

Lady Beetles in Biological Control: Implications of Life History



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Biological control successes*

Success	Aphelinidae	Braconidae	Encyrtidae
Complete	16 (9)	10 (17)	15 (12)
Total	28	54	37
% of grand total	14.1	27.1	18.6

Success	Ichneumonidae	Tachinidae	Coccinellidae
Complete	4 (7)	8 (7)	10 (11)
Total	21	23	36
% of grand total	10.6	11.6	18.1

* world

Hokkannen 1985

Talk components

- 1) History of coccinellids
in classical biological control**
From the “lady beetle fantasy”
period to the present

- 2) Current use of coccinellids**
Habitats and target prey

- 3) Mechanisms of success**
Why certain successes?

1. History of Coccinellids in Classical BC

Early success influencing perceptions

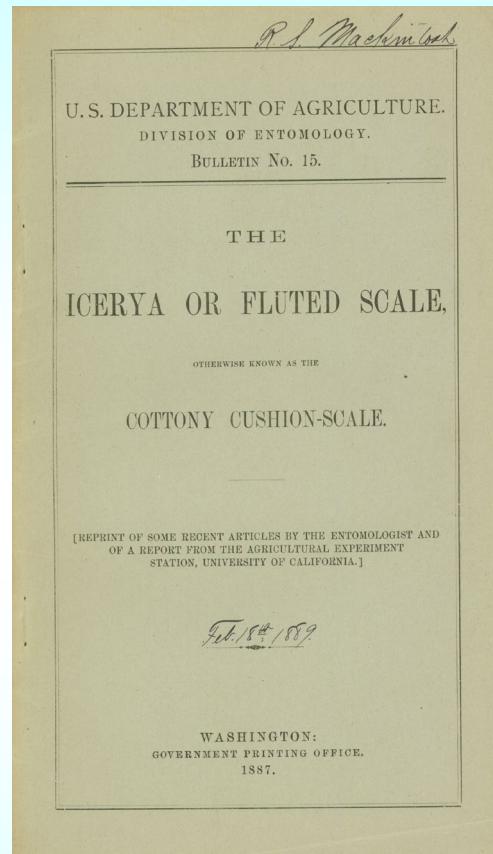


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Rodolia cardinalis Vedalia beetle

Brand new citrus industry threatened by scale

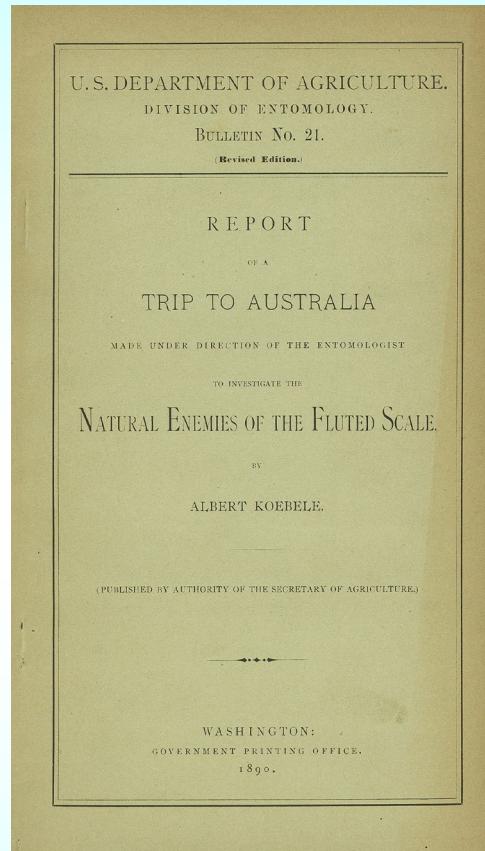
**C.V. Riley sent
A. Koebele
to Australia**



**1888 Koebele sent
back 129 individuals**

**These were
caged with an
infested citrus tree**

**Offspring were
distributed**



Significance of Koebel's introduction

- Ecstatic faith in biocontrol among Californians
- Started the “Lady beetle period”

Significance of Koebel's introduction

- From 1891 to 1892, Koebel sent 4,000 beetles, 40 species, from Australasia
- 4 species established

Introduced Coccinellidae in North America

- 179 species intentionally introduced
- 16 established intentionally
- 8 established accidentally

Gordon 1985

Established intentionally

Prey	n	
adelgid	1	balsam wooly adelgid
aphid*	1	aphids in Florida
mite	1	various orchard mites
scales	13	mealybug, scale insects

Gordon 1985

2. Current use of coccinellids in Biocontrol

Habitats and target prey

Family Coccinellidae

Subfamily Sticholotidinae

Microweisini

Serangiini

Cephaloscymnini

Subfamily Scymninae

Zilini

Stethorini

Scymnini

Selvadiini

Hyperaspini

Cryptognathini

Subfamily Chilocorinae

Chilocorini

Subfamily Coccidulinae

Coccidulini

Noviini

Exoplectrini

Azyini

Subfamily Coccinellinae

Coccinellini

Psylloborini

Subfamily Epilachninae

Epilachnini

Gordon 1985

Hemiptera: Sternorrhyncha

Superfamily Psylloidea

Psyllidae

Superfamily Aleyrodoidea

Aleyrodidae

Superfamily Aphidoidea

Aphididae

Eriosomatidae

Adelgidae

Phylloxeridae

Superfamily Coccoidea

Margarodidae

Ortheziidae

Kerridae

Coccidae

Aclerdidae

Cryptococcidae

Kermesidae

Asterolecaniidae

Lecanodiaspididae

Cerococcidae

Dactylopiidae

Diaspididae

Conchaspididae

Phoenicococcidae

Pseudococcidae

Eriococcidae

Family Coccinellidae

Subfamily Sticholotidinae

Microweisini
Serangiini
Cephaloscymnini

Subfamily Scymninae

Zilini
Stethorini
Scymnini
Selvadiini
Hyperaspini
Cryptognathini

Subfamily Chilocorinae

Chilocorini

Subfamily Coccidulinae

Coccidulini
Noviini
Exoplectrini
Azyini

Subfamily Coccinellinae

Coccinellini
Psylloborini

Subfamily Epilachninae

Epilachnini

Scale **Aphids** **Other**



Myzus persicae
Aphidoidea: Aphididae



Coleomegilla maculata
Coccinellinae: Coccinellini



Coleomegilla maculata
(Coleoptera: Coccinellidae)

Coleomegilla maculata

- Gen: 2-5 per year
- Ovi: Eggs in clusters near prey
- Prey: Aphids, pollen, eggs
- BC: Native, commercially available



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Hippodamia convergens
Coccinellinae: Coccinellini

Hippodamia convergens

- Gen: 1-2 per year
- Ovi: Eggs in clusters 15-20
- Prey: Aphids
- BC: Native, commercially available



Coccinella septempunctata
Coccinellinae: Coccinellini

Coccinella septempunctata

- Gen: 1-2 a year
- Ovi: Clusters, up to 50
- Prey: Aphids, greenbug
- BC: Introduced from Europe, established by accidental introductions, widely distributed



Harmonia axyridis
Coccinellinae: Coccinellini

Harmonia axyridis

- Gen: 2-3 a year
- Ovi: Clusters ~20
- Prey: Aphids, scale insects, psyllids
- BC: Introduced from Asia, now widely distributed



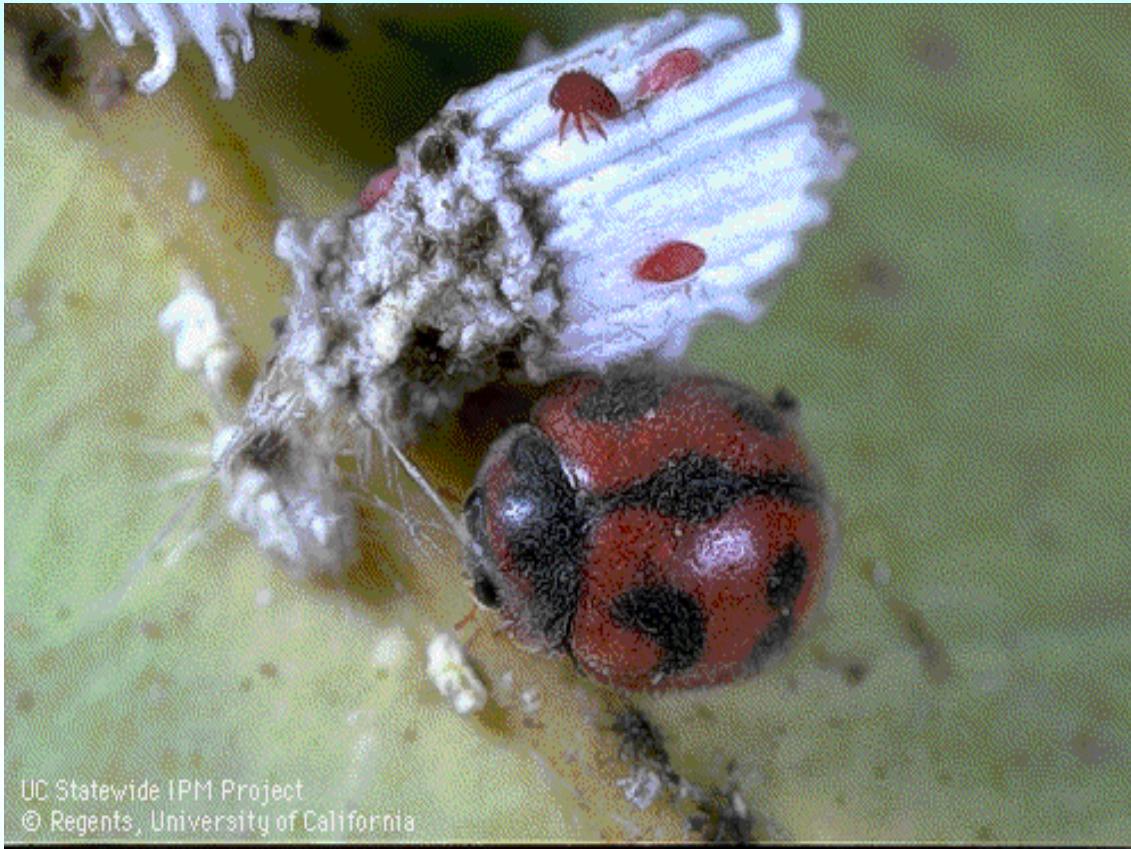
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Planococcus citri
Coccoidea: Pseudococcidae



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Coccus hesperidum
Coccoidea: Coccidae



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Rodolia cardinalis
Coccidulinae: Noviini

Rodolia cardinalis

- Gen: 8-12 a year
- Ovi: Singly under scale covers
- Prey: Cottony cushion scale
- BC: Introduced from Australia
Critical for history of biocontrol



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Cryptolaemus montrouzieri
Scymninae: Scymnini

Cryptolaemus montrouzieri

- Gen: Multiple
- Ovi: Singly or small clusters
- Prey: Mealybugs
- BC: Introduced from Australia, used in citrus and ornamentals



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Rhyzobius lophantheae
Coccidulinae: Coccidulini

Ryzobius lophantheae

- Gen: Multiple
- Ovi: Singly under scale covers
- Prey: Red scale, other scale insects
- BC: Introduced from Australia



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Chilocorus kuwane
Chilocorinae: Chilocorini

Chilocorus kuwane

- Gen: ~3 per year
- Ovi: eggs singly or small clusters
- Prey: **Eunonymus scale and others**
- BC: **Introduced from Asia**
Commercially available



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Delphastus pusillus
Sticholotidinae: Serangiini

Delphastus pusillus

- Gen: Multiple
- Ovi: Singly among prey
- Prey: Whiteflies
- BC: Used in greenhouses, effective at high prey densities



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Stethorus punctum
Scymninae: Stethorini

Stethorus punctum

- Gen: 3 per year
- Ovi: Singly, under infested leaves
- Prey: Mites
- BC: Commercially available

APHIS approved BC agents

Family	n	%
Aphelinidae	17	13.5
Phytoseiidae	15	11.9
Braconidae	14	11.1
Coccinellidae	13	10.3
Pteromalidae	10	7.9
Aphididae	7	5.6
Encyrtidae	6	4.8
Ichneumonidae	2	1.6
Other	42	33.3

Commercially available coccinellids

**“Suppliers of
Beneficial Organisms
in North America”**

CA EPA

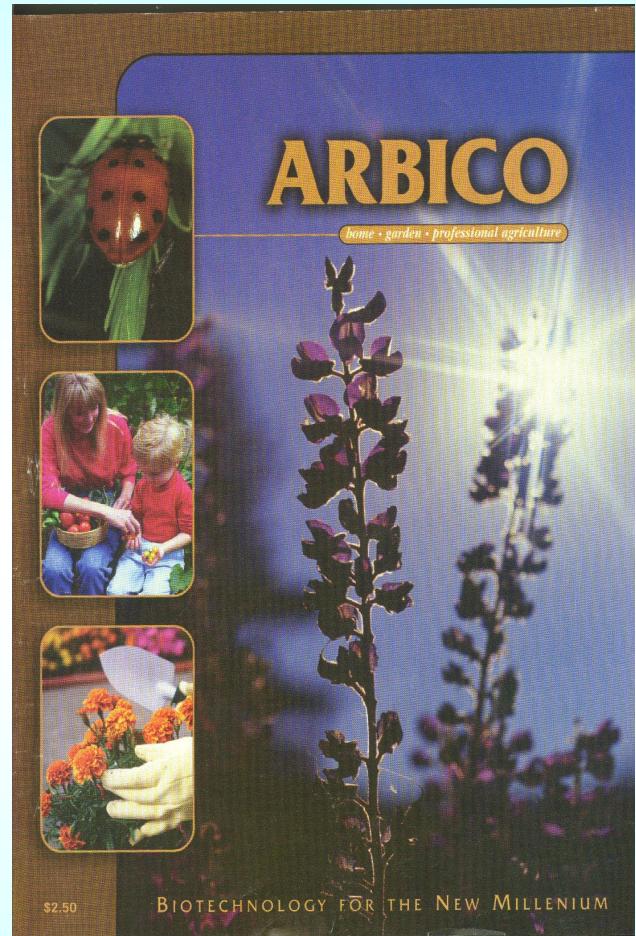


<http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/ipminov/bensuppl.htm>

Many distributors

Mail order catalogs

Order from the web





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Hippodamia convergens
Coccinellinae: Coccinellini

Hippodamia convergens

sample prices

<u>Source</u>	<u>quantity</u>	<u>price</u>
The Green Spot	9,000	18.31
Buglogical	9,000	17.50
Biofac Crop Care	9,000	12.00
Arbico	9,000	15.00
The Bug Store	15,000	35.00
Planet Natural	4,500	9.95

Hippodamia convergens

Objections:

- Not effective; beetle dispersal
- A “black eye” on biocontrol

Case Studies

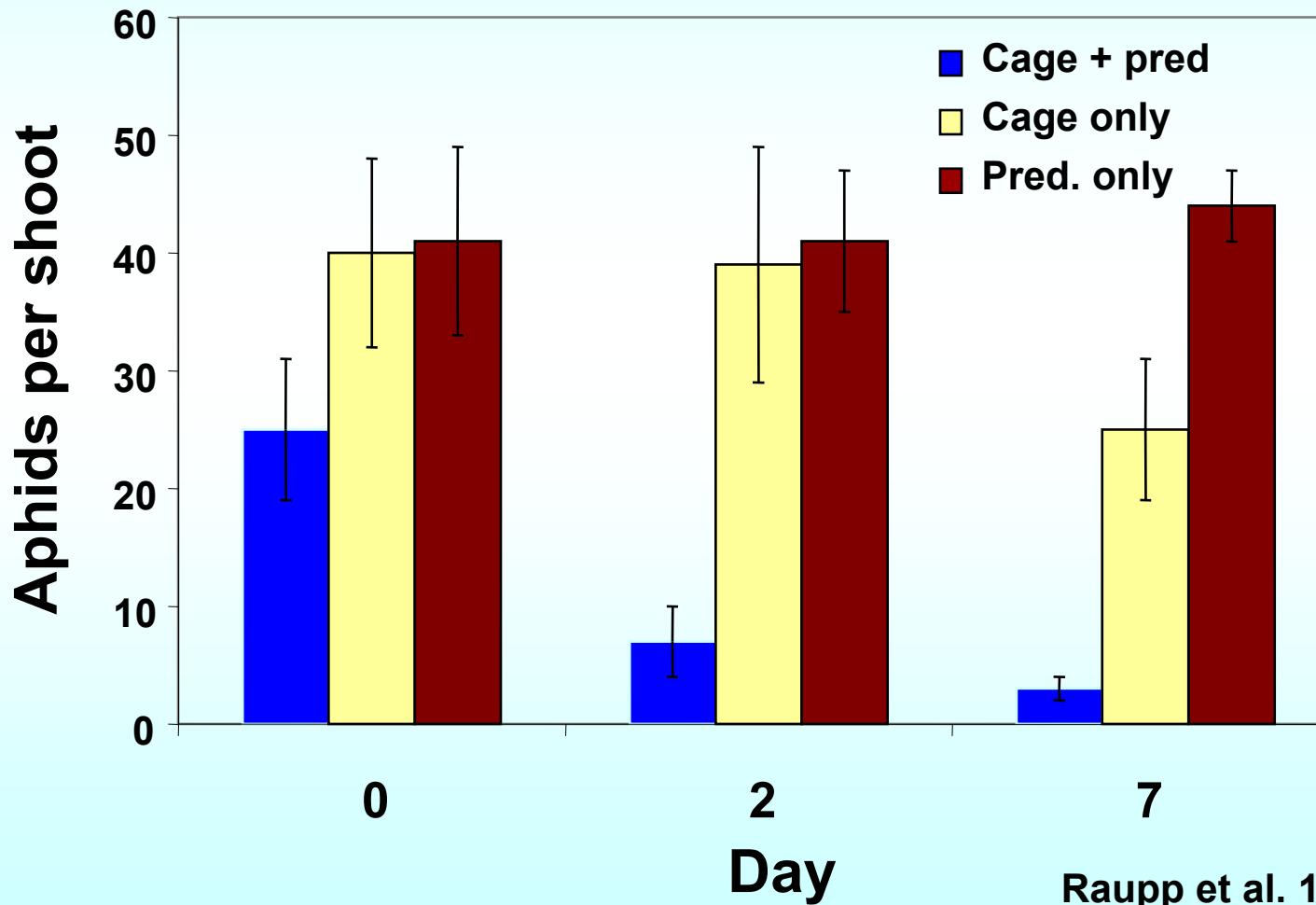
**Aphidophagous (aphid-eating) and
Coccidophagous (scale-eating)
lady beetles**

Hippodamia convergens

- Caged and uncaged firethorn,
Pyracantha lelandii
- Spirea aphid,
Aphis spiraecola

Raupp et al. 1994

Aphid numbers on caged and uncaged firethorns following releases of *Hippodamia convergens*



Raupp et al. 1994

Hippodamia convergens

- Aphids reduced only when beetles confined to plants
- Beetle dispersal significant
- No prerelease feeding

Raupp et al. 1994

Hippodamia convergens

- Potted chrysanthemum,
Dendrathema grandiflora
- Melon aphid,
Aphis gossypii

Dreistadt and Flint 1996

Hippodamia convergens

- Aphid numbers reduced on uncaged plants
- Control of 25 - 84% 3 d after release
- Dispersal was significant

Dreistadt and Flint 1996



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Chilocorus kuwane
Chilocorinae: Chilocorini



Unaspis euonymi
Coccoidea: Diaspididae

Chilocorus kuwane

- Released *C. kuwane* at 14 sites
- Released *C. kuwane* at a 32-ha apartment complex
- Statewide survey for establishment

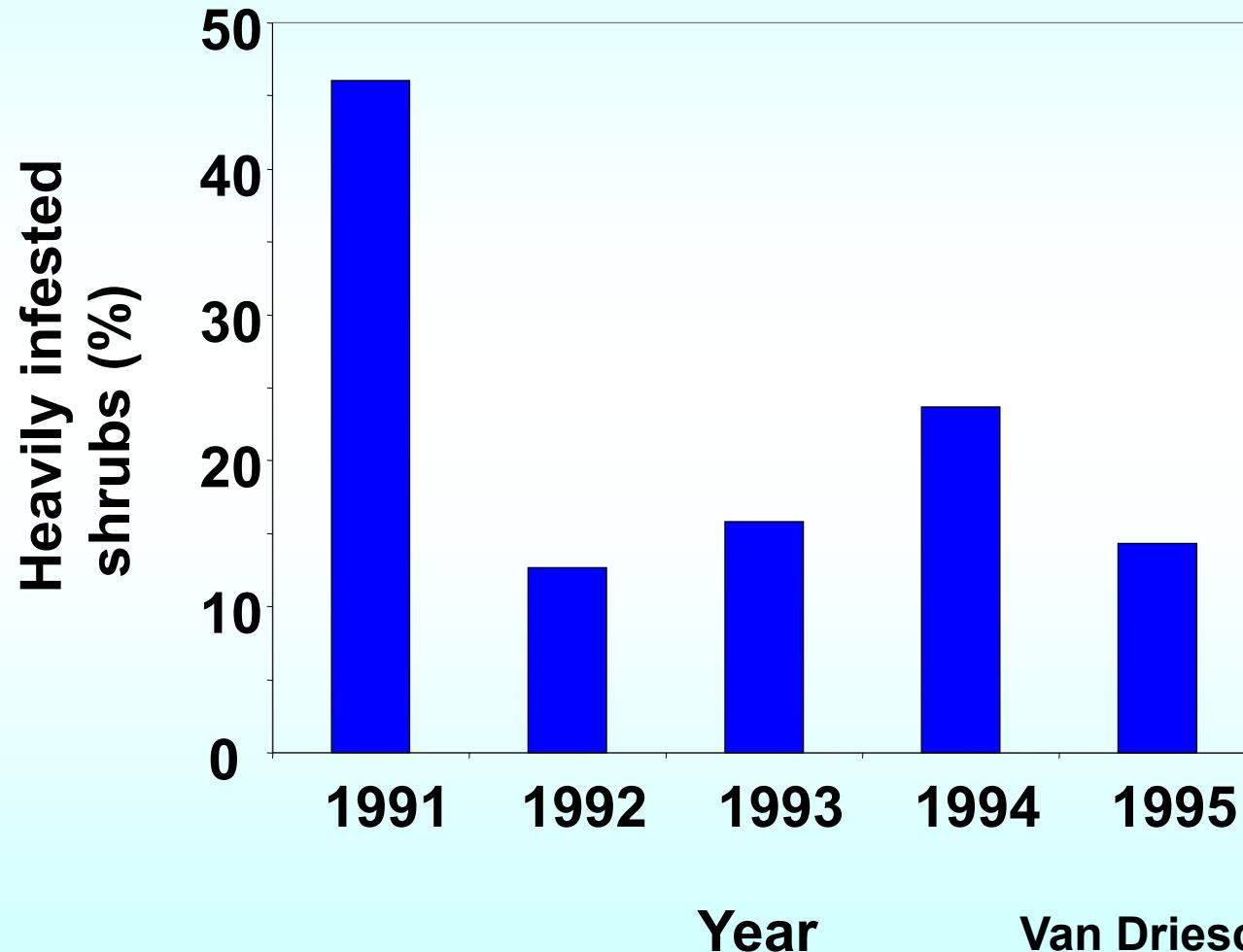
Van Driesche et al. 1998

Chilocorus kuwane

- Success at 9 of 14 sites
- Failure at 3 of 14 sites
- Shrubs removed at 2 of 14 sites

Van Driesche et al. 1998

Shrubs with heavy scale infestations



Van Driesche et al. 1998

Chilocorus kuwane

- At statewide level, no change
- More time required
- Overall, project successful

Van Driesche et al. 1998

Mechanisms of success

**Why have coccidophagous
beetles succeeded more than
aphidophagous lady beetles?**

Comparison of life history

- Does development of lady beetles match that of its prey?
- Compared rates of development

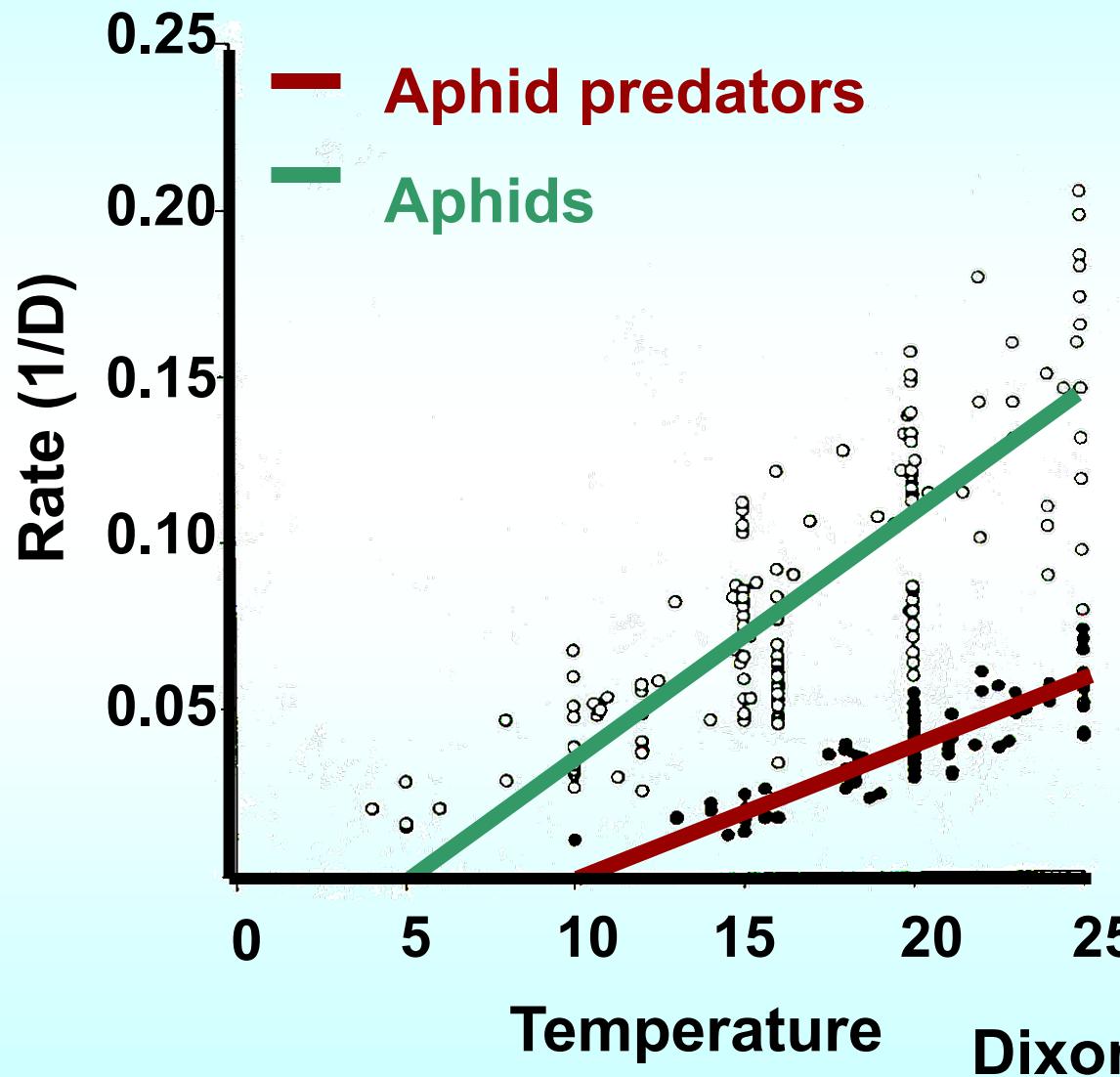
Dixon et al. 1997

Comparison of life history

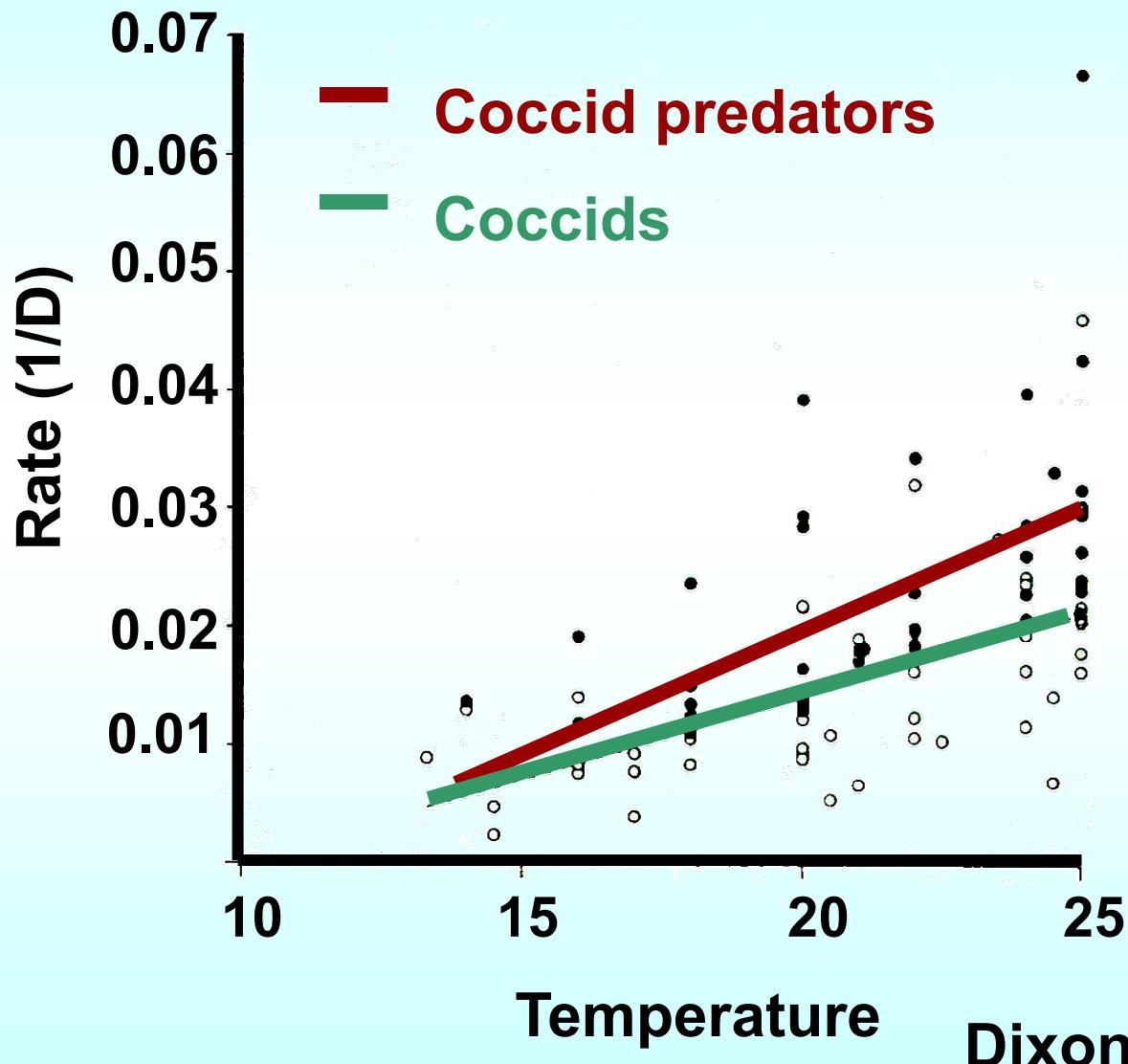
- Literature survey for development times at a range of temperatures
- 29 aphidophagous species
- 19 coccidophagous species

Dixon et al. 1997

Developmental rates of aphids and predators



Developmental rates of coccids and predators



Dixon et al. 1997

Comparison of life history

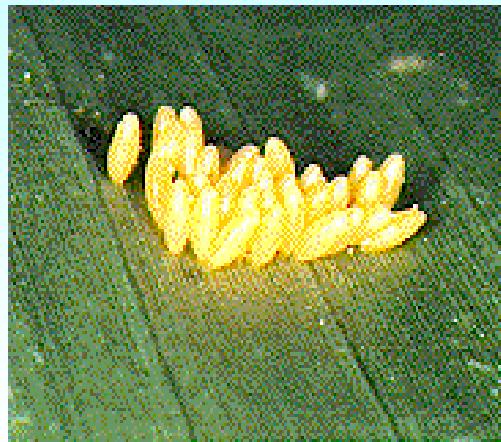
- Aphidophagous lady beetles develop more slowly than aphids
- Coccidophagous lady beetles develop as fast or faster than scales
- Coccidophagous beetles track prey populations

Dixon et al. 1997

**Does ovipositional behavior
influence success?**

**Spatial distribution
Cannibalism**

Mills 1982



Egg clusters





**Eggs laid singly
very close to prey**

Influence of ovipositional behavior

- An aphidophagous beetle, *Adalia bipunctata*, showed egg cannibalism
- Coccidophagous beetles may avoid high levels of egg cannibalism

Mills 1982

**Does prey size and quality
influence success?**

**Number of prey required to
develop and produce eggs**

Summary: Life history and biocontrol success

- Coccidophagous lady beetles are historically more successful BC agents
- Developmental rate greater
- Oviposition and prey quality
- Oviposition and cannibalism

History of coccinellids in classical biological control

- 1) History of coccinellids in classical biological control**
From the “lady beetle fantasy” period to the present
- 2) Current use of coccinellids**
Habitats and target prey
- 3) Mechanisms of success**
Why certain successes?