

# New Approaches to Midge Management in Temperate Direct Seeded Rice

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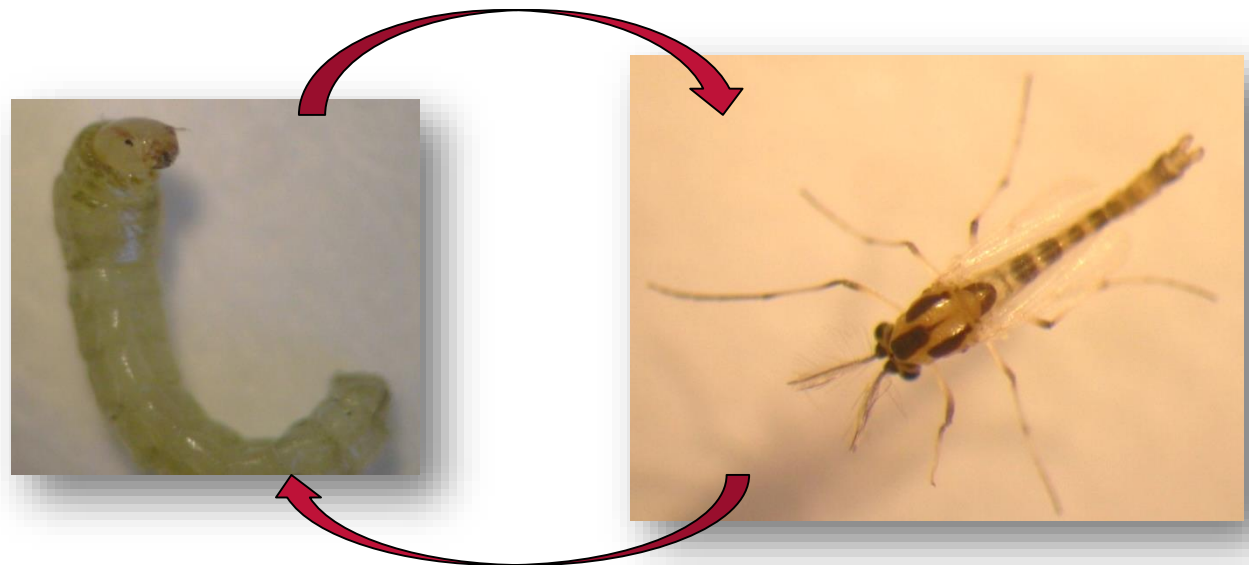


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# INTRODUCTION

- The **Chironomine Midges** (Chironomidae: Diptera) habitat is developed in aquatic ecosystems.
- They need fresh water to complete its cycle.
- Certain species cause damage to the rice in the early stages of seed development.





***Cricotopus* spp.:**

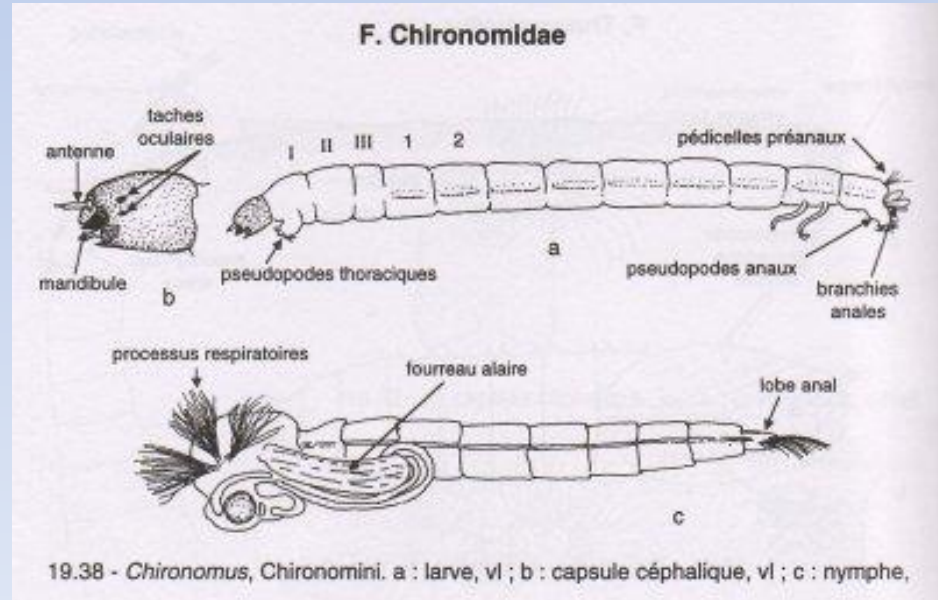
Family Chironomidae,  
Subfamily Orthocladiinae  
Tachet, H (2006)



***Chironomus* spp.:**

Family Chironomidae,  
Subfamily Chironominae,  
Tribe Chironomini,  
Tachet, H (2006)

- The subfamily **Orthocladiinae** cause **damage to rice seed**, they are detritivores and scrapers.
- The subfamily Chironominae are detritivores and filtering, so rarely cause damage to the rice seed.
- We have used the keys by Tachet, 2006 to classify them.





To classify the larvae the eyes morphology is used

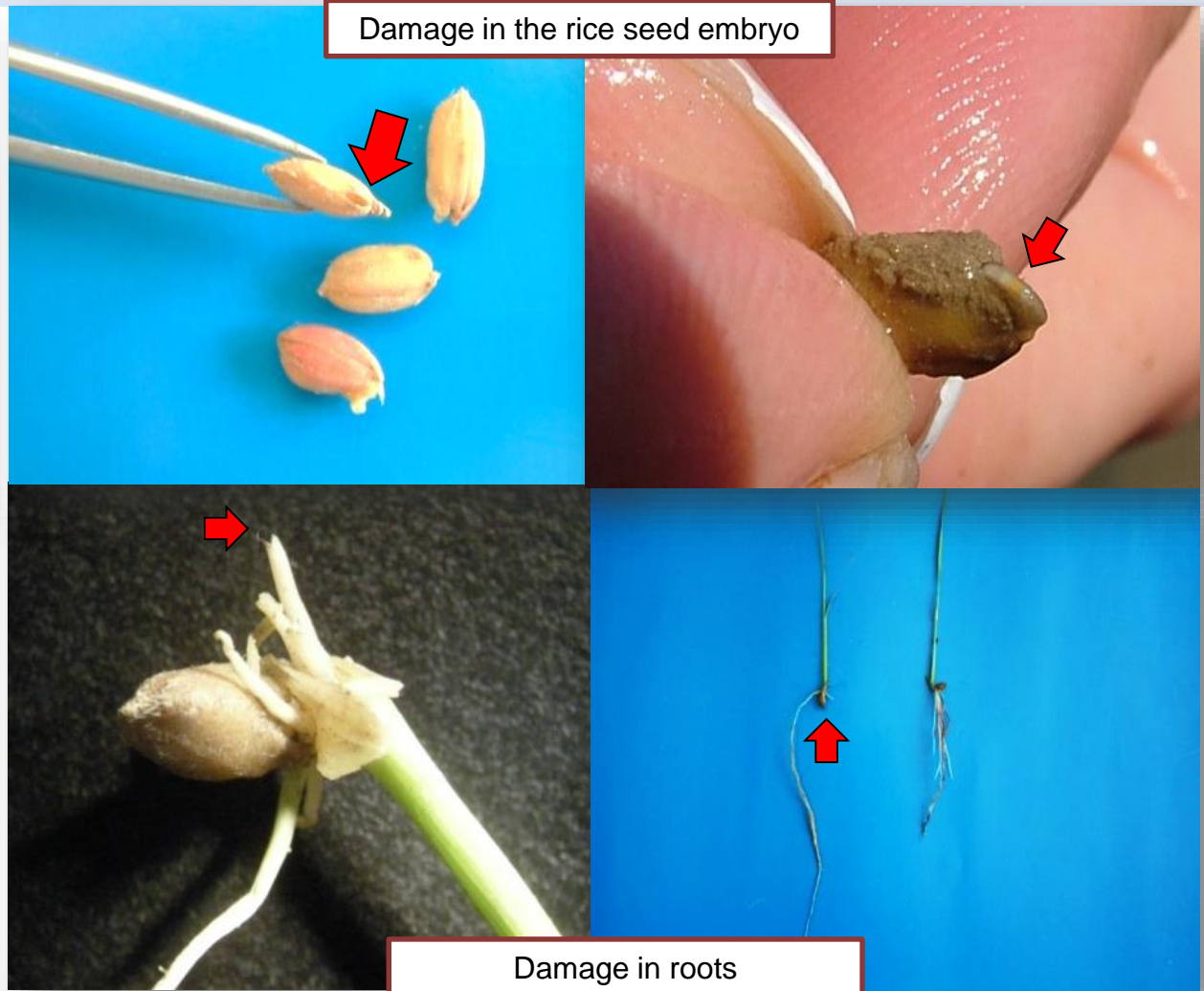
1. ***Cricotopus spp* larvae:** Family Chironomidae, subfamily Orthocladiinae, (Tachet, H. 2006). It produces important damage destroying the rice embryo and the seedling roots. **Greenish color.**
2. ***Chironomus spp.* larvae:** Family Chironomidae, subfamily Chironominae, Tribe Chironomini, (Tachet, H. 2006). Hemoglobine content induce a **reddish color**. Do not damage rice.

## SYMPTOMS IN RICE PLANTS

High populations of *Cricotopus* spp. in paddy fields can destroy rice seeds and rice seedling.



Rice seed destroyed by midges  
**No embryo.**



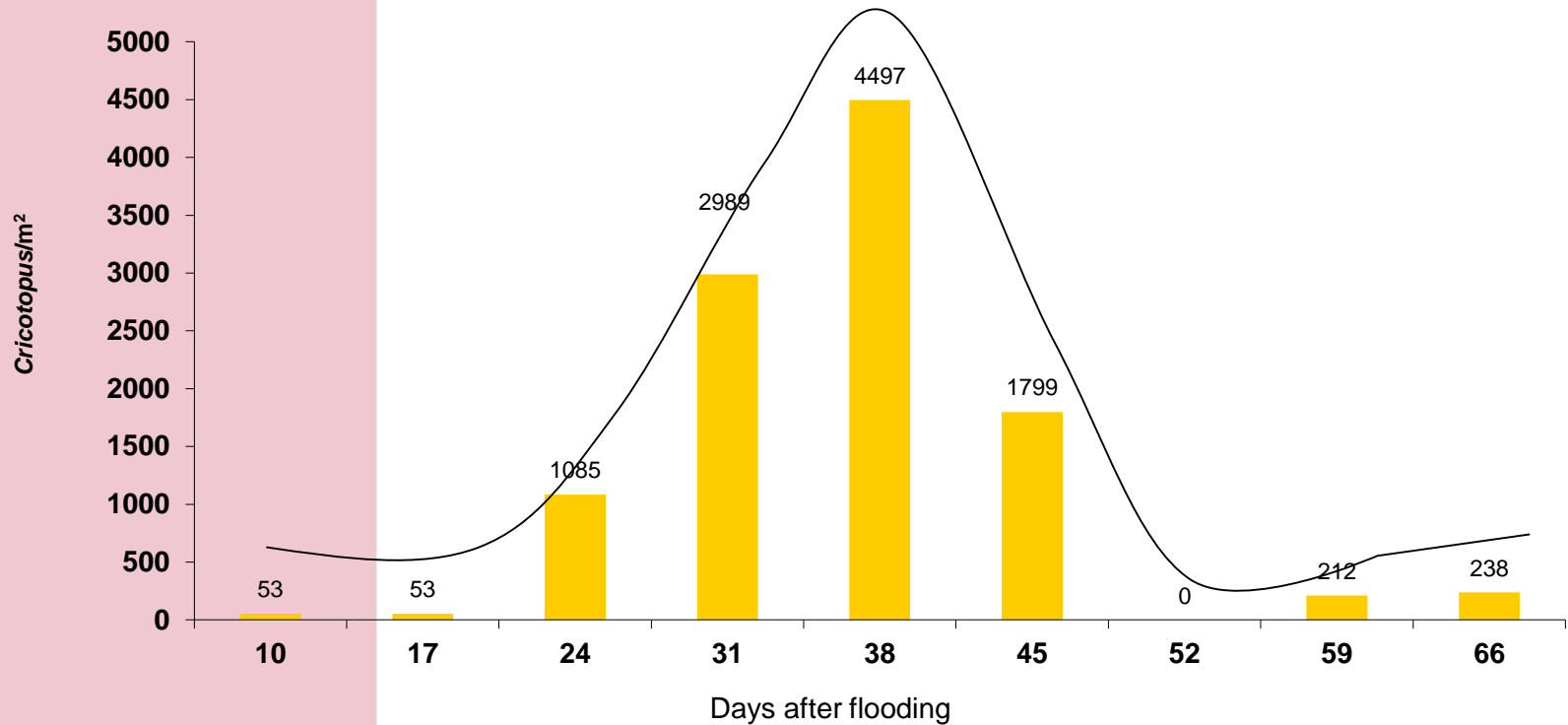
Damage in the rice seed embryo

Damage in roots

## WHY PADDY FIELD CAN BE DESTROYED BY MIDGES?

Long periods between flooding and seeding produce high midges density at seeding time.

### THE EFFECT OF FLOODING DURATION ON MIDGES POPULATION



## PADDY FIELDS AFFECTED BY MIDGES DAMAGE

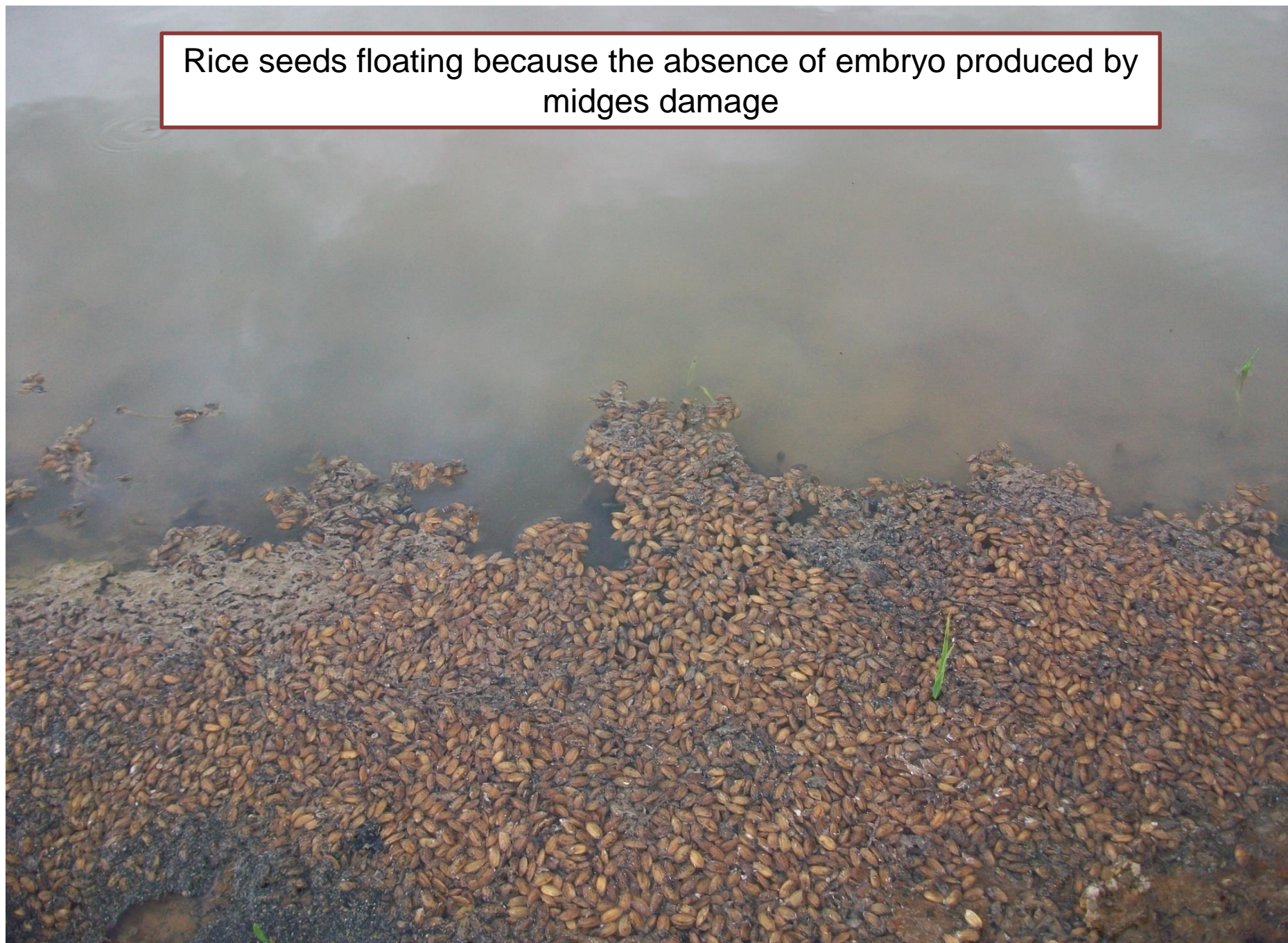


Floating seedling by the absence of roots



Low plant density.

Rice seeds floating because the absence of embryo produced by midges damage

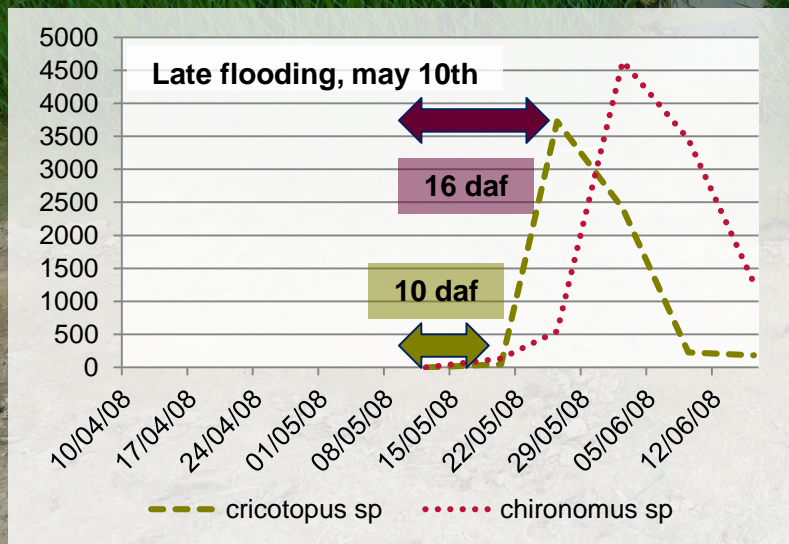
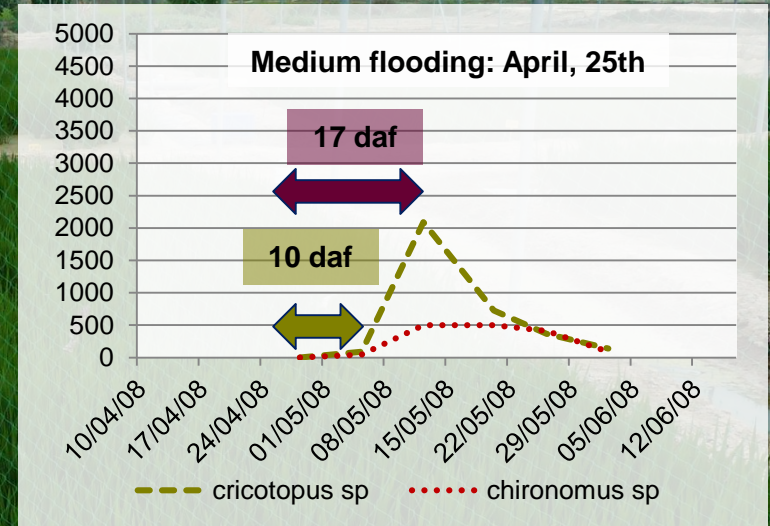
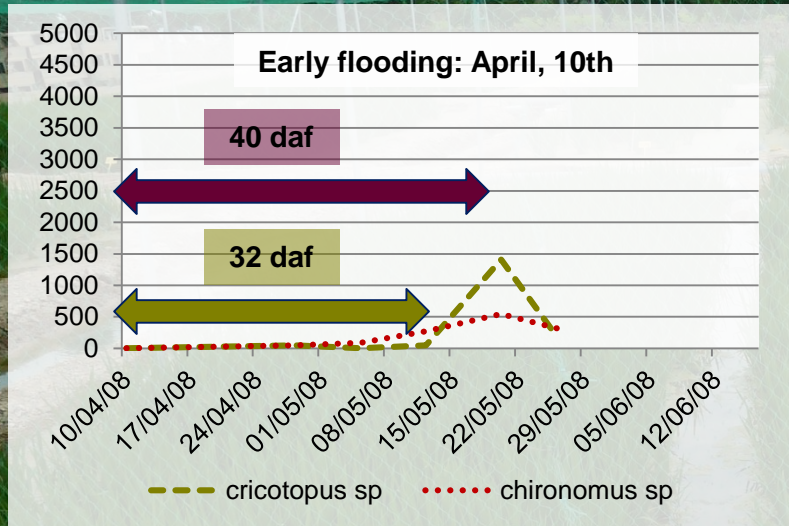




# AGRONOMICAL METHODS TO MANAGE THE PEST



# How the flooding date affects the midges population

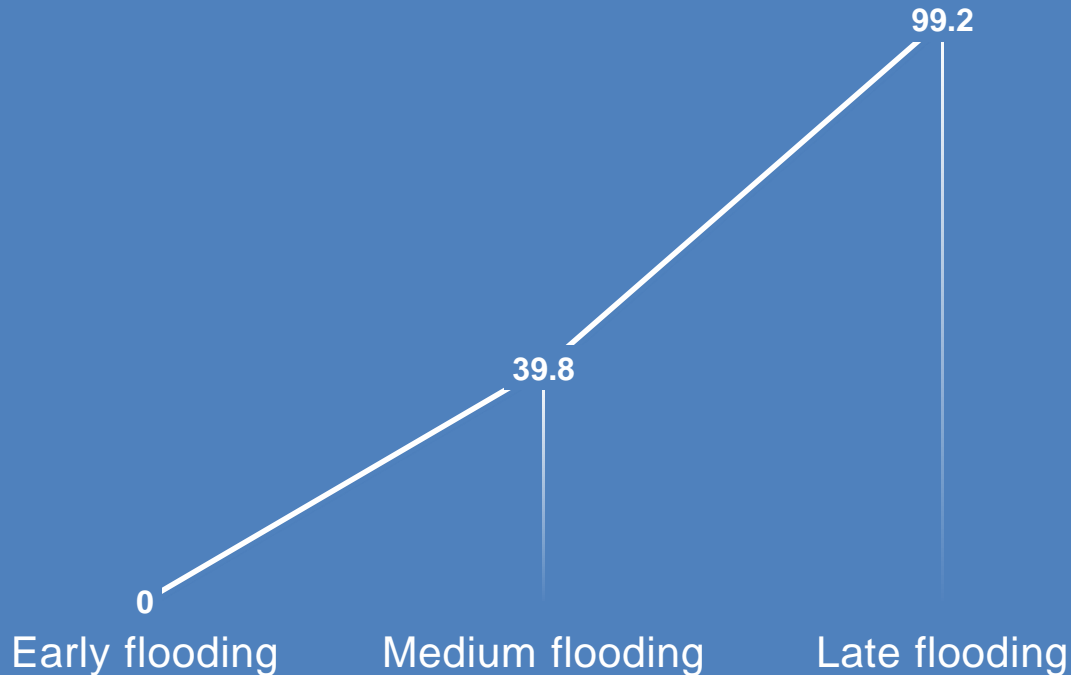


**Early flooding induce lower midges density and later peaks**

**daf: days after flooding**

## How the flooding date affects the seed damage

% DESTROYED SEEDS (GLEVA<sub>cv</sub>)



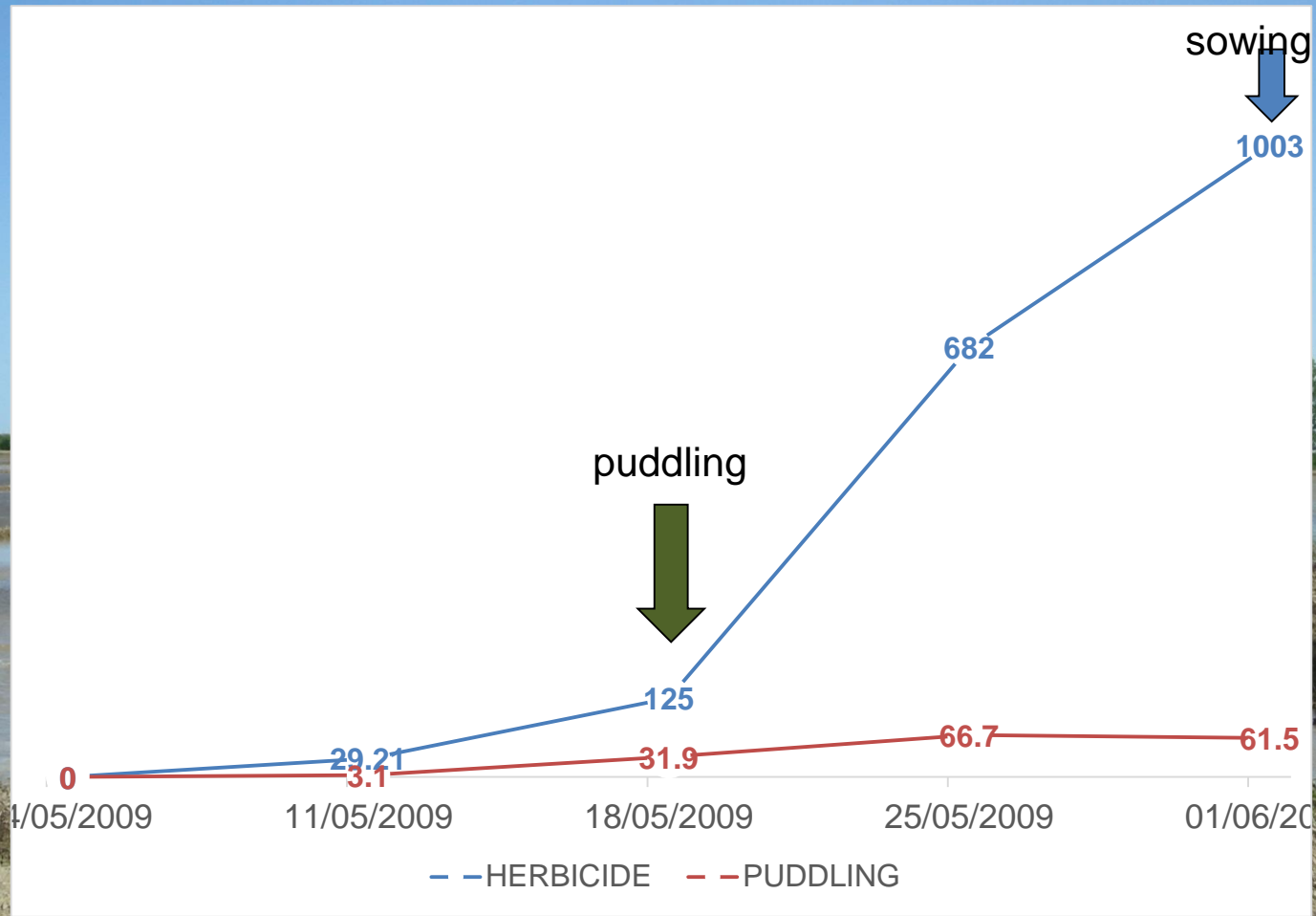
**To flood the field early for false seeding decrease the midges damage**

# RED RICE CONTROL METHOD AFFECTS THE MIDGES DAMAGE:

**PUDDLING vs FALSE SEEDING (herbicide)**



# MIDGES DENSITY (n/m<sup>2</sup>)





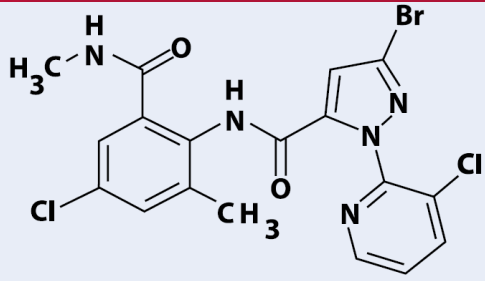
**PUDDLED  
FIELD**

**HERBICIDE  
TREATED FIELD**

## Studies on CLORANTRANILIPROLE Seed Treatment as an strategy to reduce the chironomus damage

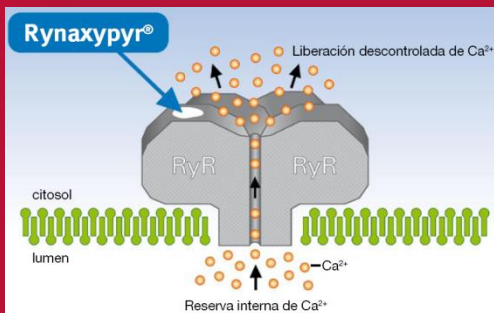


# CLORANTRANILIPROLE



**Chlorantraniliprole** (DPX-E2Y45, Rynaxypyr®, Coragen®) is a new compound by DuPont belonging to a **new class of selective insecticides** (anthranilic diamides) featuring a novel mode of action (group 28 in the IRAC classification).

Chlorantraniliprole is primarily active on chewing pests by ingestion and by contact, showing good **ovi-larvicidal and larvicidal activity**.





# FIELD TRIAL DESCRIPTION

- Three rice seasons.
- RCBD with 4 replication.
- Plot area 40 m<sup>2</sup>.
- Individual water management per plot.
- High natural populations of midges induces by late flooding and late seeding.
- Seeding rate: 168 kg/ha (Gleva cv).



# LABORATORY TRIAL DESCRIPTION

- Two crop seasons.
- RCBD with 4 replication.
- PVC trays (24,5 x 20,5 x 5 cm).
- 30 *Cricotopus* spp+ 15 rice seeds (Gleva cv) per tray.
- Renew water, the insecticide and larvae every two days.



# TESTED TREATMENTS

PRODUCT	DOSE	APPLICATION MODE
Clorantraniliprole	60 gr ai/ha	Seed treatment
Clorantraniliprole	80 gr ai/ha	
Clorantraniliprole	100 gr ai/ha	
Standard (Etofenprox)	225 ml ai/ha	Water treatment at 0 and 7 das
Untreated		

das: days after seeding



Clorantraniliprole  
60 gr ai/ha

Clorantraniliprole  
80 gr ai/ha

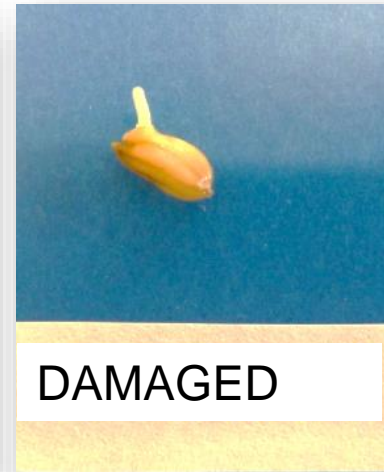
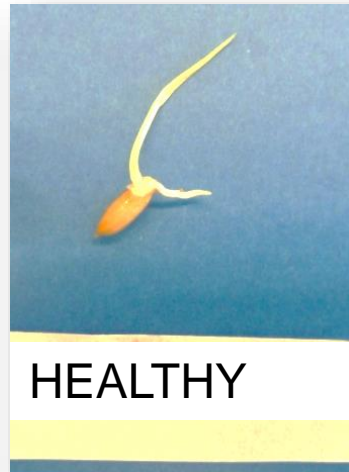
Clorantraniliprole  
100 gr ai/ha

Standard  
(Etofenprox)

Untreated



# DAMAGE ASSESSMENT 10 days after seeding



UNTREATED



STANDARD



CLORANTRANILIPROLE

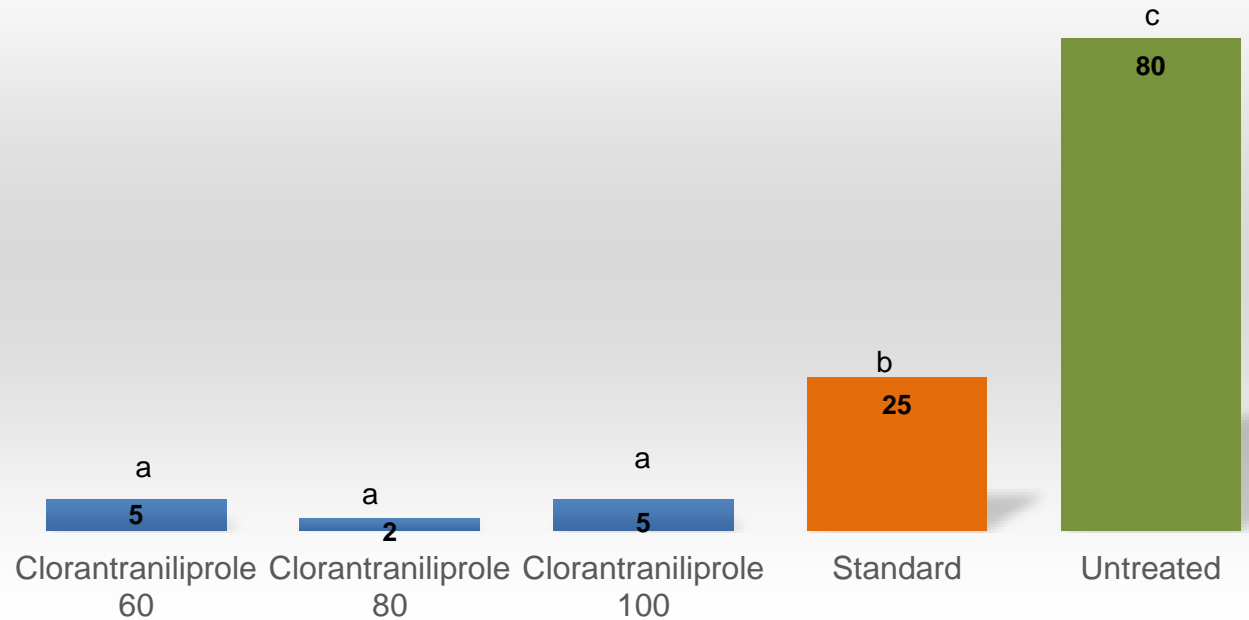


# LABORATORY RESULTS

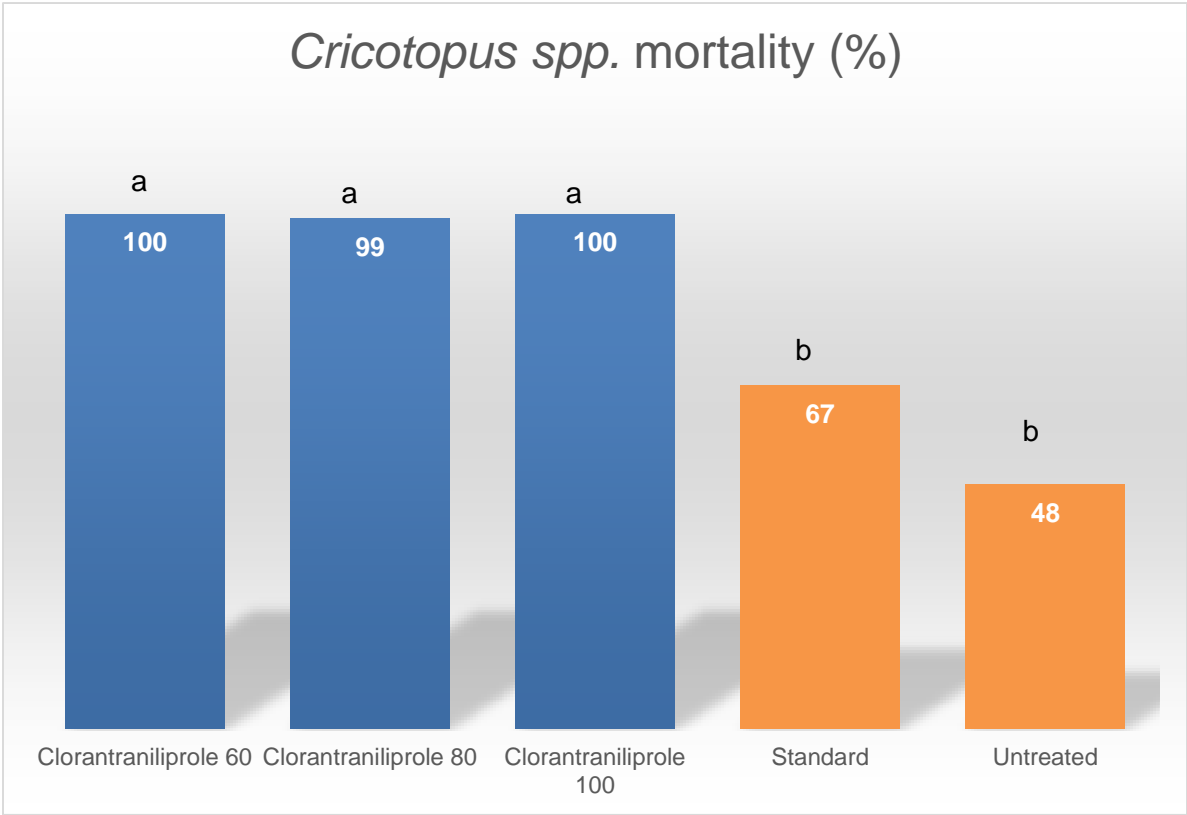
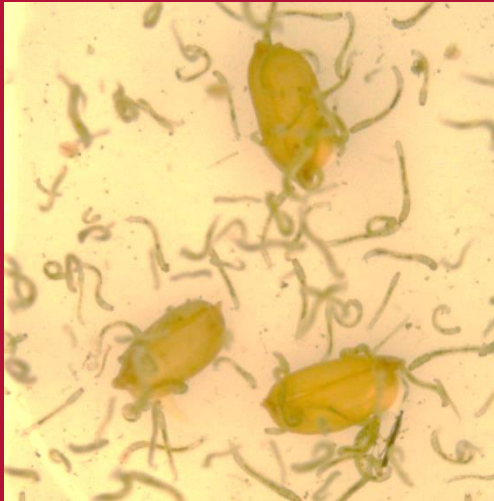


Clorantraniliprole reduced significantly the damaged produced by the chironomus

destroyed seeds (%)

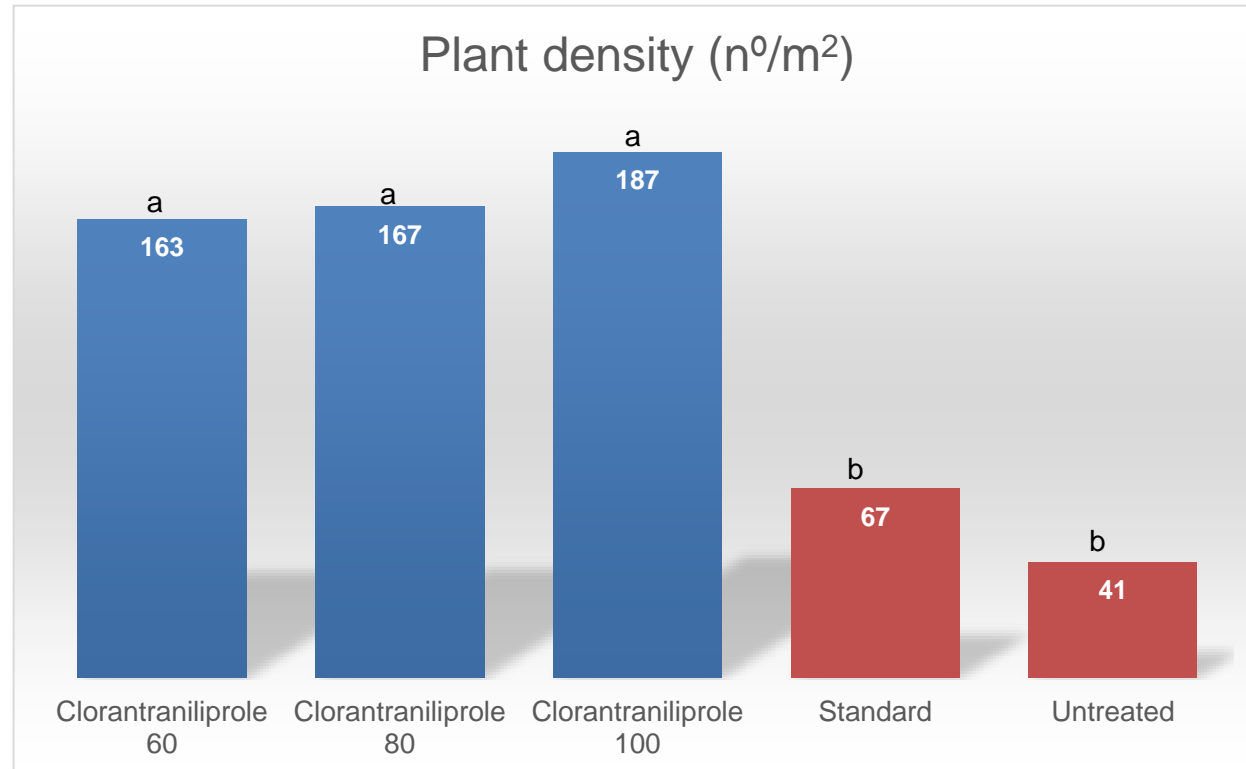


# LABORATORY RESULTS



In laboratory conditions, 100 % of larvae died 10 at days after seeding.

# FIELD RESULTS

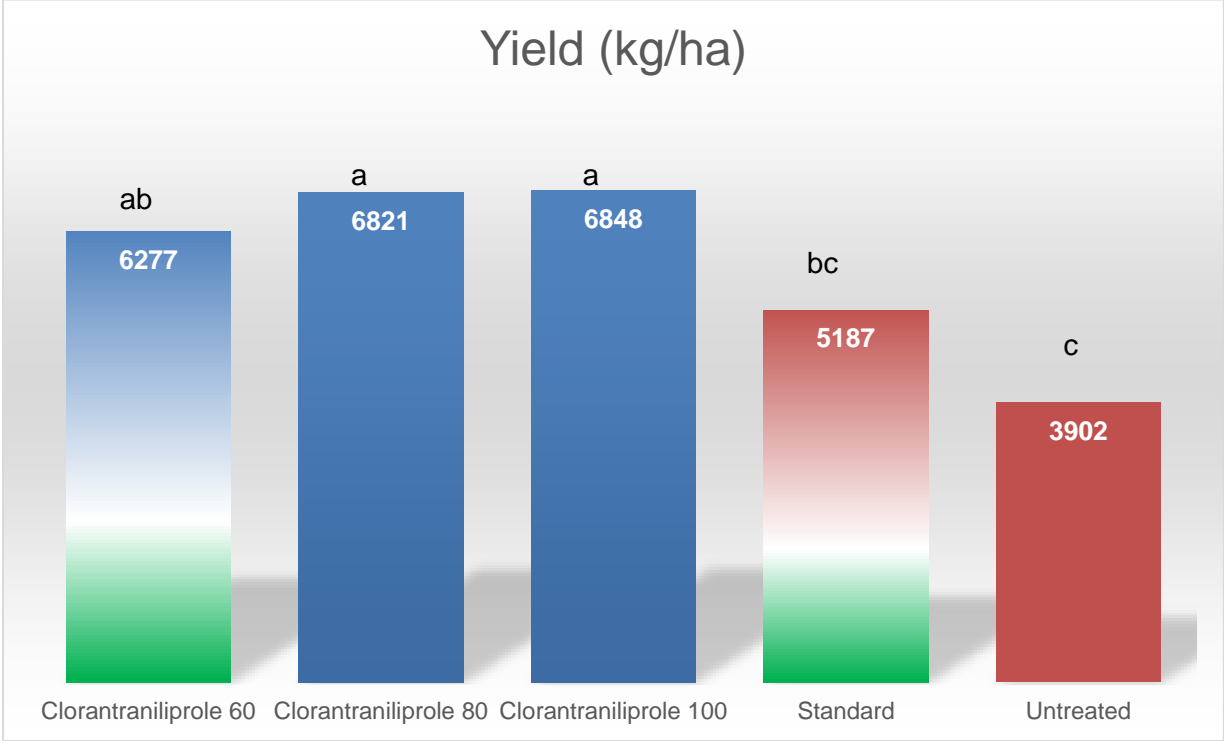




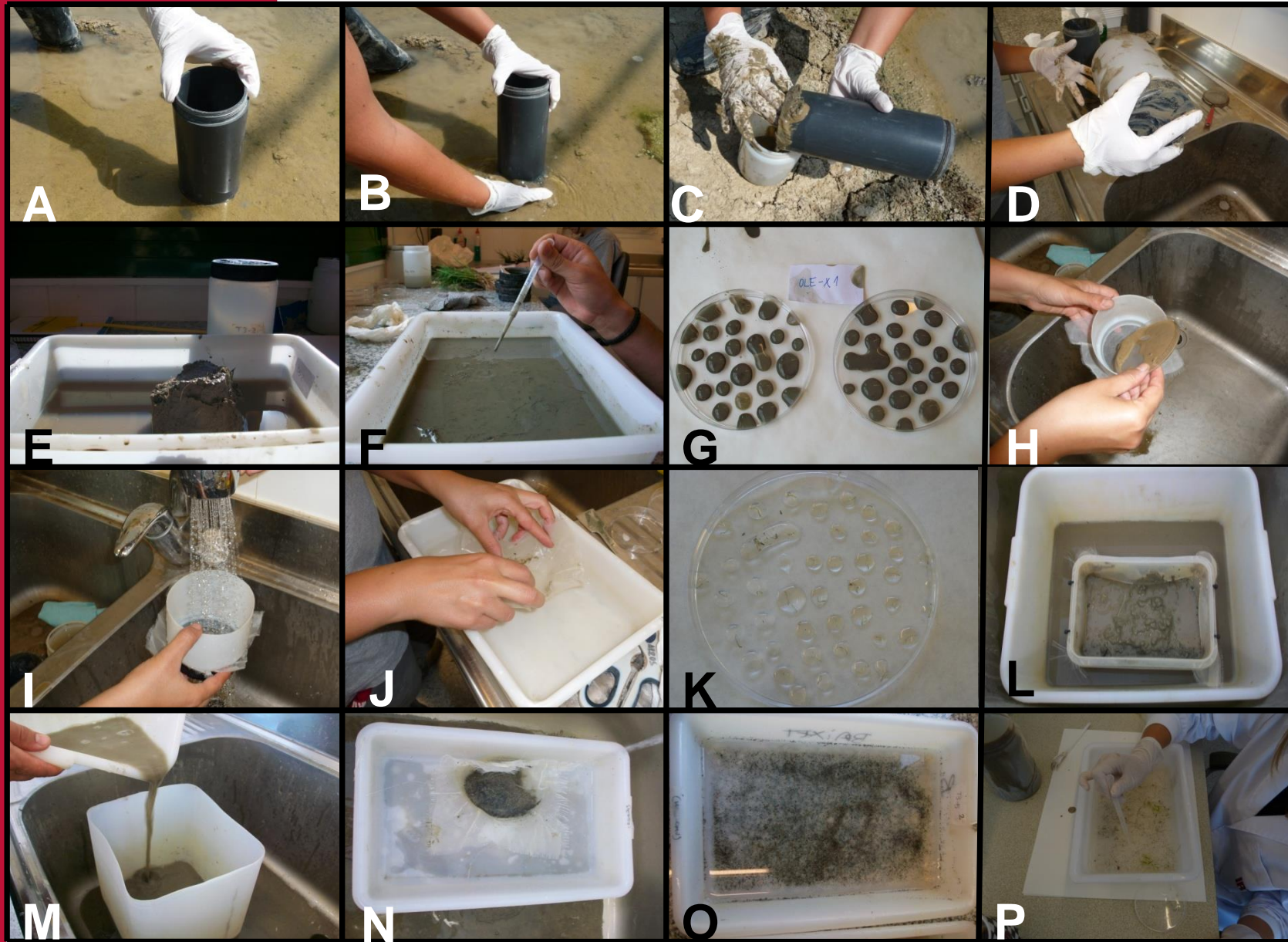
Clorantraniliprole



# FIELD RESULTS:



# HOW TO SAMPLE THE MIDGES IN THE PADDY SOIL



# TRAINING SESSIONS

Simple method to distinguish the *Cricotopus* spp. from others larvae.  
Training programme supported by Kellogg's.



## FITXA TÈCNICA 4. IDENTIFICACIÓ I COMPTEIG DE QUIRONÒMIDS

### 1. ELS QUIRONÒMIDS

- Elevades poblacions de quironòmids als camps d'arròs poden destruir la llavor sembrada degut a que es mengen l'embrió d'aquesta. I per tant, disminueixen el nombre de plantes establertes.
- Els quironòmids són les larves de la "mendilla", que diposita els ous als camps d'arròs i quan aquests ecllosionen, apareixen nombroses larves de quironòmids.
- Aquesta problemàtica apareix quan els camps d'arròs han estat inundats durant un llarg període abans la sembra, ja que el nombre de quironòmids augmenta. És a dir, quan la sembra es realitza tard.



Larva de quironòmid i adult

### 2. TOTS ELS QUIRONÒMIDS S'ALIMENTEN DE LA LLAVOR D'ARRÓS?



#### Gènere *Chironomus*

- Color roig.
- Filtradors i òmnivors.
- **NO** s'alimenten de les llavors d'arròs.



#### Gènere *Cricotopus*

- Color verd.
- Raspadors i òmnivors.
- **SÍ** s'alimenten de les llavors d'arròs i altres restes vegetals.

### 3. QUÈ PODEM FER PER EVITAR ELS DANYS PER QUIRONÒMIDS?

#### Prevenció

- Sembrar als pocs dies després de la inundació.
- Avançar la data d'inundació.
- Fanguejar els camps en lloc de fer aplicacions herbicides contra l'arròs salvatge.

#### Lluita

- Aplicació de l'insecticida **Etofenprox** 30 % (el mateix dia de la sembra i als 7 dies després de la sembra).
- Llavor tractada amb Rynaxypyr Aroz (pendent autorització)

### 4. COM SABEM QUE SÓN QUIRONÒMIDS?

El seu moviment característic en forma de 8 permet distingir a "simple vista" els quironòmids d'altres tipus d'invertebrats que habiten a l'arrossar.



### 5. PRÀCTICA D'IDENTIFICACIÓ I COMPTEIG DE QUIRONÒMIDS

Es molt important detectar la presència de quironòmids als arrossars per poder actuar amb rapidesa. Per tant, a partir dels 3 dies després de la inundació ja es poden començar a recollir mostres per detectar la presència de quironòmids al camp.

**Material necessari:** Botes d'aigua, guants, cilindre de 7,5 cm de diàmetre, 3 pots de PVC d'1 L, safates de plàstic, pipetes Pasteur, plaques Petri i malla de 250 µm de llum.

#### Metodologia:

**Al camp:** Mostrejar de 3 a 5 cilindres per parcel·la.

- 1) Introduir el cilindre al sòl a uns 3-5 cm de profunditat.
- 2) Dipositar la mostra al pot d'1 L incloent l'aigua i el fang.

#### Al laboratori

- 3) Dipositar la mostra recollida en camp a una safata de plàstic.
- 4) Amb l'ajuda d'una pipeta Pasteur recollir els quironòmids presents a la mostra que s'han de distingir pel seu moviment en forma de 8.
- 5) Els quironòmids recollits s'han de posar en plaques de Petri i a continuació passar-los per la malla de 250 µm de llum per poder comptar els quironòmids, distingint els verds (que són els que s'alimenten de la llavor) i els rojos.



# A simple method to evaluate the Risk Level of *Cricotopus spp*

CORE 1 nº cricotopus	CORE 2 nº cricotopus	CORE 3 nº cricotopus
0	0	0
		1-5
		6-10
	1-5	0
		1-5
		6-10
	6-10	0
		1-5
		6-10
	>10	

1-5	0	0
		1-5
		6-10
	1-5	0
		1-5
		6-10
	6-10	0
		1-5
		6-10
	>10	

6-10	0	0
		1-5
		6-10
	1-5	0
		1-5
		6-10
	6-10	

>10	0	0
		1-5
		6-10
	1-5	

Core = cilinder 7.5 cm ø  
depth: 3-5 cm soil

RISK LEVEL
NO RISK
MEDIUM RISK
IMPORTANT RISK

ACTION PLAN
NONE
MONITOR
CONTROL



# CONCLUSIONS



- The **farmer** should **recognize** the **pest**.
- **Easy methods** can help them to identify and quantify the midges presence in their fields.
- **Late seeding** promote midges damages.
- Red rice can be controlled by **puddling** and this method **reduce the midges density** and consequently the damage.
- Seed treatment with **clorantraniliprole** provide an **optimal protection of the seeds** during the susceptible phase: from seeding to early tillering.

*Thanks for your time!*

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