

Book of Abstracts

Christian Ries & Yves Krippel (eds)



NEOBIOTA 2016

Biological Invasions: Interactions with Environmental Change

9th International Conference on Biological Invasions



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Vianden, Luxembourg
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Fondation faune-flore
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Invasive species insects on black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia* L., 1753) in Belarus

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The black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia* L., 1753) is a plant which has been introduced into Belarus. *R. pseudoacacia* is native to the Southeastern part of the United States. The culture in greenbelt black locust was used in the 1940s of XX century. These trees were actively used in the creation of shelter belts along roads and railway lines for the following years of 1950–60s. *R. pseudoacacia* is a popular decorative plant in Central and South regions of plant introduction in Belarus. The usage of black locust is not useful because the plants can badly withstand low temperatures in condition of North and North-Central regions. *R. pseudoacacia* began to penetrate into natural forests.

The black locust had been used effectively in the green stands before the end of the XX century, because of damaged plants only *Aphis craccivora* Koch, 1854. The complex species of herbivores penetrated in the second half of XX – beginning of XXI century in Belarus. Among them four phytophages *Nematus tibialis* Newman, 1837, *Obolodiplosis robiniae* (Haldeman, 1847), *Phyllonorycter robiniella* (Clemens, 1859) and *Parectopa robiniella* (Clemens, 1863), native to North America. These phytophages pose a threat to black locust stands in the case of mass reproduction.

O. robiniae, *N. tibialis* and *A. craccivora* encountered in all the areas growing *R. pseudoacacia*. *Ph. robiniella* is found in all the areas of the plant introduction in Belarus. *P. robiniella* concentrate on the Southern and Central regions.

Black locust loses decorative properties in the South of the country. This phenomenon is due to the mass reproduction of invasive pests. *A. craccivora* forms colonies on young twigs and seedpods, causing their withering. Aphids enter into symbiotic associations with ants (*Lasius niger* (L.), *Formica cinerea* Mayr). Invasive leaf miner damaging the leaf blade with the upper and lower sides. This is complex of invasive species can lead defoliation of plants before the end of vegetation period.

Keywords: black locust, *Nematus tibialis*, *Obolodiplosis robiniae*, *Parectopa robiniella*, *Phyllonorycter robiniella*, Belarus



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