

# Feeding our foes

Improvements in the laboratory  
culturing of two insects

Carolyn Mitchell



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# The insects



The vine weevil  
*Otiorynchus sulcatus*



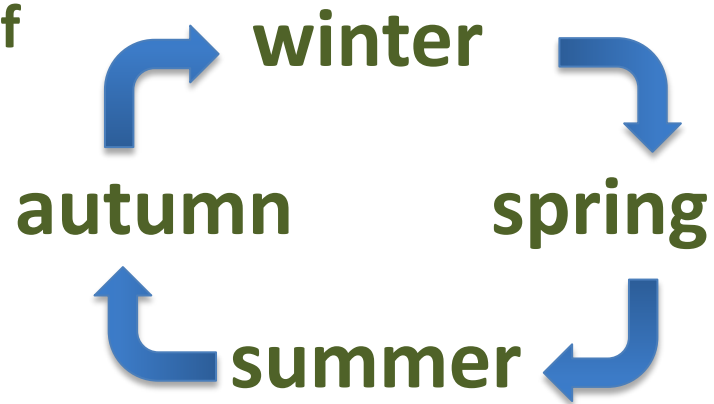
The raspberry leaf and bud mite  
*Phyllocoptes gracilis*



# RLBM Life-cycle

**Overwinter in buds  
scales and petiole scars**

**Development of  
deutogyne  
females**



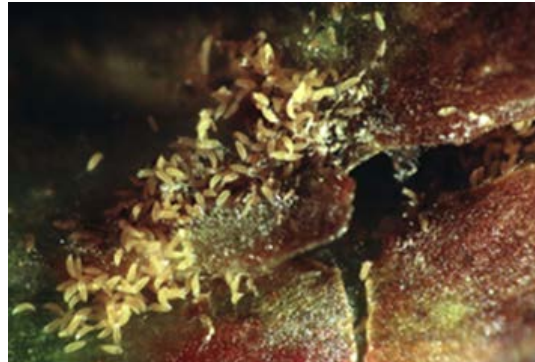
**Deutrogynes lay  
fertilised and un-  
fertilised eggs on the  
floricane leaves**

**Population size increases  
and mites move to the  
primocanes and the  
developing flower buds**

**Eggs develop into  
protogyne males and  
females**



# Raspberry leaf blotch syndrome





# Leaf and bud mite culturing

- Aim
  - To be able to move individual mites without killing them
  - To be able to set up populations of mites from one individual
  - To find a suitable environment to do experimental work



# The first two attempts!



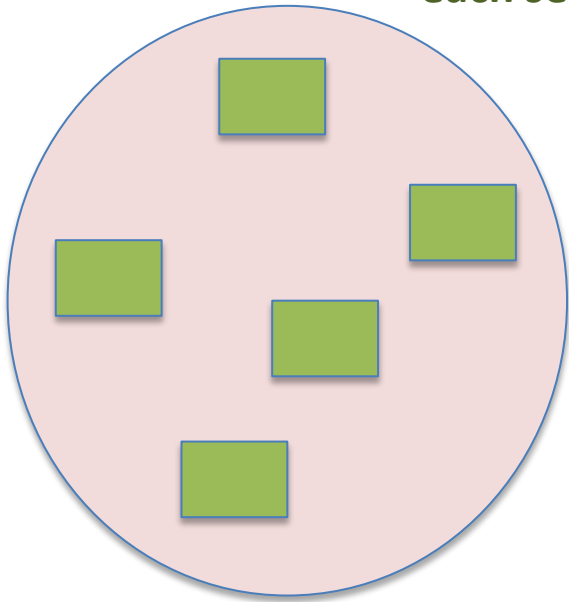
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# Success!

Malling Landmark –  
underside up

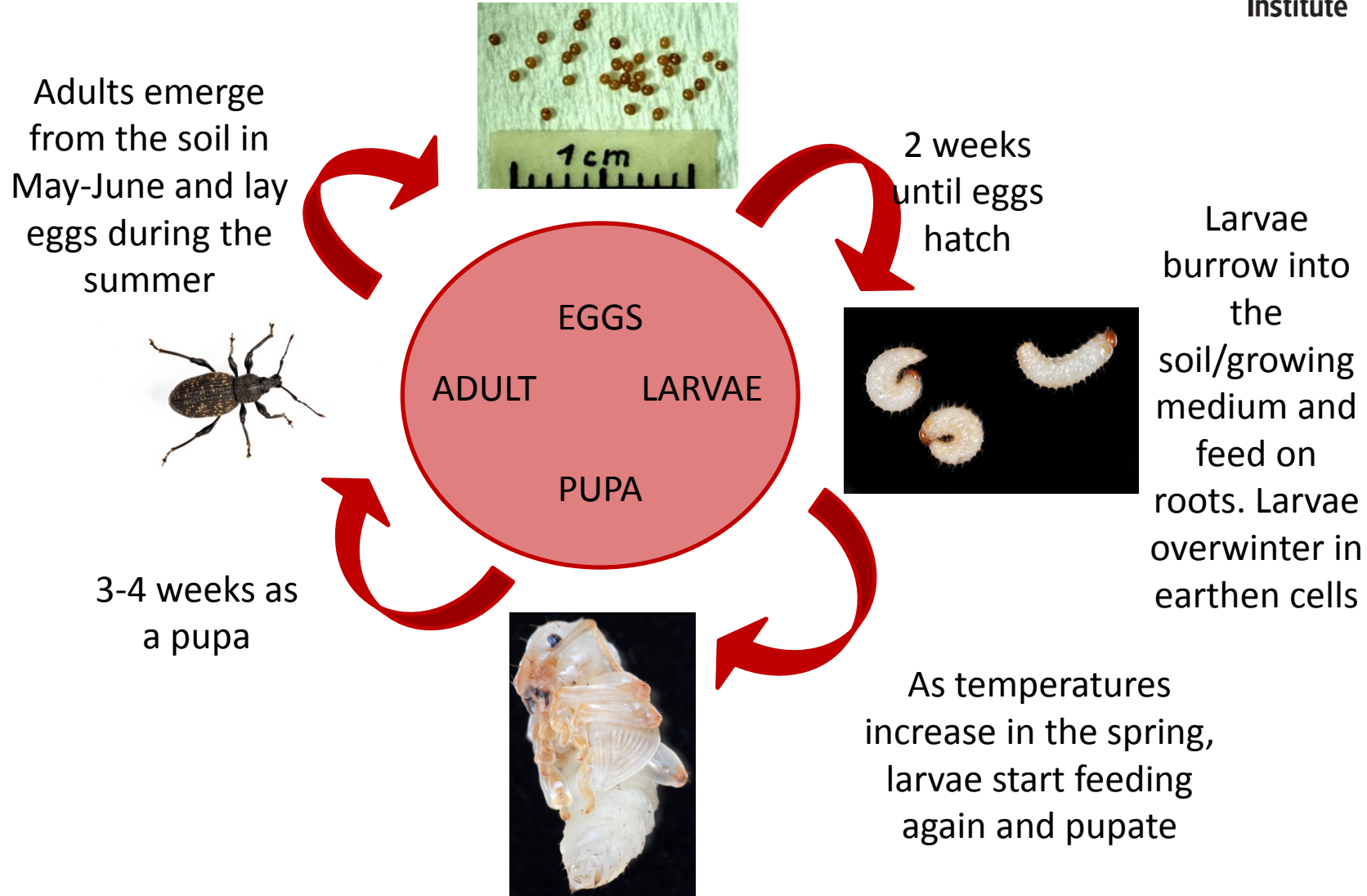
One mite  
placed on  
each section



- After 5 weeks there was 60 % survival
- One mite produced 8 young and they were successfully transferred to a new leaf
- Most of the mites were “overwintering” – not the best to use
- How do I find mated females??



# Vine weevil life cycle



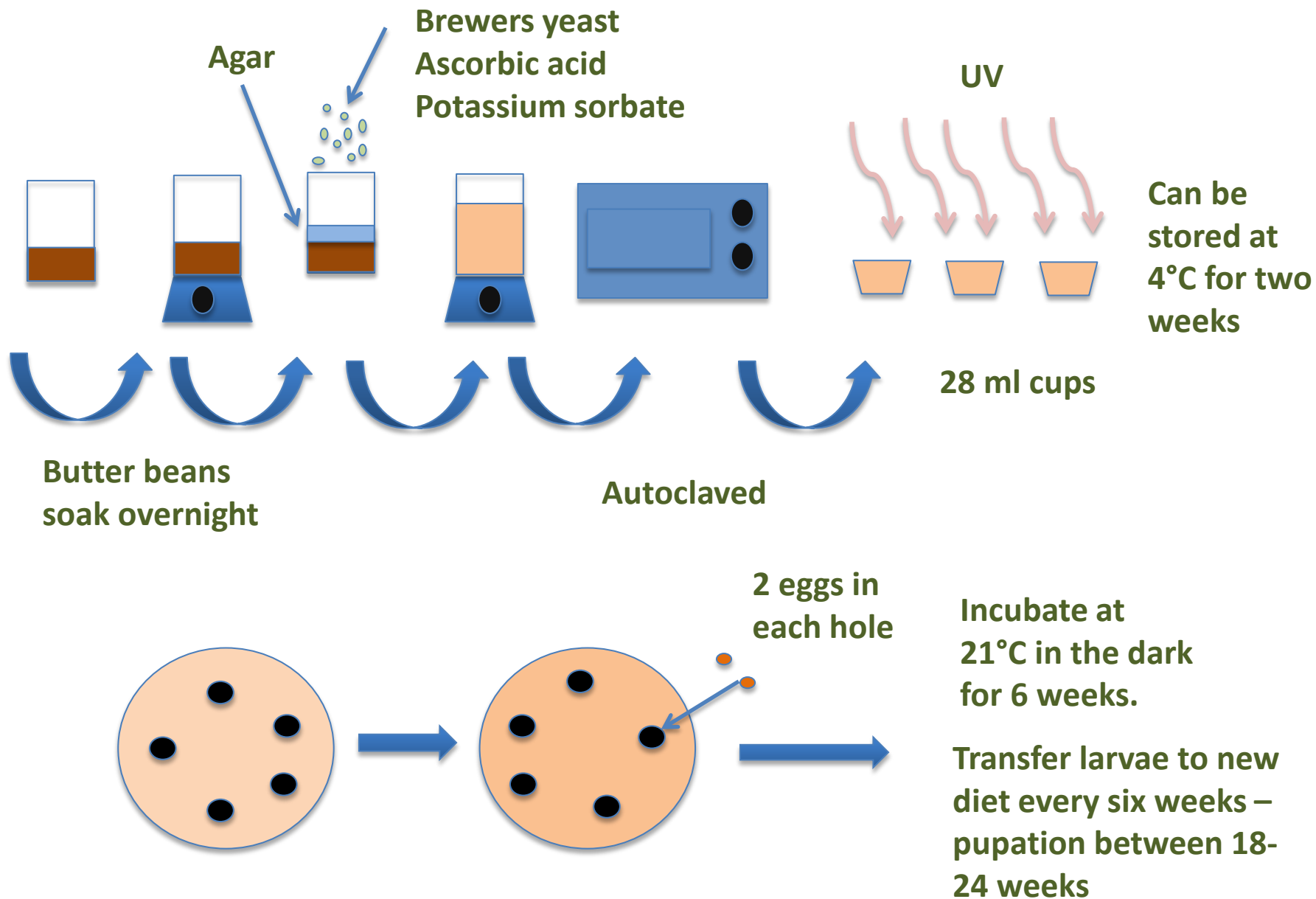




# Location of collected vine weevil populations



# Artificial vine weevil diet (modified from Fisher & Bruck 2004)







# Progress

- It's taken a few attempts to get the diet right
- We've been modifying the technique to make it faster and easier so that's slowed us down
- Large number of deaths after the first 6 weeks – between 55 and 90 %
- The numbers stabilise after that
- Still waiting for the first adult but it will be very soon!



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