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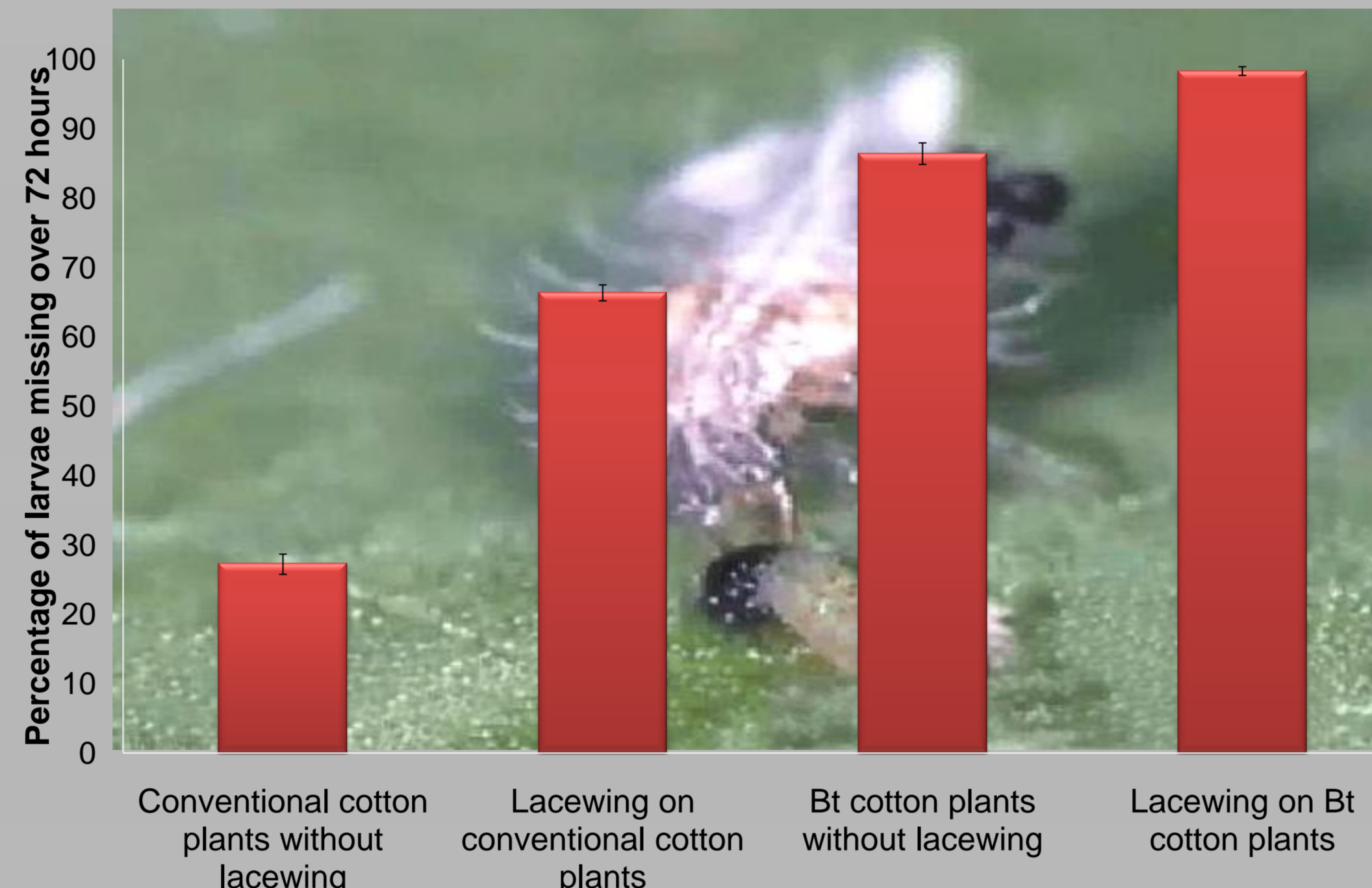
- ❖ Cotton bollworm (*Helicoverpa armigera*) is the most devastating insect pest of cotton production in Australia and around the cotton world.
- ❖ Introducing transgenic cotton has dramatically reduced pesticide use in Australia. However, (as in other countries) there are reports of surviving *Helicoverpa* on *Bt* cotton.
- ❖ Transgenic *Bt* cotton needs to be integrated with other control techniques, e.g. biological control with predators, microbial control.



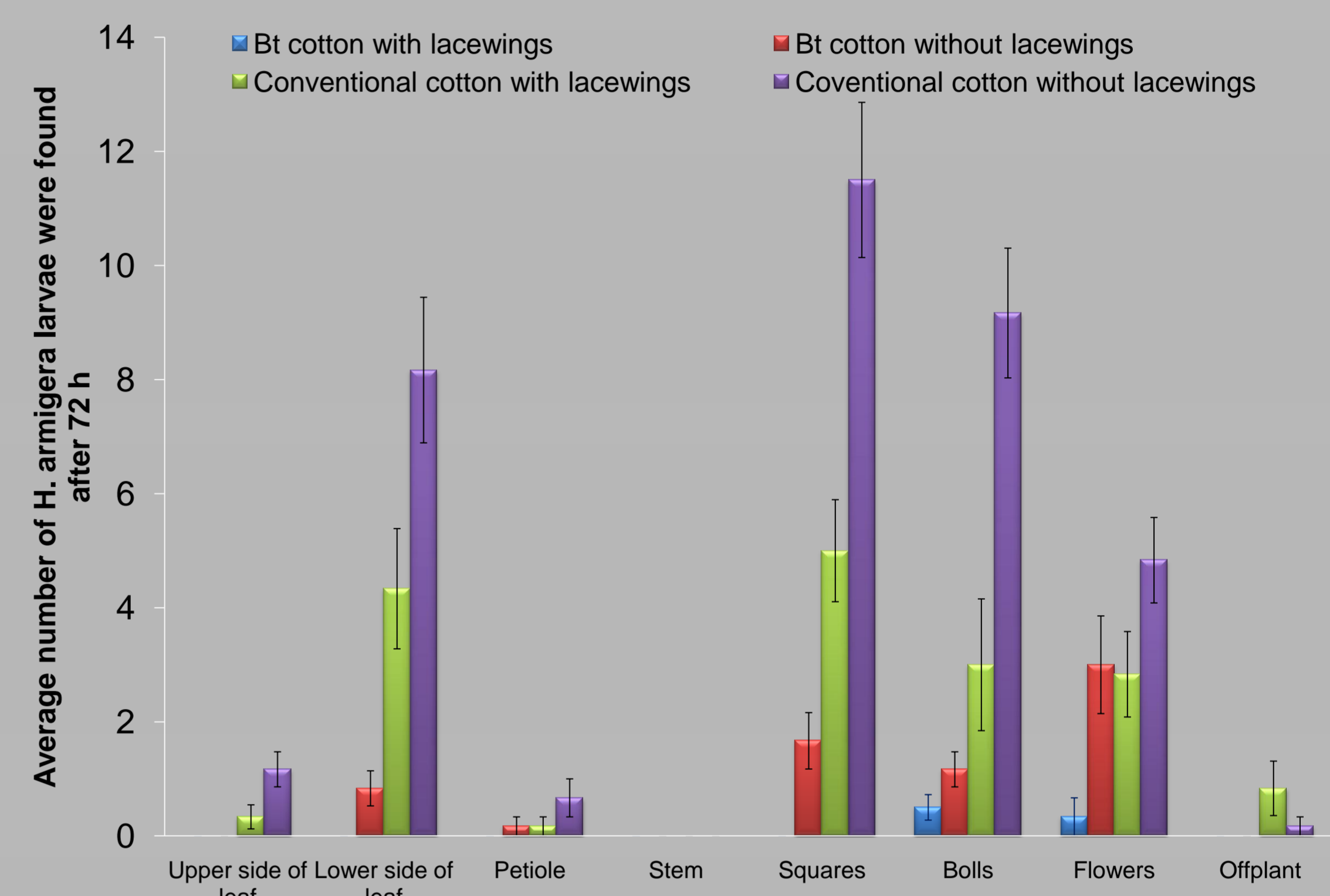
**Aim:** To investigate the performance of green lacewing (insect predator) and a new fungus\* on transgenic *Bt* cotton.

### Green lacewing:

- ❖ Potted cotton plants were maintained in controlled environment cabinets (20-30°C, 50-60% RH and 14:10 L:D period).
- ❖ Seven *H. armigera* neonates were placed on leaves, petioles, stems, squares, flowers and bolls (49 neonates per plant).
- ❖ Two green lacewing (4 day-old) larvae were released onto each plant.
- ❖ Remaining *H. armigera* larvae on each location were recorded after 72 hours.



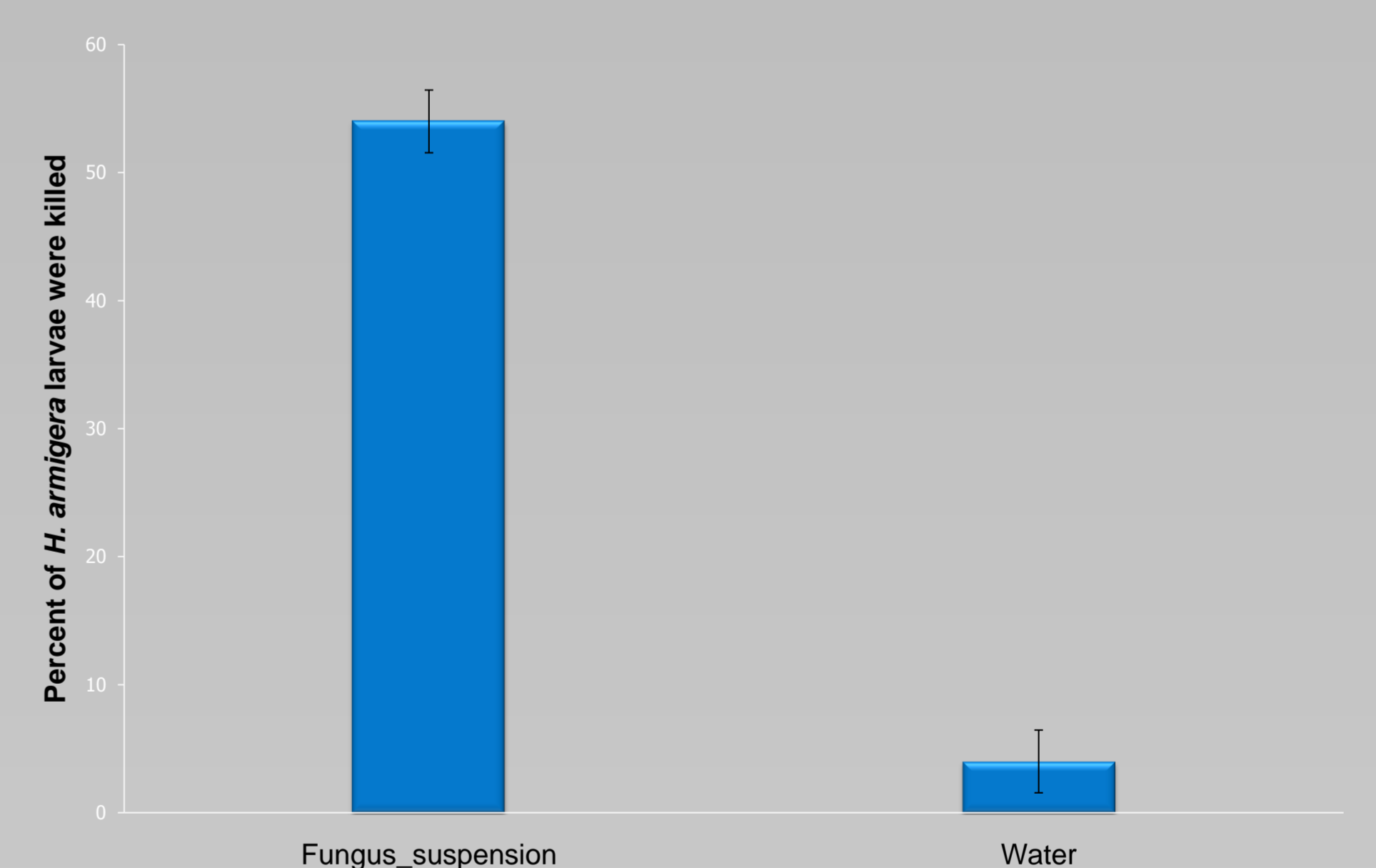
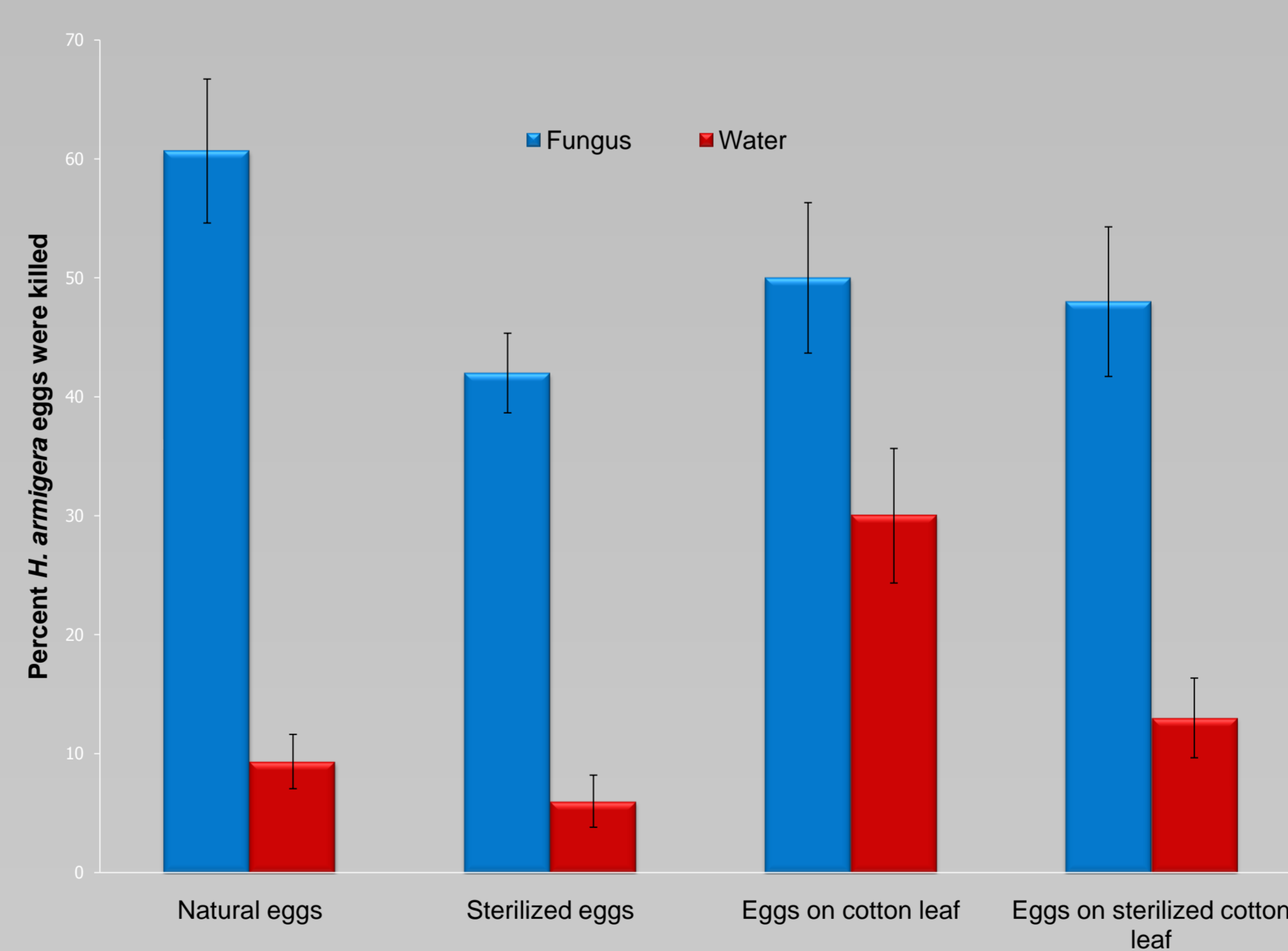
- ❖ *Bt* cotton alone caused 86% mortality over 72 hours.
- ❖ Green lacewings on conventional cotton gave overall mortality of 66%.
- ❖ Green lacewing and *Bt* together caused 98% mortality.



- ❖ Higher numbers of *H. armigera* larvae were found in reproductive parts (square, flower, boll) compared to vegetative parts.
- ❖ The presence of green lacewings reduced survival of *H. armigera* significantly.

### The fungus

- Ten *H. armigera* eggs or larvae were placed onto different surfaces.
- Fungus suspension was sprayed on the surface.



The fungus killed over 50% of the *H. armigera* larvae

The fungus killed *H. armigera* eggs in all cases

\* This is a new fungus so we are not allowed to reveal the name due to commercial sensitivity.

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**Conclusion:** Green lacewings and the new fungus are potential bio-control agents for controlling *H. armigera* surviving on transgenic *Bt* cotton.

