# Insect Funa of Chestnut Bushes at Paju Area in Korea -Mainly on Dryocosmus kuriphilus Yasumatsu-

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파주지역 밤나무숲의 곤충상 연구 -주로 밤나무혹벌에 대하여-

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## 적 요

경기도 파주지역의 밤나무숲은 밤나무혹벌 (Dryocosmus kuriphilus Yasumatsu)이 1965년 이래로 번성하여 막심한 피해를 받고 있으며 벌목되는 나무의 수가 증가 되어가는 실정이다. 저자는 밤나무혹벌의 생물학적 자연구제의 대책을 연구코저 파주군의 법원리, 마장리, 분수리의 3 개처와 양주군의 보광사, 벽제리, 2개처에 대하여 밤나무숲의 곤충상을 조사하였다. 전 지역에 대하여 5목 35종의 곤충을 채집하였으며 법원리에서는 해충의 번성이 십하였으나 분수리에서는 작년가지에 많은 밤나무혹벌의 혹이 금년가지에서는 볼수 없어 하나의 회복증상을 발견하고 그이유로서 법원리는 숲이 고립되어 있으나 분수리는 '상수리나무숲으로 잘 둘러싸여 있다는 사실을 지적, 삼립조성에 있어서의 혼합림조성 방식을 제창하였다.

### INTRODUCTION

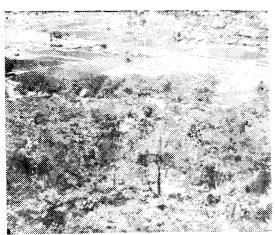
I have found the chestnut bushes of Kyonggydo, Korea are seriousely damaged by chestnut gall wasp, Dryocosmus kuriphilus Yasumatsu, in 1965 and creasingly the trees were withering day by day. The flourish of chestnut gall wasp was first reported by Yasumatsu on Okayama area, Japan in 1941. Research reports on this wasp were administered by Park(1963), Cho(1963), Ko(1966) in Korea and by Fukuda(1950), Ito(1962, 1964, 1965, 1967), Nitto & Shimizu(1954, 1956), Shiraga(1948), Tamura(1959, 1960, 1965, 1967), Torii(1959) and Yasumatsu(1941, 1952, 1955, 1958) in Japan.

Agricultural insecticides, parathion, is effective

to control this wasp. In 1955, Yasumatsu had reported nine effective natural enemies that can be applied to control this gall wasp biologically. Eupelmus urozonus Dalman, Eurytoma rosae Nees, Ormyrus sp. A, Ormyrus sp.B, Megastigmus sp. A, Megastigmus sp. B, Torymus sp. are natural enemies that were reported by Ito in 1964.

# MATERIALS AND METHODS

I have administered analytic research on insect fauna for several chestnut bushes at Paju area to affirm the practical applicability of biological control to this gall wasp. I have accomplished analytical investigation of insect fauna at Bobwonri, Majangri, Bunsuri of Paju county and Bokwangsa, Biokjeri of



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Fig. 1. Whole view of chestnut bush at most seriousely damaged Bobwonri.

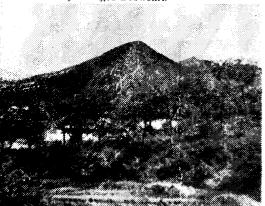


Fig. 2. Side view of chestnut bush at most seriousely damaged Bobwonri.



Fig. 3. Damaged individual chestnut tree at Bobwonri.

Yangju county. The period of investigation was from September 1, 1968 to September 30, 1969.

# RESULTS

The chestnut bush at Bobwonri was most seriousely damaged by noxious insect parasites among the five investigated areas. It consisted of about 300 individual chestnut trees. The ages of trees were 120 years old to 20 years old. They were mixed at about half each. Main noxious insects were Dryocosmus kuriphilus Yasumatsu, Aletia flavostigma singularis Butler and Dictyoploca japonica Moore. Wasp spread was begun since 1965 and it was increasing in flourish every year in spite of occasional parathion spreading.

The chestnut bush at Bunsuri exhibited wonderful recovery from gall wasp infection. This bush was surrounded by another bush of Quercus acutissima Carruthers. And this special circumstance was real characteristics of this area which can be compared to other investigated areas. Here, I have found many gall scars on the last year's branches but I could not find any gall formation on the new branches which were formed this year. I could collect many beneficial insects and one species of natural predator Ormyrus nigritibialis Yasumatsu that can provide clear explanation to support the extraordinal situation at Bunsuri. The other chestnut bushes at Majangri, Bokwangsa and Biokjeri were slightly damaged by Dryocosmus kuriphilus Yasumatsu. I could not · find any special characteristics which must be mentioned but it was clear that these areas were also increasing in its damage.

Dryocosmus kuriphilus Yasumatsu exhibited maximum population density throughout all areas. At Bobwonri, the number of species of insects found were very few compared to other areas. I think this is the reason why the gall wasp at Bobwonri was most seriousely prosperous. I want to indicate another reason of gall wasp prosperity at Bobwonri. The bush of chestnut at Bobwonri is isolated without

Table 1. Insect fauna investigated

Areas	Insects				
Areas	Order	Family	Species	Density	
	Lepidoptera	Noctuidae	Aletia flavostigma singularis Butler	+++	
Bobwonri		Saturniidae	Dictyoploca japonica Moore	+++	
	Hymenoptera	Cynipidae	Dryocomus kuriphilus Yasumatsu	+++	
Majangri	Coleoptera	Lucanidae	Lucanus maculifemoratus Motshulsky	++	
		Scarabaeidae	Gymnopleurus mopsus Pallas		
			Kolbeus coreanus Kolbe	+	
			Xylotrupus dichotomus Linne	+	
	Hymenoptera C	ynipidae	Dryocosmus kuriphilus Yasumatsu	+	
		Vespidae	Vespa crabro Linne	+	
£*			Vespa mandarinia Smith	+	
			Polistes olivaceous De Geer	+	
		Apidae	Bombus ignitus Smith	-1-	
			Nomada ferveus Smith	+	
Bunsuri	Hymenoptera	Cynipidae	Dryocosmus kuriphilus Yasumatsu		
			Andricus infflator Hartig	+	
		Ichneumonidae	Ophion luteus Linne	+	
		Shhecidae	Sceliphron inflexum Sickmann	+	
			Ammophilia infesta Smith	+	
		?	Ormyrus nigritibialis Yasumatsu	+	
		Apidae	Bombus ignitus Smith	+	
		•	Nomada ferveus Smith	+	
		Vespidae	Vespa crabro Linne	+	
		•	Polistes olivaceous De Geer	÷	
	Coleoptera	Cerambycidae	Dihammus luxuriosus Bates	+	
	-	•	Prionus insularis Motschulsky	+	
		Coccinellidae	Aiolocaria hexaspilota Hope	+	
	Hymenoptera	Cynipidae	Dryocosmus kuriphilus Yasumatsu	++	
Bokwangsa		Vespidae	Vespa mandarinia Smith	+	
			Vespa analis var. crabroformis Smith	+	
		Apidae	Rygchium flavomarginatum Smith	+	
			Xylocopa appendiculata circumvolans Smith	<del></del>	
	Hemiptera	Pentatomidae	Pentatoma japonicum Distant	+	
			Nezara viridula Linne	+	
	a.		Rubiconia intermedia Wolff	+	
	Coleoptera	Carabidae	Carabus dehaani Chaudoir	+	
			Carabus koreanus Reitter	+	
		Cerambycidae	Callipogon relictus Semenov	+	
		•	Prionus insuralis Motschulsky	+	
		Syrphidae	Didea alneti Fallen	+	
			Tubifera virgatus Coquillett		

	Hymenoptera	Cynipidae	Dryocosmus kuriphilus Yasumatsu	++
		Vespidae	Vespa crabro Linne	+
			Vespa mandarinia Smith	+
		Apidae	Bombus ignitus Smith	+
Biokjeri			Tetralonia mitsukurii Cockerell	+
	Coleoptera	Oedemeridae	Oedemera lurida Marsh	+
		Syrphidae	Eristaloniyia tenax Linne	+
			Tubifera virgatus Coquillett	+

Notes: +++ very many (over 100 individuals per tree)

++ many (seen at every tree)+ frequent (found frequently)



Fig. 4. The adult of  $Dryocosmus\ kuriphilus\ Yasumatsu, \times 50.$ 

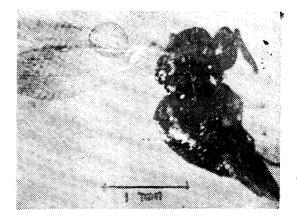


Fig. 6. The adult of Ormyrus nigritibialis Yasumatsu.

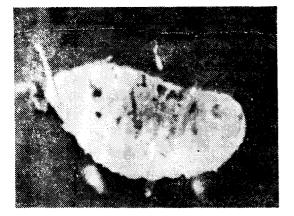


Fig. 5. The egg of Ormyrus nigritibialis Yasumatsu.



Fig. 7. The characteristics of gall wasp damage at Bobwonri. The tree is withering from the top branches.

any protective forest around it. In contrast, the chestnut bush at Bunsuri was covered by good forest of *Quercus acutissima* Carruthers around it.

## DISCUSSION

Major discussion in this paper is to indicate clear reason on the fauna divergence between Bobwonri and Bunsuri. As I noted in Table 1, Bobwonri had only a few species of harmful insects compared to other stations. This was mentioned first as a reason of serious damage to Castanea crenata S. et Z. by Dryocosmus kuriphilus Yasumatsu. Aletia flavostigma Butler, Dictyoploca japonica Moore and Dryocosmus Kuriphilus Yasumatsu were all strikingly harmful to Castanea crenata S. et Z. even though Dryocosmus kuriphilus Yasumatsu was most harmful. I would like to indicate one more factor that characterize the Bobwonri case as the bush of Castanea crenata S. et Z. was entirely isolated nevertheless the other research areas were mostly surrounded by Quercus species. At Bunsuri, it was clear that the bush of Castanea crenata S. et Z. was entirely surrounded by a bush of Quercus acutissima Carruthers. Theoretical approaches on population dynamics of noxious insects at chestnut bushes are planned to in vestigate at next step.

#### SUMMARY

- 1. Paju area of Kyonggydo has received serious damages by *Dryocosmus kuriphilus* Yasumatsu in the bushes of *Castanea crenata* S. et Z. since 1965. I have also found the middle parts of whole country of Korea has damaged by this wasp.
- 2. Bobwonri was the worst case in its damage by Dryocosmus kuriphilus Yasumatsu with most prosperous parasite, Aletia flavostigma singularis Butler and Dictyoploca japonica Moore. I conclude that this is the result of the lack of beneficial insects and isolated bush formation.
  - 3. The chestnut bush at Bunsuri was recovering

from the damage of gall wasp nevertheless it was illustrated big damage at last year's branches. I conclude that this recovering phenomena is closely related with the insect fauna of this area and this characteristic insect fauna was derived from the bush formation which reveals specific bush arrangement that can be illustrated as surrounded by another bush of Quercus acutissima Carruthers.

4. As a final conclusion, I recommend mixed bush formation of chestnut tree with *Quercus* species to control insect population dynamics in healthy status.

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