SCIENTIFIC SUMMITS

WSCSE-2025

Paris, France | March 27-29, 2025

WORLD SUMMIT ON

CROP SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

FOREWORD

Dear Colleagues

Immerse yourself in the essence of **WSCSE-2025**, the World Summit on Crop Science and Engineering, slated to convene in Paris, France from March 27-29, 2025.

At **WSCSE-2025**, a diverse array of leading experts, researchers, professionals, scientists, scholars, delegates, businessmen, students, and industrialists will come together. With a legacy of innovation, our conference serves as a crucial platform for advancing knowledge, fostering innovation, and addressing contemporary challenges in Crop Science and Engineering.

Our mission is to provide an immersive forum for discussions, technical sessions, and networking opportunities that inspire and empower those passionate about Crop Science and Engineering. Attendees can anticipate dynamic exchanges of ideas, experiences, and expertise through keynote addresses, technical sessions, panel discussions, and networking events.

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GALL-INDUCING MITES: ERIOPHYES TILIAE WITH KLEPTO-PARASITOID (APROSTOCETUS ERIOPHIES: HYMENOPTERA: EULOPHYDAE) FEEDING WITH MITE LARVAE IN THOSE GALLS

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ABSTRACT

Existing as microecosistems in urban greenary, for usefull and in precise time applied integral protection of trees in cities, many, even more than just phenophase of host plants and their pests, should be in proper condition, coexisting almost like synchronous and harmonious - exactly like in symbiosis. Concerning all of included agents, at the exact period we were obligated in to check some in a first look regular, ordinary trees features. Severity of host plants Limes Mortality. Severity of Gall-inducing mites: Eriophyes tiliae mites living, healthy existence or dieback. Finally the most important is surviving or eventualy Dieback or Severity of abundance - consider the main „ member“ of amasing trio: Aprostocetus eriophies: Hymenoptera: Eulophydae) feeding with mite larvae in those galls (with clepto-parasitoid role I had been observing first for three season in late April 2002, for the first time, again in 2022. This is also some pairs for which has been monitored their inter funcioning in real pairs. Host plant list of affected treee speciec are or was recently, and of course Fagus moesiaca. The fallowing and pests influencing on foredsts ecosystems in 2024 so intencily have been studied as relationsheps beetween pairs: Rhynchaenus fagi L. Finded by exident, those predator wasp – Aprostocetus, are barely 0.4-0.5 mm long, and after it has been checked again and again over 4 growing seasons all is very solid evidence for now – especially because literature about this duo, doesn't exist at all. After (by accident just my graduation thesis, when from 2002 to 2004), I have determined this for the first time.

Key words: *Aprostocetus eriophies; symptom; gall midge; trio-symbiosis; mite predator*

BIOGRAPHY

Renata Gagić-Serdar is an accomplished researcher in the fields of biotechnical sciences and forest protection. In December 2020, she successfully defended her doctoral dissertation titled “Bruhines (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae; Bruchinae) – pests of woody leguminous seeds and the biopotential of false indigo bush seed pest in the reduction of the invasive species Amorpha fruticosa L.,” earning her the title of Doctor of Biotechnical Sciences. Demonstrating her continued dedication to academic excellence, she was promoted to Doctor of Science in Biotechnical Science on 9th July 2021 (R. No. from the record of issued diplomas 94-D-51/16).

Further advancing her career, on 23rd December 2021, Renata was selected for a scientific title at the Institute of Forestry in Belgrade, where she has served as both a scientific and research associate. Between 2008 and 2021, she made significant contributions to the Institute’s Department for GIS and Forest Policy, actively participating in international projects such as FOPER I and FOPER II while addressing legislative conflicts between forestry and other sectors of the economy.

Since 2021, she has been a research associate in the Forest Protection Department of the Forestry Institute in Belgrade, focusing on the diagnostics of organisms and the comprehensive protection of forests against harmful biotic factors. Her expertise spans entomology, integral forest protection, the impact of cross-border air pollution on forest desiccation in Serbia, plant protection diagnostics, rehabilitation of urban green areas, and forest policy and legislation. With over 120 published papers, Renata’s work continues to shape both scientific inquiry and practical approaches in forestry management.

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