Formosan Entomologist
Journal Homepage: entsocjournal.yabee.com.tw

【Scientific note】

台灣螨類為害積穀之生態研究【科學短訊】

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Received: Accepted: Available online: 1981/03/01

Abstract

摘要

本實驗乃將1970年至1979年間，採自台灣各地之積穀樣本，進行螨類之調查研究，調查結果發現100 % 的糙米，69 % 白米，95 % 玉米，87 % 花生，71 % 豆類，受到49種瑞類為害，其中數種為捕食性種類。 穀類以直接堆積於地上的貯藏方式，較以成袋貯存者易受螨類危害，而螨類在以塑膠袋盛裝穀類的情況下，其繁殖速度較麻袋裝者迅速。 螨類族群密度在6月至9月時達最高，1月至3月最低。其中為害最烈之種類為Tyrophagus putrescentiae及Suidasia medanensis。二者棲群達最高峰時期，分別為7月-9月及12月-3月，從此而知，前者似較喜高濕高溫；後者喜低溫低濕之環境。

Key words:
關鍵詞:

Full Text: PDF(0.05 MB)

中華昆蟲 1 (125)
Chinese J. Entomol. 1 (125)

ECOLOGICAL NOTES ON MITES INFESTING STORED PRODUCTS IN TAIWAN

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ABSTRACT

In 1970 to 1979 inclusive, samples of stored products from different parts of Taiwan were examined for mites and their infestation. As much as 100% of husky rice, 69% of white rice, 95% of Indian corn, 87% of peanut and 71% of bean samples were found infested, and as many as 49 species (including some predacious ones) of mites were discovered. Cereals stored randomly on the ground in heaps were more liable to the infestation than those contained in bag. Mites associated with cereals in plastic bags propagated more rapidly than those in flax bags. The population density of the mites was highest in June to September and lowest in January to March. The most destructive species of mites were *Tyrophagus putrescentiae* and *Suidasia medanensis* populations of which reached the peak in July to September and December to March, respectively. Most probably the former species prefer higher, while the latter species prefers lower temperature and relative humidity.

台灣蠕類爲害積穀之生態研究

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本實驗乃將1970年至1979 年間，採自台灣各地之積穀樣本，進行蠕類之調查研究，調查結果發現100％的糙米，69％白米，95％玉米，87％ 花生，71％豆類，受到49種蠕類爲害，其中數種爲捕食性種類。

穀類以直接堆積於地上的貯藏方式，較以成袋貯存者易受蠕類危害，而蠕類在以塑膠袋盛裝穀類的情況下，其繁殖速度較蔴袋裝者迅速。

蠕類族群密度在6月至9月時達最高，1月至3月最低。其中爲害最烈之種類爲 *Tyrophagus putrescentiae* 及 *Suidasia medanensis*。二者棲群達最高峯時期，分別爲7 月～9 月及12月～3 月，從此而知，前者似較喜高濕高溫；後者喜低溫低濕之環境。

Note: The Full paper of this abstract is in press on Agricultural Association of China, Taipei, Taiwan, R.O.C.