

Question Bank of Biological control

Q1/ - Define the following:

Polydnavirus parasitoid relations, Melanization, Superparasitism, *Hyssopus pallidus*, Heteronomous hyperparasitoids, facultative hyperparasitoids, Synovigenic parasitoids, Inoculative biological control, De Lury's method

Q2/ - Mention how the host immune systems can attack endoparasitoid immature stages as a defence mechanism against parasitoids?

Q3/- Mention the response of host immune systems during the attack by endoparasitoids as a defence mechanism against the parasitoids?

Q4/-Mention the main approaches to biological control?

Q5/-Mention different methods to count the numbers of ladybird beetles on crops in the field?

Q6 - Compare between the following:

koinobionts and idiobionts, microorganism and macroorganism mass production, classical and conservation biological control

Q7/-Mention the Economic-injury level and Economic threshold

Q8/- Explain the following?

1. *Rodolia cardinalis* was very successful as a classical biological control agent?
2. Live hosts better than artificial diets for macroorganism mass-production?
3. What kind of trap the larvae of ant lions *Cueta variegata* would usually use to capture their prey?
4. Females of parasitic Hymenoptera can control fertilization of their eggs and therefore determine the sex of their offspring?
5. Ectoparasitoids inject permanent toxin in to the host while endoparasitoids inject partial venom?
6. Parasitoids and predators are more effective against phloem-feeding insects such as aphids and scale insects?
7. Entomopathogenic fungi and bacteria must be deposited closer to the correct location of the pest?
8. Ectoparasitoids inject permanent toxin in to the host while endoparasitoids inject partial venom?
9. Members of ichneumonoid wasps have teamed up with polydnaviruses to help them survive within hosts?
10. The eggs of the predator Aphid lion will not deposit directly on the plant leaves but at the ends of small stalks