

Search for Optimal Ways to Store Eggs of the Unpaired Silkworm *Lymantria Dispar* (Linnaeus, 1758) for Breeding the Egg-Eater *Ooencyrtus Kuvanae* (Howard, 1910)

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The article is devoted to a detailed consideration of a number of questions about the storage of biological material, egg-laying's gypsy moth – *Lymantria dispar* (Linnaeus, 1758), eggs from which, are subsequently, used for breeding parasitic wasp – *Ooencyrtus kuvanae* (Howard, 1910), and search among them optimal. The jurisdiction is a review of the knowledge of this problem in Russia and abroad [1]. In the main part of the article presents data conducted in 2018–2019 years, the first author, 15 series of experiments. The materials consider in detail the influence of abiotic and biotic factors on the quality of the eggs of the gypsy moth, needed later, for breeding parasitic wasp – *Ooencyrtus kuvanae* (How.). The work examines the quality of eggs collected the Tyumen region at different times: summer, autumn and spring, before the onset of incubation. The effect of cooling eggs to + 2...0 °C is studied, and freezing to -15...-17 °C. Also examines the impact of the duration of egg storage, freshly laid eggs are compared with stored up to 5 months and from 5 to 10 months. Studied the use of unfertilized eggs gypsy moth for growing parasitic wasp – *Ooencyrtus kuvanae* (How.). Additionally, an experiment was conducted to assess the effectiveness of the application of eggs processing with hot water up to + 60°C for 1 hour, to prevent exit of larvae in the process of infection parasitic wasp, especially long-term storage eggs or egg-laying's collected in the spring with the already started incubation process. The material in the work is supported by graphic material: a tables and graphs. In conclusion, the authors of the work, on the basis of the data obtained, assess the significance of factors

that have a negative impact on the quality of eggs, as well as offers recommendations on the best ways to store biomaterials, including the use of unfertilized eggs and the appropriateness of using heat treatment with hot water. At the end it is given a list of used literature, consisting of 11 sources.

Reference

1. *Methodological guidelines on the use of introduced parasitic wasp *Ooencyrtus kuvanae* against gypsy moth]. – Access mode : http://www.agrozoo.ru/base_gvc/karantin/document/17.html/ (date of application 25.07. 2019).*