* (Reichardt and Bail) Humber (Zygomycotina: Entomophthorales, Entomophthoraceae) is widespread Holarctic species, with many host insects from order Lepidoptera, where are some of the most economically harmful, outbreaking species of forest defoliators [*Lambdina fiscellaria* Guenée, 1857; *Choristoneura fumiferana* (Clemens, 1865); *Euproctis chrysorrhoea* Linnaeus, 1758; *Estigmene acrea* (Drury, 1773)].

2. MATERIAL AND METHODES

In sessile oak forests of eastern Bosnia and Herzegovina, the population density of browntail moth was determined by using route measurement during the growing season in the period 2015-2016.

Brown tail moth newly litters (40) were collected in four oak stands (Table 1.) located in the region of Foča, Višegrad and Rogatica (PE Forests of the Republic of Srpska) (Picture 1.).



Picture 1. Google Map of the region of Foča, Višegrad and Rogatica

Table 1. The main characteristics of the sample plots

Plot	Forest Estate	Management Unit	Forest Compartment	Coordinates (X, Y)	Altitude (m)	Type of	
						Soil	Sessile oak forest
1	Sjemeć Rogatica	Gornja Prača	90	65 89 443 48 43 203	815	Deep acid brown and illimerised	High
2			112	65 90 846 48 42 043	830		High and coopice
3	Panos Višegrad	Sutjeska - Radojna	124	65 96 702 48 42 380	822	Euthric brown and deep acid brown	Coopice
4	Maglić Foča	Slatina	10	65 65 092 48 18 088	710		

The dead larvae and pupae from newly litters were placed in Petri dishes with wet filter paper. They were kept 7 days in the laboratory and then stored in the refrigerator. After the storage in the refrigerator for 3 months, the detailed microscope survey of the dead browntail moth caterpillars was done.

Microscopical examinations of diseased larvae and pupae were carried out using a MOTIC optical Trinocular, model Sextuple BA410E, equipped with a camera MOTICAM 10.0 (10 Mpix, 12.5", CMOS, MOTIC), and for processing the results of measurements of the hyphal bodies, primary conidia and resting spores (life forms) was used program Motic Images Plus 2.0 ML, gauging with the MT-40X.

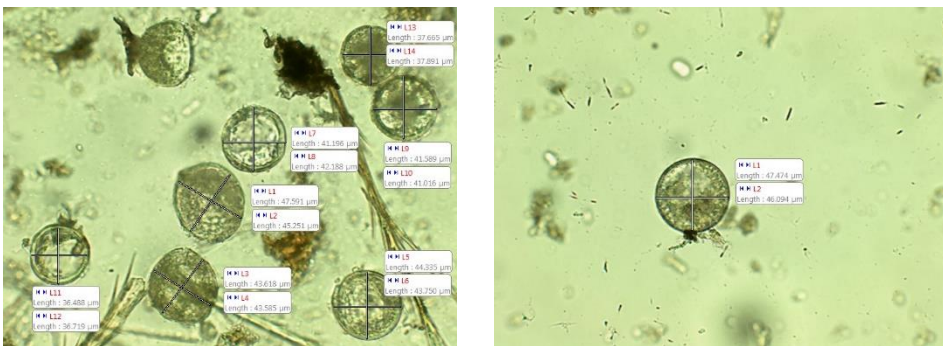
The evaluation of *E. aulicae* infections was recorded as positive when hyphal bodies, primary conidia, or resting spores were detected on the surface of cadavers and puparia or in their tissues. The species identification was based on the size, shape and structural characteristics of different life forms of the fungus.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the spring (May and June) 2015 and 2016 in the selected area in Rogatica (FE Sjemeć), Foča (FE Maglić) and Višegrad (FE Panos) regions (oak high and coppice forest stands in Management units Gornja Prača, Sutjeska Radojna and Slatina), the great increase of the population size of the browntail moth was reported.

In the 40 collected newly litters, there were an average of 3,1 of dead old caterpillars and 4.7 pupae. The detailed microscope survey showed in most of them the presence of the numerous resting spores of the entomopathogenic fungus *E. aulicae*. In addition, the presence of hyphal bodies and primary conidia of this pathogen species was reported, but the number of them was considerably smaller.

The dimension of the resting spores (n=257) are 32.4 – 48.5 µm, a.v. 44.1 µm, primary conidia (n=54) 26.7–38.6 x 21.0-43.1 µm, a.v. 34.1-29.3 µm (Picture 2.). The morphological data correspond to descriptions given by MacLeod & Müller-Kögler (1973), Pilarska *et al.* (2001), Kalkar and Carner (2005), Keller and Petrini (2005) and Tabakovic-Tosic *et al.* (2018). Hyphal bodies were not measured.



Picture 2. Resting spores isolated from dead larvae (FE Panos Višegrad, MU Sutjeska –Radojna, FC 124)

4. CONCLUSION

By the field and laboratory studies of the causes of the mortality of the older browntail moth larval instars the presence of hyphal bodies, primary conidia and resting spores of the entomopathogenic fungus *E. aulicae* were confirmed. It has been the first discovery of this kind in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

As entomopathogenic fungus on two development stages of the host, larvae and pupae, presented results indicate that *E. aulicae* is a promising microbial control agent.

The ability of this fungus to grow on artificial media make it worthy of further study for possible use in biological control - the artificial spread of pathogen. This method has advantages because only small amounts of the pathogen and inexpensive equipment for field application are needed.

Acknowledgments

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