



Demographic Parameters of Tetranychus urticae (Acari: Tetranychidae) on Four Rosa sp. Cultivars

Authors: Landeros Flores, Jerónimo, Chávez, Ernesto Cerna, Aguirre Uribe, Luis A., Canales, Ricardo Flores, and Ochoa Fuentes, Yisa M.

Source: Florida Entomologist, 96(4) : 1508-1512

Published By: Florida Entomological Society

URL: <https://doi.org/10.1653/024.096.0432>

BioOne Complete (complete.BioOne.org) is a full-text database of 200 subscribed and open-access titles in the biological, ecological, and environmental sciences published by nonprofit societies, associations, museums, institutions, and presses.

Your use of this PDF, the BioOne Complete website, and all posted and associated content indicates your acceptance of BioOne's Terms of Use, available at www.bioone.org/terms-of-use.

Usage of BioOne Complete content is strictly limited to personal, educational, and non - commercial use. Commercial inquiries or rights and permissions requests should be directed to the individual publisher as copyright holder.

BioOne sees sustainable scholarly publishing as an inherently collaborative enterprise connecting authors, nonprofit publishers, academic institutions, research libraries, and research funders in the common goal of maximizing access to critical research.

DEMOGRAPHIC PARAMETERS OF *TETRANYCHUS URTICAE* (ACARI: TETRANYCHIDAE) ON FOUR *ROSA* SP. CULTIVARS

JERÓNIMO LANDEROS FLORES, ERNESTO CERNA CHÁVEZ, LUIS A. AGUIRRE URIBE, RICARDO FLORES CANALES
AND YISA M. OCHOA FUENTES*

Departamento de Parasitología Agrícola, Universidad Autónoma Agraria Antonio Narro,
Calzada Antonio Narro 1923, Saltillo, Coahuila, México. C. P. 25315

*Corresponding author; E-mail: yisa8a@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

The goal of this work was to determine the life parameters of *Tetranychus urticae* Koch on leaves of 4 rose (*Rosa* sp.) cultivars. To conduct this experiment a colony of *T. urticae* collected from ornamentals grown at Saltillo, Coahuila, Mexico, was established on bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.) seedlings inside a Biotronette chamber at 25 ± 2 °C, 60-70 RH and 12:12 h L:D. According to the experimental design, 100 one-day old recently mated and fertilized females were transferred to 2.5 cm diam rose (*Rosa* sp. L.) leaf discs from 'Emma', 'Luna', 'Gran Gala' and 'Virginia' cultivars in such a way that every experimental unit included 1 female per disc. The latter were maintained at the above temperature, RH and photoperiod conditions. Demographic parameters in this experiment showed greater growth potential of this pest on the 'Luna' and 'Gran Gala' cultivars than on 'Virginia' and 'Emma'.

Key Words: rose cultivars, demographic parameters, two-spotted spider mite, r_m

RESUMEN

Se determinaron parámetros de vida de *Tetranychus urticae* Koch en hojas de las variedades de rosal Luna, Gran Gala, Virginia y Emma. Se estableció una colonia de *T. urticae* en recolectas de cultivos ornamentales de Saltillo, Coahuila, México, en plántulas de frijol (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.) en una cámara ambiental Biotronette® con condiciones de 25 ± 2 °C, 60-70 HR y fotoperiodo 12:12 horas luz oscuridad. Para el desarrollo del experimento se seleccionaron 100 hembras de un día de edad recién apareadas y fecundadas, se colocaron en forma individual en discos de hojas de 2.5 cm de diámetro de rosal, de tal forma que cada unidad experimental consistió en una hembra por disco y se mantuvieron a las mismas condiciones de temperatura, humedad y fotoperiodo. Los parámetros poblacionales muestran de manera general un mayor potencial de crecimiento en las variedades 'Luna', 'Gran Gala' seguidas de 'Virginia' y 'Emma'.

Palabras Clave: variedades de rosas, parámetros poblacionales, arañita de dos manchas, r_m

The two-spotted spider mite *Tetranychus urticae* Koch (Trombidiformes: Tetranychidae) is the main pest of greenhouse roses (*Rosa* sp. L.; Rosales: Rosaceae) (Van de Vrie 1985), a highly significant crop in Mexico. The detrimental effects of this pest include significant reductions in photosynthesis, stomatal conductance, transpiration and chlorophyll content (Fikru & Higley 2003; Jeppson et al. 1975). Population densities of 10 to 50 mites per leaf cause a 6 to 10% reduction in length of flower buds, compared with the control (Landeros et al. 2004). At present *T. urticae* on ornamental crops is primarily controlled by chemicals (Takematsu et al. 1994), but such control is becoming progressively more difficult because of rapidly developing miticide-resistance (Stumpf & Nauen 2002). *Tetranychus urticae* resistance to pesticides has been globally demonstrated with

over 200 reported cases (Konanz & Nauen 2004). A tool for the control of pests is the use of resistant cultivars, and this tool is being used effectively in protecting many crop species (Flexner et al. 1995). Pest-resistant cultivars are a good way to improve production, minimize plant damage, improve crop quality, apply less pesticides, and decrease costs (Bustamante & Patiño 2001). Plant resistance to pests can be caused by antixenosis, antibiosis, tolerance or some combinations of these mechanisms (Smith 2005). Antibiosis has a direct influence on the life history of a pest, and thus comparison of biological parameters of a pest species reproducing and developing on different plants of a given species can be used to select resistant varieties to a pest (Li et al. 2004). The goal of this study was to assess the demographic parameters of the two-spotted spider mite, *T. ur-*

ticae, on 4 rose cultivars, i.e., 'Gran Gala', 'Luna', 'Virginia' and 'Emma' in order to determine the extent to which each of these cultivars fosters the development of this pest.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Specimens of *T. urticae* were collected from ornamentals grown at Saltillo Coahuila, Mexico to establish a mother colony (stock colony) on bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.; Fabales: Fabaceae) leaves inside a Biotronette environmental chamber at 25 ± 2 °C, 60-70 RH and 12:12 h L:D.

The Abbott-Setta & Childers (1987) technique was used to handle the biological material. This technique is also known as the arena-leaf technique. Thus female mites—after they had been collected by a suction tube from leaves of each rose cultivar—were transferred to circular leaf discs (2.5 cm diam) using a 000 camel's hair brush. The discs were placed up-side down on plastic trays lined with water-saturated cotton.

In order to determine the demographic parameters of *T. urticae*, 25 females were placed for egg laying on such leaf discs of the 4 cultivars during 24 h, then the females were separated, leaving the eggs behind. Eggs deposited on these discs were held in environmental chambers. After these eggs had hatched and the immature progeny had emerged as adults, 100 of the 1-day-old adult females, recently mated, were individually placed on a leaf disc of each rose cultivar. These mated females were kept under the same environmental conditions as the mother colony, and 1 female per disc was an experimental unit. Eggs

deposited by these females were maintained on the same leaf disc until emergence of the larvae, which were then placed singly on another in leaf disc. From this point on daily survival and oviposition of adult females were recorded until the last female died. Demographic calculations based on Birch's model (1948) were made and the Jack-knife method was used to estimate standard deviations with a confidence interval of 95%.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Survival and Fertility

Survival rates of *T. urticae* on the 4 rose cultivars (Fig. 1) were not significantly different from each other (log-rank test $P \leq 0.05$), and the range of live females in the 4 treatments ended in a similar way. However at 13-19 days of age, a larger fraction of *T. urticae* females remained alive on the 'Virginia' discs.

The fertility rate per specific age of *T. urticae* on 'Virginia' (Fig. 2) tended to be the lowest by far, followed by that on 'Emma', while those on 'Gran Gala' and especially 'Luna' produced much larger numbers of female offspring. According to Tukey's test, the differences were significant between 'Virginia' and the other 3 cultivars in terms numbers of daughters per mother.

Demographic Parameters

Regarding the gross reproductive rate (GRR) or total number of *T. urticae* females produced per mother at all ages, the highest value (78.33)

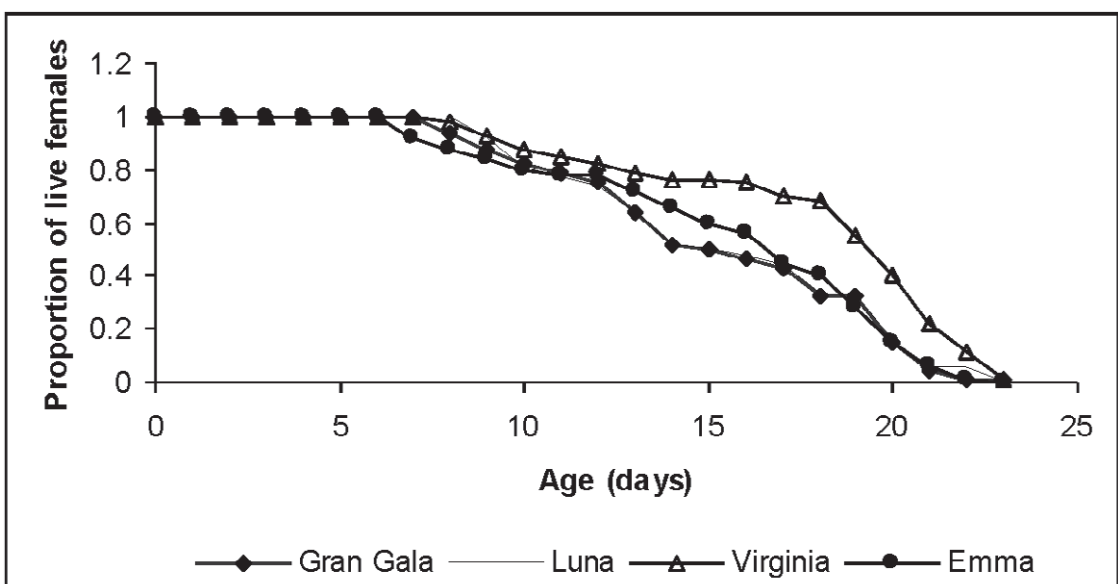


Fig. 1. Survivorship curves for *Tetranychus urticae* Koch on four rose (*Rosa* sp.) cultivars, i.e., 'Gran Gala', 'Luna', 'Virginia' and 'Emma'.

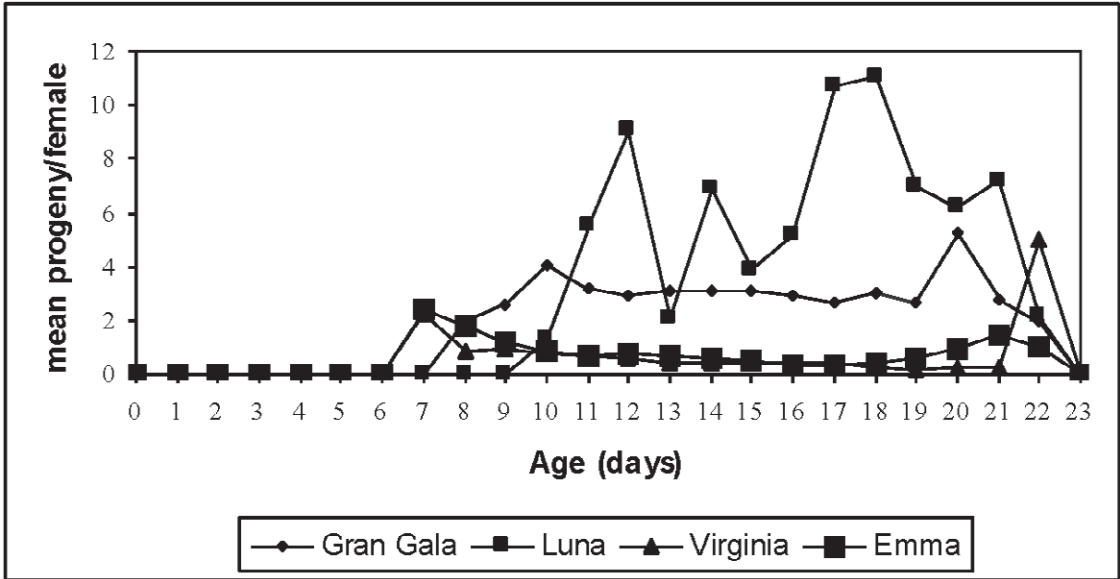


Fig. 2. Age-specific fecundity of *Tetranychus urticae* Koch on four rose (*Rosa* sp.) cultivars, i.e., ‘Gran Gala’, ‘Luna’, ‘Virginia’ and ‘Emma’.

was recorded on ‘Luna’ followed by those on ‘Gran Gala’ (45.43), ‘Emma’ (18.64) and ‘Virginia’ (10.44) (Table 1). The GRR values of *T. urticae* obtained from the present research work clearly indicate differences in reproductive performance of *T. urticae* on the 4 rose cultivars, but these values were lower than that reported by Maggi & Leight (1983) with a GRR of 91.26 on cotton (*Gossypium hirsutum* L.; Malvales: Malvaceae) leaves. On the other hand, Flores et al. (2000) reported a GRR of 218.22 on bean leaf discs, while Sáenz de Cabezón et al. (2006) reported a GRR of 85.88 for *T. urticae* also on bean leaf discs.

With regards to the net reproduction rate (Ro) (average number of daughters that a female produces during her lifetime), the largest number of *T. urticae* daughters/mother in one

generation were registered on ‘Luna’ (33.46), followed by ‘Gran Gala’ (22.57), ‘Emma’ (8.78) and ‘Virginia’ (7.60). These values represent reductions in Ro of *T. urticae* of 32.54, 73.75 and 77.26% on these 3 cultivars, respectively, versus the ‘Luna’ cultivar (Table 1). Thus, ‘Emma’ and ‘Virginia’ allowed much slower *T. urticae* population development than ‘Luna’ and ‘Gran Gala’; and these results show that ‘Luna’ is the most susceptible cultivar. Also for *T. urticae* Marcic (2007) reported a Ro value of 28.92 on bean leaf discs, Grissa-Lebdi et al. (2002) registered a Ro value of 19.2 on apple (*Malus domestica* Borkh.; Rosales: Rosaceae) leaf discs and Bounfour & Tanigoshi (2001) found a Ro value of 54.86 at 25 °C on raspberry (*Rubus idaeus* L.; Rosales: Rosaceae) leaves.

TABLE 1. POPULATION PARAMETERS OF *TETRANYCHUS URTICAE* ON LEAF DISCS OF FOUR ROSE CULTIVARS: ‘LUNA’, ‘GRAN GALA’, ‘VIRGINIA’ AND ‘EMMA’.

Population Parameter	Cultivars			
	‘Luna’	‘Gran Gala’	‘Virginia’	‘Emma’
Gross Reproductive Rate (GRR)	78.33	45.43	10.44	18.64
Net Reproductive Rate (R ₀)	33.46 ± 15.72*	22.57 ± 8.34*	7.60 ± 4.02*	8.78 ± 4.51*
Intrinsic Growth Rate (r _m)	0.255 ± 0.058*	0.272 ± 0.061*	0.216 ± 0.112*	0.234 ± 0.108*
Finite Growth Rate (λ)	1.292	1.313	1.241	1.263
Cohort Duration (days) (T _c)	14.74	12.75	10.43	10.415
Growth Capacity (r _c)	0.238	0.224	0.194	0.205
Generation Time (days) (T _g)	13.72	11.45	9.39	9.29
Population Doubling Time (days) (T ₂)	2.71	2.55	3.21	2.29

* Standard error by the Jackknife method at a confidence interval of 95%

Values of the reproductive capacity of the *T. urticae* population (intrinsic growth rate, r_m), i.e., rate at which the population increases in the absence of density-dependent forces (Table 1) indicated that 'Gran Gala' (0.272) allowed the greatest population increase rate of *T. urticae* and is most susceptible to this pest, followed by the intrinsic growth rate on 'Luna', (0.2550), 'Emma' (0.2338) and 'Virginia' (0.2160). Even though there is no statistical difference between these values (Tukey's $P = 0.05$), these values represent a reduction in the multiplying capacity of *T. urticae* by 6.32, 14.11 and 20.65% on these respective cultivars in comparison to 'Gran Gala'. These results coincide with values ranging from 0.220 to 0.340 commonly reported by Sabelis (1991). Skorupska (1998) reported the r_m values of 2 *Tetranychus* species on 5 apple cultivars, which ranged from 0.084 to 0.113, while Kheradpir et al. (2007) reported r_m values of *T. urticae* on 5 different cultivars of *Cucumis sativus* L. (Cucurbitales: Cucurbitaceae) ranging from 0.254 to 0.313. These authors stated that different r_m values depended mainly on the host and the temperature. This last factor is important; Bountour & Tanigoshi (2001) recorded r_m values on *T. urticae* r_m values of 0.084 at 15 °C, and 0.321 at 30 °C.

Regarding the mean time between generations (T_g), a higher value of 13.72 days—with a daily population increase of 1.29—was recorded for 'Luna', followed by progressively shorter times on 'Gran Gala', 'Virginia' and 'Emma' (Table 1). These results imply a greater damage potential in 'Luna' cultivar, as compared with the other 3 cultivars. These results are lower than to those reported by Grissa-Labdi et al. (2002) on apple leaves. These workers recorded a T_g of 19.7 days and a daily growth factor of 1.16, whereas Wermelinger et al. (1991) recorded a generation time of 15.4 days. Lastly, the doubling times (T_2) of *T. urticae* population in 'Virginia', 'Emma', 'Luna' and 'Gran Gala' were 3.20, 2.29, 2.70 and 2.54 days, respectively (Table 1). These results represent reductions of 28.4, 15.6 and 20.6 % in time needed by *T. urticae* develop on 'Emma', 'Luna', and 'Gran Gala', as compared with 'Virginia'. 'Virginia' presented greatest resistance to the demographic development of *T. urticae*, followed by 'Emma', 'Gran Gala' and 'Luna'.

ENDNOTE

Yisa M Ochoa Fuentes is a Professor in the Department of Parasitology, Autonomous Agricultural University Antonio Narro, Saltillo, Coahuila, México, i.e., Departamento de Parasitología Agrícola, Universidad Autónoma Agraria Antonio Narro, Calzada Antonio Narro 1923, Saltillo, Coahuila, México. CP 25315. Mr. Ricardo Flores Canales is a doctoral graduate student (estudiante de Doctorado) in the Department of Parasitol-

ogy, Autonomous Agricultural University Antonio Narro, 1923, Saltillo, Coahuila, México CP 20931, i.e., Departamento de Parasitología Agrícola, Universidad Autónoma Agraria Antonio Narro, Calzada Antonio Narro 1923, Saltillo, Coahuila, México. C. P. 25315.

REFERENCES CITED

- ABBOTT-SETTA, M. M., AND CHILDERS, C. C. 1987. A modified leaf arena technique for rearing phytoseiid or tetranychid mite for biological studies. *Florida Entomol.* 70: 245-248.
- BIRCH, L. C. 1948. The intrinsic rate of natural increase of an insect population. *J. Animal Ecol.* 17: 15-26
- BOUNFOUR, M., AND TANIGOSHI, L. K. 2001. Effect of temperature on development and demographic parameters of *Tetranychus urticae* and *Eotetranychus carpini borealis* (Acari: Tetranychidae). *Ann. Entomol. Soc. America* 94(3): 400-404.
- BUSTAMANTE, R. E., AND PATIÑO, H. L. F. 2001. Foro: En búsqueda de un sistema de resistencia estable en plantas cultivadas. *Manejo Integrado de Plagas (Costa Rica)* 60: 3-14.
- FIKRU, J. H., AND HIGLEY, L. G. 2003. Changes in soybean gas-exchange after moisture stress and spider mite injury. *Environ. Entomol.* 32: 433-440.
- FLEXNER, J. L., WESTIGAR, P. H., HILTON, R., AND CROFT, B. A. 1995. Experimental evaluation of resistance management for two-spotted spider mite (Acari:Tetranychidae) on Southern Oregon pear: 1987-1993. *J. Econ. Entomol.* 88: 1517-1524.
- FLORES, A. E., LANDEROS, J., AND BADI, M. H. 2000. Evaluation of population parameters of *Tetranychus urticae* Koch (Acari:Prostigmata:Tetranychidae) exposed to avermectin. *Southwestern Entomol.* 25(4): 287-293.
- GRISSA-LEBDI, K., VAN, I. G., AND LEBRUN, P. 2002. Demographic traits of *Eotetranychus pruni* from Belgian and Tunisian orchards, in comparison with *Tetranychus urticae*. *Exp. Appl. Acarol.* 26: 209-217
- JEPPESSON, L. R., KEIFER, H. H., AND BAKER, E. 1975. Mites injurious to economic plants. Univ. California Press. San Francisco. 472 pp.
- KHERADPIR, N., KHALGHANI, J., OSTOVAN, H., AND REZAPANAH, M. R. 2007. The comparison of demographic traits in *Tetranychus urticae* Koch (Acari: Tetranychidae) on five different greenhouse cucumber hybrids (*Cucumis sativus*). *Acta Hort.* 747: 425-429.
- KONANZ, S., AND NAUEN, R. 2004. Purification and partial characterization of a glutathione S-transferase from the two-spotted spider mite, *Tetranychus urticae*. *Pesticide Biochem. Physiol.* 79: 49-57.
- LANDEROS, J., GUEVARA, L. P., BADI, M. H., FLORES, A. E., AND PAMANES, A. 2004. Effect of different densities of the two-spotted spider mite *Tetranychus urticae* on CO₂ assimilation, transpiration, and stomatal behaviour in rose leaves. *Exp. Appl. Acarol.* 32: 187-198.
- LI, H. C. B., AND HARTMAN, G. L. 2004. Effect of three resistant soybean genotype on the fecundity, mortality, and maturation of soybean aphid (Homoptera: Aphididae). *J. Econ. Entomol.* 97: 1106-1111.
- MAGGI, V. L., AND LEIGH, T. F. 1983. Fecundity response of the two-spotted spider mite to cotton treated with

- methyl parathion or phosphoric acid. *J. Econ. Entomol.* 76: 20-25.
- MARCIC, D. 2007. Sublethal effects of spirodiclofen on life history and life-table parameters of two-spotted spider mite (*Tetranychus urticae*). *Exp. Appl. Acarol.* 42: 121-129.
- MEYER, J. S., INGERSOLL, C. G., MCDONALD, L. L., AND BOYCE, M. S. 1996. Estimating uncertainty in population growth rates: Jackknife vs Bootstrap techniques. *Ecology* 67(3): 1156-1166.
- SABELIS, M. W. 1991. Life history evolution in spider mites, pp. 23-49 *In* R. Schuster and P. W. Murphy [eds.], *The Acari: Reproduction, development and life history strategies*. Chapman & Hall, London.
- SÁENZ DE CABEZÓN, F. J., MARTÍNEZ-VILLAR, E., MORENO, F., MARCO, V., AND PÉREZ MORENO I. 2006. Influence of sublethal exposure to triflumuron on the biological performance of *Tetranychus urticae* Koch (Acari: Tetranychidae). *Spanish J. Agric. Res.* 4(2): 167-172.
- SKORUPSKA, E. 1998. Morphologic-anatomical structure of leaves and demographic parameters of hawthorn spider mite, *Tetranychus viennensis* Zaher and the two-spotted spider mite, *Tetranychus urticae* Koch (Acarina: Tetranychidae) on selected scab-resistant apple varieties. *J. Appl. Entomol.* 122: 493-496.
- SMITH, C. M. 2005. Plant resistance to arthropods: molecular and conventional approaches. Springer, the Netherlands. 413 pp.
- STUMPF, N., AND NAUEN, R. 2002. Biochemical markers linked to abamectin resistance in *Tetranychus urticae* (Acari: Tetranychidae). *Pesticide Biochem. Physiol.* 72: 111-121.
- TAKEMATSU, A. P., FILHO, N. S., DE SOUZA FILHO, M. F., AND SATO, M. E. 1994. Sensibilidade de *Tetranychus urticae* (Koch, 1836) proveniente de roseira (*Rosa* sp.) de Holambra-SP a alguns acaricidas. *Rev. Agric. (Piracicaba)* 69(2): 129-137.
- VAN DE VRIE, M. 1985. Greenhouse ornamentals, pp. 273-284 *In* W. Helle and M. W. Sabelis [eds.], *Spider Mites. Their Biology, Natural Enemies and Control*. Elsevier, Amsterdam, World Crop Pests, Vol 1B.
- WERMELINGER, A., OERTLE, J. J., AND BAUMGÄRNER, J. 1991. Environmental factors affecting the life-tables of *Tetranychus urticae* (Acari:Tetranychidae). III. Host-plant-nutrition. *Exp. Appl. Acarol.* 12: 259-274.