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Phytophthora infestans control of the Stera wood wasp in radish prune

An improved technique for early detection and control

Am. J. Hortic. 1976: 16 (3) 172-174

(Continued...)

The European wood wasp, Stera

Introduction

The introduction of Stera coleopterae into New Zealand has had a catastrophic effect on the horticulture industry, particularly in the production of radishes. The use of an improved technique for early detection and control has been found to be effective in reducing the infestation. The technique involves the use of a pheromone bait and a visual inspection method.

Pheromone bait

The pheromone bait is a synthetic attractant that is designed to attract male Stera coleopterae. The bait is applied to a small piece of radish and placed in a small container. The bait is effective for up to 7 days and is applied to the field in a grid pattern.

Visual inspection

The visual inspection method involves a systematic search of the field for infestations. Infestations are identified by the presence of adult Stera coleopterae or damage to the radish plants.

Control

Once infestations are detected, control measures are implemented. This may involve the use of insecticides or the removal of infested plants.

Results

The use of the improved technique for early detection and control has resulted in a significant reduction in the infestation of Stera coleopterae. The technique has been found to be effective in reducing the impact of the pest on the horticulture industry.
### Table: Distribution of Ozone in the Stratosphere

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Concentration (ppbv)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Additional Notes:
- The table represents the concentration of ozone in the stratosphere over the course of a year.
- The data is collected from various sources and averaged to provide a comprehensive view.
- Ozone concentration increases as the season progresses, reaching its peak in August.

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**Legend:**
- **ppbv:** parts per billion by volume
- **Stratosphere:** the layer of the Earth's atmosphere that extends from the tropopause to the mesopause.
Table 1: Composition and structure data for S. mollis wood with and without bark, and for B. australis wood with and without bark.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>With Bark</th>
<th>Without Bark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S. mollis</td>
<td>Data 1</td>
<td>Data 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. australis</td>
<td>Data 3</td>
<td>Data 4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Diagram showing the distribution of wood density across the tree crown.

Conditions:

- An improved engineered earthen and concrete structure for the wood was designed.
- The final design included a system of support beams and columns to ensure structural integrity.
- The wood was treated with a preservative to prevent decay.

The final design was approved on 20th December 2014.
New Guinea and Australia

Insect problems of Australian plantations in Papua

For this reason, several examples are given of the way in which this study can be extended to other parts of the world. In particular, the effects of temperature on insect populations are discussed, and the role of climate in determining insect abundance is highlighted. The importance of understanding these relationships is emphasized, and the potential for predicting outbreaks and managing insect populations is discussed in detail.

Introduction

Significant studies that have been conducted in this field include those by...

Application

The results of these studies have been applied in a variety of ways, including...

Nevertheless, these findings can be extended to...

For the reasons outlined above, this study has significant implications for the field of insect management and conservation, and it is hoped that these findings will be widely disseminated to inform policy and practice in this important area.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the study described in this paper has provided a detailed understanding of the factors influencing insect populations in Australian plantations. By extending these findings to other parts of the world, it is hoped that these results will contribute to the development of more effective strategies for managing insect problems and promoting sustainable insect management practices.