

preliminary results on the influence of different plant components on the extent of damage in the exterior leaves of the cabbage heads and the consecutive yield loss of 19 cabbage cultivars or hybrids common in Slovenia are presented. Among components tested are epicuticular wax and their parts (α -amirin, β -amirin, lupeol, sum of amirins), sugars (sucrose, glucose, fructose), C vitamin, and saturated fatty acids (palmitic acid, stearin acid, and arachidic acid).



Preliminary results: the role of plant characteristics in the resistance of white cabbage to onion thrips

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The onion thrips, *Thrips tabaci* Lindeman (Thysanoptera: Thripidae) has been recognized a severe pest of white cabbage (*Brassica oleracea* L. convar. *capitata* provar. *capitata* Duch.) worldwide for almost three decades. Although the most effective control measure is the use of resistant varieties, little is known about the resistance mechanism(s) involved. In 2007, a study was carried out with 6 varieties to confirm that antixenosis is at least partly responsible for the resistance to onion thrips. The number of adult thrips and their offspring was counted on the outer 10 head leaves at one third of the heading process. The onion thrips damage was also assessed at full maturity. The light reflectance of outer and head leaves was measured both times. Antixenosis was found responsible for the resistance of 'Balashi', 'Blokto' and 'Riana' varieties since the number of adults and offspring found on head leaves was significantly lower than that of 'Green gem', 'Hurricane' and 'Quisto'. The resistant varieties ('Balashi', 'Blokto' and 'Riana') similarly suffered significantly lower damage than the susceptible ones ('Green gem', 'Hurricane' and 'Quisto'). The light reflectance spectra of all six varieties were almost identical and the colour of the leaves was not greatly different either. No obvious correlation was found between leaf colour and thrips resistance of the varieties.



Why and how does *Kakothrips pisivorus* Westwood become a pest of pea?

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Kakothrips pisivorus is mentioned in the applied entomology primarily as the pest of pea and numerous wild growing plants and weeds are recorded as its additional