

**THE ABUNDANCE OF *NEZARA VIRIDULA* AND THE INFLUENCE OF METEOROLOGICAL FACTORS IN 2021 IN THE SOYBEAN CROP IN MAČVA**

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**Abstract**

*Nezara viridula* has 4-5 generations per year, a Mediterranean species, which has expanded significantly thanks to slightly higher temperatures during the winter. After copulation, females lay up to 300 eggs on the underside of a leaf, in groups of 30 to 130. *Nezara viridula* feeds on plant juices from young plant parts and fruits, where the fruits lose their market value. In places where the pods and seeds are punctured, they dry out over time and turn dark. An abundance of 8 to 10 bedbugs in 10 swings with the catcher is considered the threshold of harm. The average number of *Nezara viridula* per 100 m<sup>2</sup> was determined in the Bogatić and Krupanj localities and was 456 individuals and 191 individuals in the Krupanj locality. After removing the crop from the experiment, the yield was determined and the seeds were counted and the percentage damage of soybean seeds was determined. Damaged seeds after exposure to low temperatures were germinated to determine the germination rate compared to undamaged seeds. At the Bogatić site, 9% of the seeds were damaged, and at the Krupanj site, 6% of the seeds were damaged by visual inspection. The germination rate of undamaged soybean seeds at the Bogatić location was 84 seeds, while 77 seeds germinated in the case of damaged seeds. The germination rate of undamaged soybean seeds at Krupanj was 81 seeds, while 73 seeds germinated in damaged seeds. Lower yields of soybeans in both localities are due to low amounts of precipitation in the period of grain filling as well as high temperatures with little atmospheric moisture during flowering of soybeans.