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# Agroecological Infrastructures To Enhance The Presence Of Natural Enemies Against Aphids

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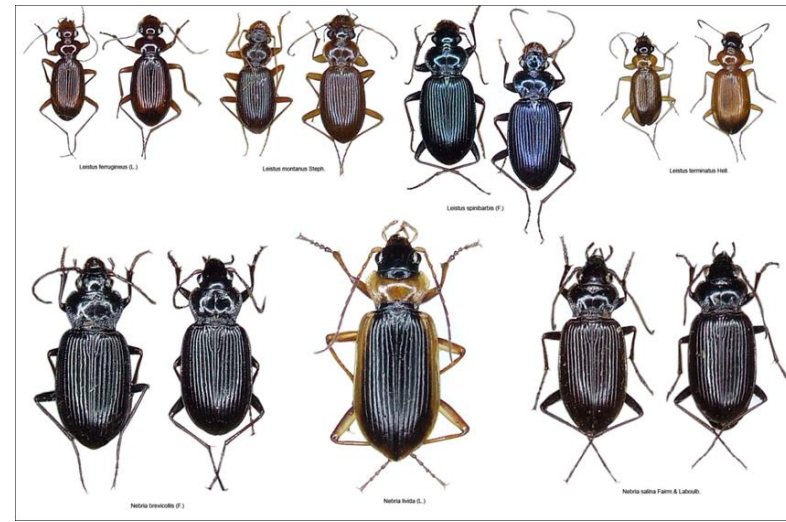
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**SPECIFIC**



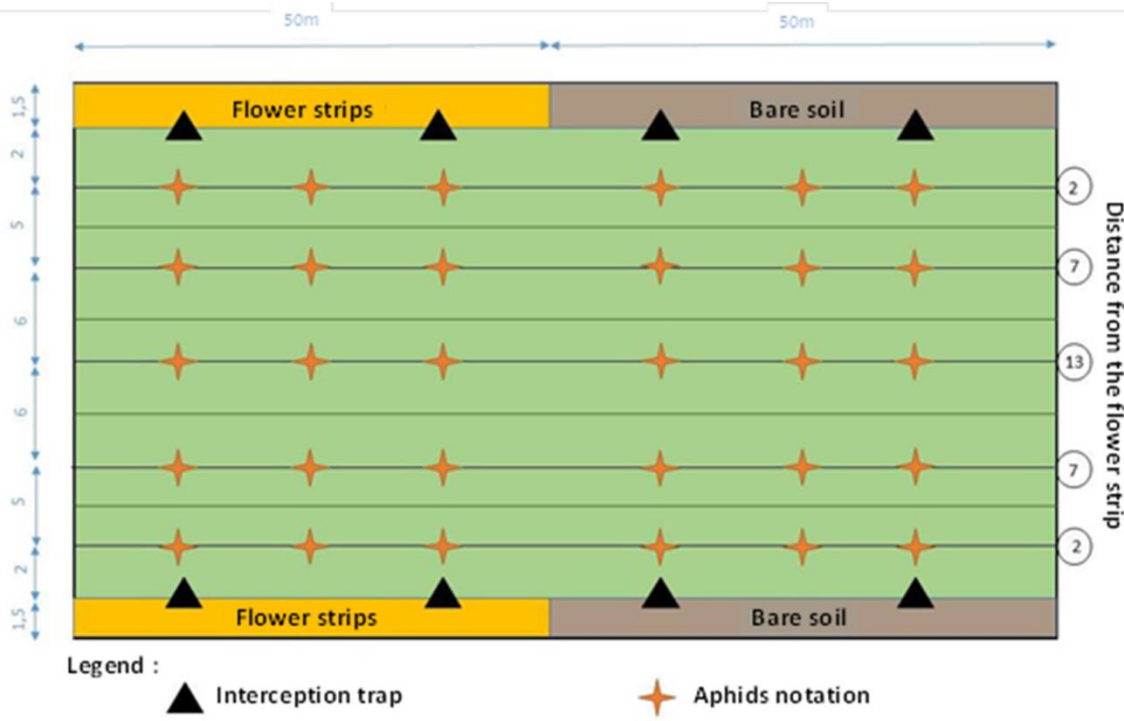
**PREDATORS**



**GENERALIST**

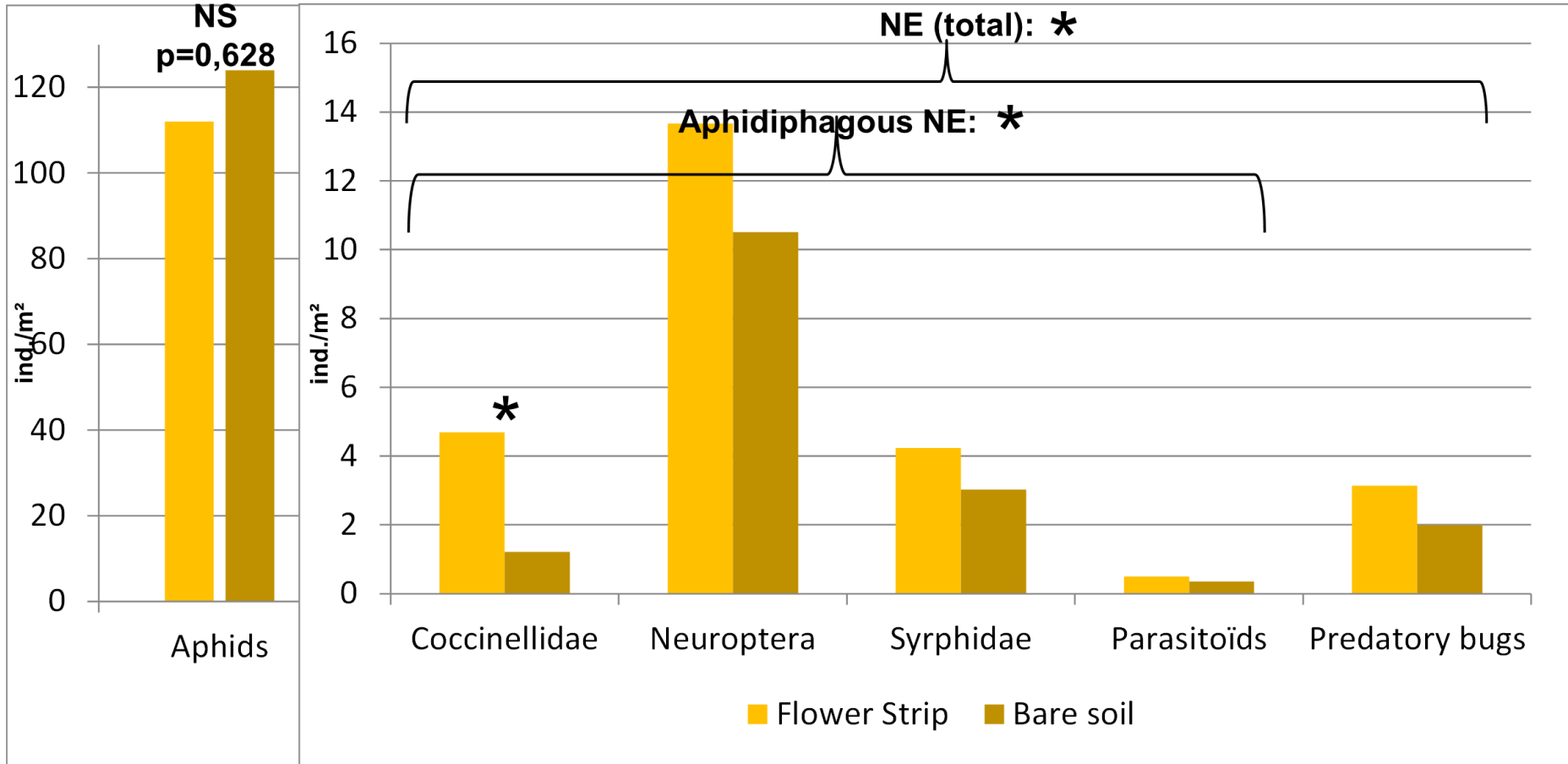
**PARASITOIDS**

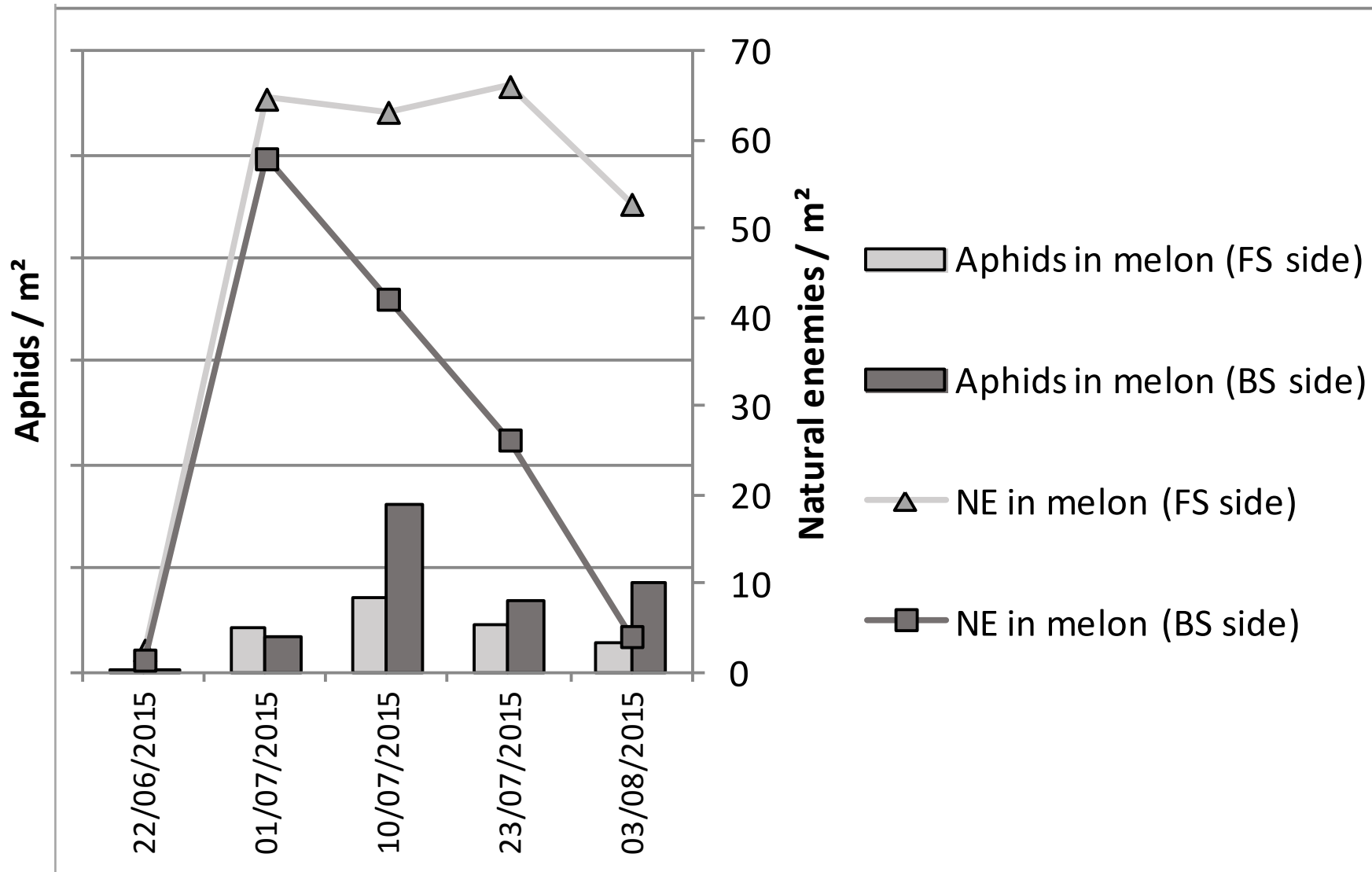




Species	Sowing density (kg/ha)
<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	2,2
<i>Lathyrus sativus</i>	13,2
<i>Origanum majorana</i>	2,2
<i>Sanguisorba minor</i>	8,8
<i>Onobrychis vicifolia</i>	17,6
<i>Ammi majus</i>	2,2
<i>Anethum graveolens</i>	2,2
<i>Matricaria inodora</i>	2,2
<i>Calendula officinalis</i>	4,4

## Entomological observations in the crop





# Conclusions

- **Flower strips: more NE, more aphidiphagous NE (including Coccinellidae and Syrphidae) than bare soil control.**
- **Melon crop: more NE, more aphidiphagous NE (including Coccinellidae) on the flower strips side.**
- **NE populations in the crop remain more stable in time on flower strip side, in comparison with bare soil side.**
- **Flower strips = a tool for natural aphids regulation**