Evaluation of the effect of locally produced biological pesticide (AxKobelek™) on biodiversity and abundance of beneficial insects in four forage crops in the Almaty region of Kazakhstan

Izbasar Isataevich Temreshev¹, Perizat Abdykarynovna Esenbekova², Abay Orozovich Sagitov³, Nurjan Serikkanuly Mukhamadiev⁴, Gaziza Bazarbaevna Sarsenbaeva⁵, Andrej Viktorovich Ageenko⁶, Jurij Homziak⁷*

Abstract—Using a non-replicated plot design, we experimentally assessed the effects of a locally produced biological pesticide on the abundance, species richness and Shannon diversity of beneficial insects in four forage crops (alfalfa, soybeans, corn, and triticale) in southeastern Kazakhstan. 2-way ANOVA tests detected no effect of the biological pesticide treatment on the abundance (N) of either predators or pollinators. However, there were significant differences in pollinator and predator abundances among crops. Pairwise t-tests between the experiment and control plots for each crop detected no significant differences in predator or pollinator Shannon diversity index values (H). Paired t-tests revealed significant differences in diversity index values for both predator and pollinator functional groups among crops within each treatment (experiment, control). Corn and triticale plots had notably similar predator abundance (N), species richness (S) and Shannon diversity index (H) values. Corn, alfalfa and soy-triticale differed in pollinator Shannon H, N and S values, suggesting each contained a distinct pollinator assemblage. A trial rapid assessment for differences using a point-based system for indicator species showed only small difference among crops and between treatment and control plots. This method may be more applicable in situations sampling disturbance needs to be minimized and a rapid but less thorough assessment is required.

Keywords—Bacillus thuringiensis, beneficial insects, pollinators, biodiversity, forage crops.

I. INTRODUCTION

Anthropogenic impact on the environment leads to a sharp disruption of the existing equilibrium in ecosystems of different levels, including in agricultural systems. Broadly speaking, more biologically diverse communities appear to be more stable in the face of perturbations [1]. In undisturbed communities, abiotic and biotic factors control the number and diversity of organisms. Agricultural systems, with extensive monocultures, disrupt the processes of natural regulation of abundance and diversity of species. As a result, crop systems experience periodic outbreaks of one or more crop pests. As these pest populations grow, they create opportunities for additional opportunistic pest species and pathogens to become established and further destabilize the agricultural system. The common response to pest outbreaks in Kazakhstan and neighboring countries has been to use chemical insecticides of various types. Use of chemical pesticides for pest control has many negative consequences, among the more important are including the loss of critically important but non-target beneficial species (pollinators and pest predators), dramatic declines in agricultural biodiversity and the rise of pesticide-resistant pest populations. In addition, the toxic and teratogenic products of the chemical pesticide decomposition accumulate in the soil, vegetation, and eventually in the tissues and organs of other organisms, including humans and domestic animals. One of the alternatives to the chemical method of control is the use of biological preparations based on entomopathogenic viruses, bacteria, fungi, protozoa and nematodes. However, since many biological preparations are polytrophic, i.e. they can affect beneficial and non-target species, it is critical to assess such effects prior to broader use of biological preparations in agricultural systems. As an example, the impacts of widely used Bacillus thuringiensis (Bt) based biological preparations...
on beneficial insects have been broadly assessed in the work of researchers from around the world [2-21].

The list of pesticides approved for use in the Republic of Kazakhstan includes biological preparations on the bacterium *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt) All of these preparations are rated as non-hazardous to bees (known toxicity to honey bees *Apis*), by Kazakh regulatory agencies. Recognizing the potential risk to beneficial insects, the application of these products is closely regulated (similar to Category II restrictions in the University of California IPM Bee precaution pesticide ratings [22]); application only when wind speed <5-6 m/s, a mandatory minimum 1-2 km border-protection zone, and restrictions of 6-12 hour periods on daytime application in the summer months.

With the increasing use of IPM pest control in Kazakhstan, including use of Bt based biological preparations, it is important to better understand their effects on the critically important pollinator and beneficial predator species. This research focused on a preliminary assessment of the effect of the locally produced Bt-based biological preparation *Askobelek™* on the broad suite of beneficial insect species (predator and pollinator) in four forage crops commonly grown in southeast Kazakhstan.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study was conducted at the research farm LLP "Bayserke Agro" (Panfilov district, Almaty region of Kazakhstan). An organic farm research facility, the agricultural complexes support a very diverse agricultural complexes (predator and pollinator) in four forage crops (crop type, species, and the lady beetle *Coccinella sedakovi* (Figures 1-6). This study was part of a larger 2015-2017 program to assess the environmental effects of a number of IPM practices in forage crop production, specifically looking at how the abundance, species composition and diversity of pest species, their predators and pollinators responded to various practices. One of the 2016 objectives of the project was to evaluate the effect of the locally produced Bt-based biological pesticide on four forage crops, soybeans, alfalfa, corn and triticale.

Two 4-hectare plots were selected in each of the four crop fields, one randomly assigned for the experimental treatment and one for the control treatment. The biological pesticide preparation used a culture of *Bacillus thuringiensis* var. *kurstaki* strain 2123-3k produced by the Kazakh Research Institute for Plant Protection and Quarantine named after Z. Zhiembaev. The experimental application used a concentration of 150 billion life-capable Bt spores/g and a flow rate 2.5 L/Ha, as per national regulatory guidelines [1]. The control solution was an equal amount of distilled water. We used SPC-25 knapsack sprayers (Figure 7-8) to apply the experimental and control treatments. We applied the treatment and control sprays every 14 days May-September 2016 for a total of 10 applications.

We collected insects and other arthropods using a methods previously described for work at the research farm LLP "Bayserke Agro." [24-36], methods developed to standardize entomological research in former Soviet states [37-40]. We used regular transect collection methods to sample foliage dwelling arthropods in treatment and control plots, including vegetation sweeps along randomly placed 1 m wide x 10 m long within-plot transects, beating 10 randomly selected 1 row-meter sections of each crop, and netting visible specimens along established 100 m transects. We collected soil-surface and subsurface arthropods manually along vegetation transects, by beating at selected collection points (ten 1 m crop row sections per plot per sampling period), and by trapping with dry Barber pitfall traps (10 traps/plot) baited with moistened dry pet food. We also collected ground nesting Hymenoptera using artificial nesting sites [28]. We used a novel variation of the traditional Barber trap [41], made from .5 L plastic bottles, for the collection of ground fauna.

Indicative species can be useful in defining distinct communities and have been used successfully to assess community change. We used a point system of relative abundances of indicator species [42, 43] as a relative measure of plot biodiversity. Previous research [44] suggested that changes in such a point system could be useful in identifying potential treatment effects. We counted the individuals of each species captured manually and/or visually noted in each 100 m transect walk, scoring these as follows: 1 point - 1-2 individuals, 2 points - up to 5 individuals, 3 points - 5 -10 individuals, 4 points - 11-20 individuals, 5 points - more than 20 individuals. We confirmed the identity of species from experts and standard references and used published life history information to identify predator and pollinator species [45-70].

Methods – Statistical analysis

The experiment was a randomized block design with only one datum for each combination of factors (crop type, treatment). With only a single treatment and control plot within each crop type, we utilized a 2-factor Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) without replication [71] to test the null hypothesis that the abundance of predator or pollinator

---

2 List of pesticides against Lepidoptera caterpillars from the family of Noctuidae.
species was the same in all plots. Factor A (rows) were treatments (experiment, control) and Factor B (columns) was crop type (soy, alfalfa, corn, triticale). The results of the ANOV tests allowed us to test hypotheses about each of the two factors, crop type and experimental treatment. We assumed that the effects of the experimental treatment did not vary by crop type and that there was no significant interaction between factors. We used PAST to calculate the Shannon diversity index (entropy, H), which takes into account the number of individuals as well as number of taxa in compared units. While the ANOV tests for differences in total abundance in all blocks, showing overall block and treatment effects, we can also test for differences in the Shannon diversity index among any pair of samples. We used a post hoc t-test in Excel to make pairwise comparisons between plot pairs. To test for a crop effect on H we compared pairs of crop plots within each treatment (experiment, control) to each other. Comparing Shannon diversity index values within treatments across crop types allowed us to detect underlying differences in diversity index values among crops types, unrelated to treatment effects.

III. RESULTS

We sorted all of the collected specimens into predators and pollinators, based on previously cited published life history information. Any taxa not falling into one of these two groups were discarded as not relevant to the study. Specimens are archived at the Kazakh Research Institute of Plant Protection and Quarantine, Almaty, Kazakhstan. We recorded 4795 individuals in 84 taxa that we classified as predators (Table 1a). The most species rich taxonomic groups of predators were in the Insecta: Coleoptera, with 25 species, and Hymenoptera, with 20 species. The latter included 4 species of Formicidae. The next most species rich taxon were the spiders (Aranei), with 13 species. 7 families of other insect predators, each with between 1 and 5 species, accounted for the remaining individuals. The number of individuals (N) in predator taxa ranged from low in the soy plots (447-488) to a high of 702 in the triticale control plot (Figure 7a). Predator abundances for alfalfa, corn and triticale plots were broadly similar (range of approx. 600-700 individuals). The number of predator taxa (S) varied fairly widely among crops for both treatments (Figure 7b). The lowest number of predator species occurred in the soy plots (55, 57 taxa), and the highest number in the corn and triticale plots (63-64 taxa). Predator N values for the alfalfa plot fell between the soy and corn-triticale plots.

We also collected 3075 pollinator individuals, in 58 taxa belonging to four orders of Insecta: 15 species of Lepidoptera, 4 Coleoptera, 29 Hymenoptera (including 1 Formicidae) and 10 Diptera. (Table 1b). Species in several families (Hymenoptera, Coleoptera and Diptera) were listed as both predators and pollinators because they exhibited functional characteristics of both groups. Patterns in the number of pollinator individuals (N) and in pollinator species (S) among crops (Figure 8a and b) were similar. In general, fewest pollinator individuals and species were reported in the corn plots, and highest reported for alfalfa, with N and S values for soy and triticale falling between these values.

Results of 2-way ANOV without replication (1-tailed, α=.05, Figure 9) indicated that the insecticide preparation (rows) had no effect on either predator abundances (F=1.49, \( F_{\text{critical}} =10.13 \)) or on pollinator abundances (F=1.26, \( F_{\text{critical}} =10.13 \)) across crop types. Total abundances of either predators or pollinators did not differ significantly between insecticide treatment and controls for any of the 4 crop types tested. However, we did detect significant column (crop) effects for predator abundances (F=15.54, \( F_{\text{critical}} = 9.28 \)) and pollinators abundances (F=82.59, \( F_{\text{critical}} = 9.28 \)), indicating significant differences in among-crop abundances of both predator and pollinator assemblages.

The numerical data (Tables 1 and 2, Figures 1 and 2) and the ANOV results (Figure 9) suggested crop effects (and perhaps some treatment effects as well) on N and S values of both predators and pollinators. In a without replication design, parametric tests for differences in N values were not possible, so we tested for differences in diversity index values between plots. The Shannon diversity index (H) takes account the number of individuals (N) as well as number of taxa (S) in compared units. We calculated Shannon H values for all crop blocks (Table 2). We then made three sets of pairwise comparisons (2-tailed Hutchinson’s t-test, p<.05). The first, between experiment and control for each crop, tested for significant experiment effects on H diversity index values. The second and third, between all crop pairs within the Bt experiment and within the control, tested for crop effects on predator and pollinator H values.

Results of these tests are in Table 3, and presented visually in Figure 9. For predators; we detected no significant differences in predator H index values (* = significance) in biological pesticide experiment to control comparisons in any of the four crops tested. Three of four comparisons of pollinator H values detected no significant differences. We detect one significant difference in pollinator H index values, in the triticale plots, but not in soy, alfalfa or corn comparisons. While the t-test result tested in a significant difference in pollinator H index values in the triticale plots, we do not believe this is a significant result. Examination of the triticale pollinator H index values (Figure 10, Table 2) show very similar experiment and control H values. Based on the closeness of the triticale pollinator H index values and on the large estimated variance in H for these
plots, we concluded that the detected difference was in error, an artifact of the high variance. This suggests predator and pollinator diversity, as estimated by the H index value, was not affected by the biological pesticide treatment in any crop type.

Within-treatment (experiment, control) comparisons between crops indicated predator H values were generally not significantly different. We detected significant differences in experimental plots between soy and the other three crop plots. Comparisons within control plots showed that predator diversity H values differed significantly between soy and both corn and triticale plots. Predator H values were not different for the soy-alfalfa comparison. Triticale predator H values, for both experiment and control, were significantly greater than predator H values in any of the other crop types.

For pollinators: biological pesticide treatment had no effect on pollinator assemblages in any of the tested crops. Overall pollinator N, S and H index values followed similar patterns across the tested crops: low values for corn, high values for alfalfa and lower values for soy and triticale that were very similar. Pollinator diversity index values did not differ significantly in soy, alfalfa or corn plots in experiment to control comparisons (Table 3). Significant differences in pollinator H values were detected between triticale experiment and control plots. While the test results indicate a treatment effect on pollinator diversity, closer inspection of triticale experiment and control results for pollinator N, S (Table 2, Figure 8) and Shannon H index (Table 2, Figure 10) showed little differences in these values, less than other pair-wise comparisons. We concluded the result was a product of high variances, and treated this result as an artifact.

Tests for crop effects (pair-wise comparisons within treatments) on pollinator diversity index values found significant differences in all but one of the between-crop comparisons (Table 3). The absence of significant differences in pollinator H values for soy and triticale, in both experiment and control plots, suggests that these two crops contained pollinator assemblages of similar diversity. All other pair-wise comparisons showed significant differences in pollinator diversity index values, suggesting that corn and alfalfa contain pollinator assemblages of differing diversity, different from each other and from the soy-triticale pollinator assemblage. Point-based indicator species data are summarized in Table 4. Indicator species point scores differ by crop type, but not by much. Similarly, differences in scores between the experimental Bt treatment and the control were very small (soya - 230 and 232 points, alfalfa - 320 and 318 points, maize - 246 and 252 points, triticale - 282 and 283 points on the test and control areas respectively).

Most Lepidoptera and Diptera scored highest in the legume plots (soybeans and alfalfa) compared to cereals (corn and triticale). Hymenoptera, combining pollinators and predators, scored slightly lower in the cereals, but did not show clear preferences for crop types. This was particularly true for Hymenoptera known to prefer artificial nest sites. Some predatory beetles, especially moisture loving species of ground beetles, and species found primarily on plant stems and leaves, scored highest in corn plots. Stands of corn provide the most favorable moisture and shade conditions for these species among the four crop types. Some spiders, such as Argiope bruennichi, by contrast, scored higher in soybean crops, where favorable light conditions, structure for web construction and higher pollinator insect abundances exist. A related species Argiope lobata, a xerophile common in dry in steppes and semi-deserts, scored high in the relatively arid triticale plots, where it had more optimal conditions for existence.

IV. DISCUSSION

Several families (Hymenoptera, Coleoptera and Diptera) exhibited functional characteristics of both predators and pollinators and were included in both groups. Larvae of the syrphid flies (Diptera) are predators, but the adults are recognized pollinators [74]. Many adult forms of Hymenoptera are both predators and pollinators. Large hunting wasps (Sphecidae, Vespidae) prey on various arthropods to feed themselves or to provision their nests. Other Hymenoptera are parasitoids (e.g. Ichneumonidae, Braconidae, Scoliidae some Sphecidae), with adults serving as pollen vectors but with predatory or parasitic larvae. Larvae of the soldier beetles (Cantharidae) are predators, but the adults are pollinators that primarily feed on nectar, pollen and honeydew [75]. Of the ant species we collected (Formicidae), four were identified as predators [76, 77]. Only one ant species, Lasius niger, classified as a predator, was also listed as a pollen vector [78].

Evidence for biological pesticide treatment effects on predator abundance (N) or S was inconsistent or not evident (no significant ANOV result). While predator abundance (N) in the experiment plots was lower than in the controls for alfalfa, corn and triticale, the opposite occurred in the soy plots. Predator S values were lower in the soy experimental plot than the control, but the opposite in the alfalfa plots, while predator S values in the corn and triticale plots remained nearly identical. There did not appear to a treatment effect on pollinators, with pollinator N and S values nearly identical in experiment and control plots for all four crops, but a potential crop effect was suggested by the wide differences in N and S values among crops, for both treatment and control plots.

Defined by differences in Shannon diversity, N and S, there appear to be three predator assemblages in the test plots (experiment and control): a similarly diverse predator assemblage in the alfalfa and corn crops, with a less diverse predator assemblage in the soy plots and higher diversity.
predator assemblage in the triticale plots. Predator N, S and H values in all corn and triticale plots are notably similar. Corn and triticale can have significant pest populations. Research in Eastern Europe showed 24 species of insects from three orders, Hemiptera, Coleoptera and Diptera, were commonly found as pests on triticale [79].

There are 9 principal pets of corn in Eurasia, 4 Lepidoptera, 2 Coleoptera, 2 Heteroptera and 1 Diptera [80] and multiple minor pets. These prey populations may successfully support diverse and numerous predator populations. Corn, alfalfa and soy-triticale (Figure 16) each contained apparently distinct pollinator assemblages, defined by their differences in Shannon diversity index values (species composition and relative abundance). The corn pollinator assemblage was notably different, with much lower species number (N), abundances (S) and Shannon diversity (H) index values, than any of the other crop types. This may be a reflection of the wind pollinated nature of corn and the lack of flowers that would attract pollinators.

The points based system using indicator species was of limited use in detecting effects on diversity. As a proxy measure of diversity it showed only small differences (a weak trend) in point scores among crops. It also showed small differences in point scores between experiment and control, which indicated that the biological pesticide treatment had no effect on diversity. However, it was very difficult to determine how much of a difference in point scores should be considered a significant change. In general, this approach may be of greater use as a rapid assessment tool than for experimental studies, which demand more detailed numerical information.

In previous research, we used point score system to evaluate other ecosystems, including protected national parks in Kazakhstan, where the biodiversity assessment was constrained by the need for a rapid methodology and for a method that did the least damage to the environment during the survey. The technique has been used in reserves in the Russian Federation [42]. The use of the points based system was a first trial of its usefulness in an agricultural setting. Broader adoption of this approach must consider the trade-off between the benefits of speed of assessment and minimal damage to the biota and environment against cost of lost information, due to the under-sampling of rarer and less numerous species that are important contributors to overall biodiversity.

Biological preparations based on entomo-pathogenic viruses, bacteria, fungi, protozoa and nematodes are an attractive alternative to chemical pesticides for pest control in agriculture. However, because these preparations do have effects on certain species of arthropods, preliminary assessments of their overall effect are needed. For example, preparations based on the bacterium *Bacillus thuringiensis* are widely used worldwide, and their impact on the non-target fauna of agricultural ecosystems have been evaluated [12-21]. The list of pesticides approved for use in the Republic of Kazakhstan [22] includes 7 biological products based on the bacterium *Bacillus thuringiensis* including locally developed Askobelek™. As a local preparation, it holds significant potential for widespread adoption in agriculture in Kazakhstan because it will be a widely available at low cost, providing a viable alternative to both imported Bt preparations and to current chemical pesticides. However, it has not been evaluated previously for its effect on pollinators and predators.

Based on this preliminary assessment, we found Askobelek™ to not have significant effects on resident pollinator or predator populations in forage crops and can thus provide a good biological alternative to chemical control of a variety of lepidopteran pests of forage crops. These results support the use of this Bt preparation for use in both agrarian and forestry applications. We believe Askobelek™ can be used in combination with artificial nest sites (used to increase populations of a suite of important solitary bee pollinators) to increase crop yields throughout Kazakhstan.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This research was supported by the Government of Kazakhstan "Science of Life", STP 0206 / Program, for "Development and implementation of innovative environmentally friendly plant protection technology" under "Technical phytosanitary security of the Republic of Kazakhstan." Support for J. Homziak was provided by the U.S. Fulbright Scholar program.

REFERENCES

[1] Ives A R, Carpenter S R. Stability and diversity of ecosystems 2007; Science 317(5834):58-62.

[2] Kamenek L K, Kashitsin A N. Environmental impact assessment of chemical and biological insecticides in different layers of the soil profile 2012; Belgorod State University Series in Natural Sciences 21(140):105-109 [In Russian].

[3] Kamenek L K, Losnov M E. Microbiological drug Delta-2 and its effectiveness in comparison with the preparations of the chemical nature; 2005; Modern scientific technologies 3: 72-73 [In Russian].

[4] Kamenek L K, Losnov M E, Kamenek D V. The impact of biological and chemical insecticides on the taxonomic composition and abundance of Hymenoptera agroecosases in potatoes and wheat 2006; Bulletin of the Tomsk State University 11(3):321-322 [In Russian].

[5] Losnov M E. Environmental assessment of exposure to chemical and biological insecticides on the taxonomic composition and abundance of useful Hymenoptera in some agroecoses. Ph.D. thesis (abstract), Ulyanovsk State University, Ulyanovsk, Russian Federation, 2006, 19 p. [In Russian].
[6] Huzhamshukurov N A., Abdullayev X O., Agzamova H K. Effect of the biopreparation Antibac Uz on entomophages in cotton agrobiocenosis. In: Increasing the efficiency of agricultural science at modern conditions. Materials of International scientific-practical conference of young scientists and specialists. FGBNU Institute of Leguminous And Cereal Crops, Streljetski, Orlovskaya oblast', Russia, 2015, pages 167-169 [In Russian].

[7] Bababekov K. The influence of microbiological preparations on stethoros and gnarled thrips. In: Materials of the 10th conference of young scientists of on agriculture. Tashkent, Uzbekistan 1980, pages 13-17 [In Russian].

[8] Byeli P. Harmlessness of pathogens of harmful insects for the useful entomofauna. In: The microorganisms in the fight against harmful insects and mites. Moscow, USSR, 1976, pages 391-399 [In Russian].

[9] Guly V V., Talpalatsky P D., Rybin S Y. Influence of standard insecticide microbiopreparations on honeybees. Scientific Technical Bulletin of the Siberian State Research Institute on Chemicalization of Agriculture 1978; 30:39-41 [In Russian].

[10] Legotay M V, Strachak M S. Effect of BTB-202 on harmful Lepidoptera and entomophages of the fields of vegetable crops in the Transcarpathians. In: Biological protection of vegetable crops from harmful organisms, Chisinau, 1977, pages 109-110 [In Russian].

[11] Logoyda S S. The action of bacterial preparations on the oak leaf roller and its entomophages. Plant Protection No. 7, 1990, 33 p. [In Russian].

[12] Marchenko Y I, Turkinevich O I. The impact of biologics on entomophagous forest pests. LesKhozInform 1992; 9:41-43 [In Russian].

[13] Omelyanets T G. Microbial pesticides: safety assessment and hygiene aspects of their application. Plant Protection No. 2, 1992, 22 p. [In Russian].

[14] Salikhov P P. Influence of biological products on the common lacewings and seven-spotted ladybird beetle. Proceedings of the Central Asian Research Institute of Plant Protection (SANIZIR) 1976; 10:36-38 [In Russian].

[15] Cantwell G E, Knox D A, Lehnert T, Michael A S. Mortality of the honey bee Apis mellifera in colonies treated with certain biological insecticides. Journal of Invertebrate Pathology 1966; 8:228-233.

[16] Krieg A, Hassan S, Pinsdorff W. Wirkungsvergleich der Varietät israelensis mit anderen Varietäten des Bacillus thuringiensis an Nicht-Zielorganismen der Ordnung Hymenoptera: Trichogramma cacoeciae und Apis mellifera. Anzeiger für Schädlingskunde, Pflanzenschutz, Umweltschutz 1980; 53:81-83.

[17] Malone L., Burgess E P J, Stefanovic D. Effects of a Bacillus thuringiensis toxin, two Bacillus thuringiensis biopesticide formulations, and a soybean trypsin inhibitor on honey bee (Apis mellifera L.) survival and food consumption. Apidology 1999; 30:465-473.

[18] Malone L A., Burgess E P J, Gatehouse H S, Vosey C R, Tregidg E L, Philip B A. Effects of ingestion of a Bacillus thuringiensis toxin and a trypsin inhibitor on honey bee flight activity and longevity. Apidology 2001; 32:57-68.

[19] Simpson R M, Burgess E P J, Markwick N P. Bacillus thuringiensis δ-endotoxin binding sites in two Lepidoptera, Wiseana spp. and Epiphysis postvittana. Journal of Invertebrate Pathology 1997; 70:136-142.

[20] Vandenberg J D, Shimanuki H. Two commercial preparations of the beta exotoxin of Bacillus thuringiensis influence the mortality of caged adult honey bees, Apis mellifera (Hymenoptera: Apidae). Environmental Entomology 1986; 15:166-169.

[21] Wiest S L F, Pizl Júnior H L, Fiuzar L M. Thuringiensin: a toxin from Bacillus thuringiensis. Bt Research 2015; 6(4):1-12.

[22] University of California IPM Bee Precaution Pesticide Ratings http://www2.ipm.ucanr.edu/beeprecaution/. 20 September 2017

[23] A M Kenzhegaliev, Esenbekova P A, Temreshev I I, Sagitov A O, Duysembekov B A. Artificial breeding ground for attracting and breeding pollinators and entomophages on forage crops. Certificate of state registration of copyrighted object № 2130 as of 09.11.2015, the EC 002 991 [In Russian].

[24] Temreshev I I. Ortopteroid insects (Insecta: Mantoptera, Dictyoptera, Dermaptera, Orthoptera), collected on crops of fodder and technical cultures of "Bayserke Agro" LLP. In: Materials of the International Scientific Conference "Innovative ecologically safe technologies for protection of plants", 24-25 September 2015, Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan. Taugul-Print, Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan, 2015, pages 206-212 [In Russian].

[25] Temreshev I I, Esenbekova P A, Kenzhegaliev A M, Coleoptera (Insecta, Coleoptera), collected on crops of fodder and technical cultures of "Bayserke Agro" LLP. In: Materials of the International Scientific Conference "Innovative ecologically safe technologies for protection of plants", 24-25 September 2015, Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan. Taugul-Print, Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan, 2015, pages 206-212 [In Russian].

[26] Kennzhegaliev A M, Esenbekova P A, Temreshev I I. Bait breeding grounds for entomophages and pollinators. In: Materials of the International Scientific Conference "Innovative ecologically safe technologies for protection of plants", 24-25 September 2015, Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan. Taugul-Print, Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan, 2015, pages 144-148 [In Russian].

[27] Temreshev I I, Esenbekova P A. Insects that are included in the Red Book of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
Kazakhstan and the Red Book of the Almaty region, occurring on crops of fodder and industrial crops of "Bayserke Agro" LLP. In: Materials of the International Scientific Conference "Innovative ecologically safe technologies for protection of plants", 24-25 September 2015, Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan. Taugul-Print, Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan, 2015, pages 216-222 [In Russian].

[28] Temreshev I I, Esenbekova P A, Kenzhegaliev A M. Hymenoptera - Entomophages of pests of forage crops in the experimental fields of the "Bayserke Agro" LLP Almaty region, not living in artificial nests. In: Materials of the International Scientific Conference "Innovative ecologically safe technologies for protection of plants", 24-25 September 2015, Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan. Taugul-Print, Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan, 2015, pages 102-105 [In Russian].

[29] Temreshev I I, Esenbekova P A, Kenzhegaliev A M. Entomophages of pests of forage crops, populate artificial breeding grounds on experimental fields of "Bayserke Agro" LLP Almaty region. In: Materials of the International Scientific Conference "Innovative ecologically safe technologies for protection of plants", 24-25 September 2015, Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan. Taugul-Print, Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan, 2015, pages 105-109 [In Russian].

[30] Temreshev I I, Esenbekova P A, Sarsenbayev G B. Supplement to the fauna of Coleoptera (Insecta, Coleoptera) crops forage and technical crops Almaty region. In: Materials of the International Scientific Conference "Innovative ecologically safe technologies for protection of plants", 24-25 September 2015, Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan. Taugul-Print, Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan, 2015, pages [In Russian].

[31] Esenbekova P A, Temreshev I I. Addition to the fauna of the Hemiptera (Insecta, Heteroptera) in the fields of forage crops, Almaty region. In: Proceedings of the international scientific-practical Conference "Zoos of Kazakhstan, prospects and pathways for development", 3-4 November 2016. Nur-Print, Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan 2016, pages 125-129 [In Russian].

[32] Temreshev I I, Esenbekova P A, Kozhabayeva G E Sultanova N Z, Zhanarbekova A B. By the species composition of insect-sucking pests of forage crops in the fields of Almaty oblast. In: Proceedings of the international scientific-practical Conference "Zoos of Kazakhstan, prospects and pathways for development", 3-4 November 2016. Nur-Print, Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan 2016, pages 138-143 [In Russian].

[33] Temreshev I I, Esenbekova P A, Kenzhegaliev A M, Sagitov A O. The fauna and the economic importance of spiders (Arachnida, Aranei) in the fields of forage crops Almaty region of Kazakhstan. News of Kazakhstan Science. Agriculture and Forestry 2016; 2 (128):175-185 [In Russian].

[34] Temreshev I I, Esenbekova P A, Kenzhegaliev Y M, Sagitov A O, Muhamadiev N S, Homziak J. Diurnal insect pollinators of legume forage crops in Southeastern Kazakhstan. International Journal of Entomology Research 2017; 2(2):17-30.

[35] Paly V F. Methods of studying the fauna and insect phenology. 2nd edition, Central Chernozemnoe Publishers, Voronezh, USSR, 1970, 191 p. [In Russian].

[36] Fasulati K K. A field study of terrestrial invertebrates. Higher School Publishing, Moscow, USSR, 1971, 424 p. [In Russian].

[37] Chernyshev P K. Accounting methods for insect populations in fields and warehouses. In: Proceedings of the Kazakh Research Institute of Plant Protection. Volume VI, Kazakh State Publishing House of Agricultural Literature, Alma-Ata, Kazakhstan SSR, 1961, pages 67-74 [In Russian].

[38] Gillot S. Entomology. Third Edition. Springer, Dordrecht, Germany, 2005, 831 p.

[39] Temreshev I I, Esenbekova P A, Sarsenbayev G B. The new model of soil trap from cheap, durable and affordable materials. Certificate of state registration for author rights № 2483, as of 23.11.2016. IC 006 634 [In Russian].

[40] Temreshev I I, Kazenas V L, Esenbekova P A, Isenova G J, Kozhabayeva G E. Addition to the list of indicator species of South Kazakhstan insects. Nur-Print, Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan, 2016, 180 p. [In Russian].

[41] Kuznetsova I A, Golovatin M G, Gilev A V. Protected areas of Sverdlovsk area: monitoring of the environment. Publishing House of the Ural University, Ekaterinburg, Russia, 2015, 189 p. [In Russian].

[42] Azhagovana N S., Summary determination of spiders (Aranei) of forest and forest-steppe zone of he USSR. Science Publishing, Leningrad, USSR, 1968, 150 p. [In Russian].

[43] Baitenov M S. Beetles and weevils of Central Asia and Kazakhstan. Publishing House of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR, Alma-Ata, Kazakh SSR, 1974, 285 p. [In Russian].

[44] Dlusskiy G.M. Desert ants. Science Publishing, Moscow, USSR, 1981, 230 p. [In Russian].

[45] Esenbekova P A, Kazenas V L. Breeding and use of stinging Hymenoptera (entomophages and pollinators). Kazakh State University, Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan, 2003, 137 p. [In Russian].

[46] Kazenas V L. Fauna and biology of digger wasps (Hymenoptera, Sphecidae) in Kazakhstan and Central Asia. KazGosINTI, Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan, 2001, 334 p. [In Russian].

[47] Kambulin V E. Atlas of insects and mites that damage perennial grasses in Kazakhstan. Kazakh Agro-
Technical University S. Seifullin Publishing, - Astana: 2015. - 80 p. [In Russian.].

[48] Kambulin V.E. Herbivore pests of perennial grasses of Kazakhstan. Part 1. Herbivore pests of forage perennial grasses of the Papilionaceous family (legumes). Kazakh Agro-Technical University named for S. Seifullin, Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan, 2015, 126 p. [In Russian].

[49] Kambulin V E. Herbivore pests of perennial grasses of Kazakhstan. Part 2. Herbivore pests of forage perennial grasses of cereals. Kazakh Agro-Technical University named for S. Seifullin, Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan, 2015, 260 p. [In Russian].

[50] Mityayev, A V (ed.). The Red Book of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Volume 1. Animals. Part 2. Invertebrates. Oner Publications, Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan, 2006, 232 p. [In Russian].

[51] Meldebekov A M, Kazenas V L, Bekenov A B, Toybaev A M (eds.). The Red Book of the Almaty region. Oner Publications, Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan, 2006, 520 p. [In Russian].

[52] Lachinsky A V, Sergeev M G, Childebaev M K, Chernyakhovsky M E, Lockwood J A, Kambulin V E, Gapparov F A. Locusts of Kazakhstan, Central Asia and adjacent territories. University of Wyoming, Laramie, WY, USA, 2002, 387 p.

[53] Marikovskii P I. Desert ants of Semirechye. Science Publishers of the Kazakh SSR, Alma-Ata, Kazakh SSR, 1979, 264 p.

[54] Marusyk J. M, Kovblyuk N M. Spiders (Arachnida, Aranei) of Siberia and the Far East of Russia. KMK Publishing, Moscow, Russia, 2011, 344 p. [In Russian].

[55] Milko D A, Kazenas V L. Materials on the scoliid wasp fauna (Hymenoptera, Scoliidae) of Kazakhstan. Tethys Entomological Research 2005; 11:35-46. [In Russian].

[56] Mikhailov K G. Catalog of spiders (Arachnida, Aranei) of the territories of the former Soviet Union. Zoological Museum of Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia, 1997, 416 p. [In Russian].

[57] Kryzhanovsky O L, Danzig E M (eds.). Insects and mites - pests of agricultural crops. Vol. 1. Insects with incomplete transformation. Science Publications, Leningrad, USSR, 1974, 324 p. [In Russian].

[58] Kryzhanovsky O L (ed.). Insects and mites - pests of agricultural crops. Vol. 2. Coleoptera. Science Publications, Leningrad, USSR, 1974, 334 p. [In Russian].

[59] Kuznetsova V I. Insects and mites - pests of agricultural crops. Vol. 3. Lepidoptera. Science Publications, Leningrad, USSR, 1974, 334 p. [In Russian].

[60] Narchyk E P, Tryapitsyn V A (eds.). Insects and mites - pests of agricultural crops. Vol. 4. Hymenoptera and Diptera. Science Publications, Leningrad, USSR, 1974, 221 p. [In Russian].

[61] A determination of the insects of the European part of the USSR. Volumes 1-5. Science Publications, Leningrad and Moscow, USSR, 1964-1988. [In Russian].

[62] Savoy G I. Coccinellidae (systematics, and their use in the fight against agricultural pests). Science Publishing of the Kazakh SSR, Alma-Ata, Kazakh SSR, 1983, 248 p. [In Russian].

[63] Seyfulina R R., Karcev V M. Spiders of Central Russia: Atlas. ZAO "Fiton "+, Moscow, Russia, 2011, 608 p. [In Russian].

[64] Skopin N G. Materials on the fauna and ecology of darkling beetles (Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae) of South-Eastern Kazakhstan. In: Proceedings of the Kazakh Scientific-Research Institute of Plant Protection, Vol. 6. Kazakh State Publishing House of Agricultural Literature, Alma-Ata, Kazakh SSR, 1961, pages 172-208 [In Russian].

[65] Temreshev I I. Pests of stocks and raw materials, common in the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and some related and quarantine species (species composition and brief technology protection measures). Second edition, revised and supplemented, "Nur-Print", Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan, 2017, 419 p. [In Russian].

[66] Tyschenko V P. Determination of spiders of the European part of the USSR. Science Publishing, Leningrad, USSR, 1971, 282 p. [In Russian].

[67] Shek G H. Owlet moths - pests of fields. Kynar Alma-Ata, Kazakh SSR, 1975, 184 p. [In Russian].

[68] Zar J H. Biostatistical analysis. Prentice-Hall. Englewood Cliffs, NJ, USA, 1974, 620 p.

[69] Hammer Ø, Harper, D A T, Ryan, P D. PAST: Paleontological statistics software package for education and data analysis. Palaeontology Electronica 2001; 4(1): 9pp. http://palaeo-electronica.org/2001_1/past/issue1_01.htm

[70] Gardner M. Statistics for Ecologists Using R and Excel (Edition 2). Data Collection, Exploration, Analysis and Presentation. Pelagic Publishing, Exeter, UK, 2012, 324 p.

[71] Mueller A L, and Dauber J. Hoverflies (Diptera: Syrphidae) benefit from a cultivation of the bioenergy crop Silphium perfoliatum L. (Asteraceae) depending on larval feeding type, landscape composition and crop management. Agricultural and Forest Entomology 2016; 18: 419–431.

[72] Traugott M. The prey spectrum of larval and adult Cantharis species in arable land: An electrophoretic approach. Pedobiologia 2003, 47(2):161-169

[73] Skinner G J. The feeding habits of the wood-ant, Formica rufa (Hymenoptera: Formicidae), in limestone woodland in north-west England. Journal of Animal Ecology 1980; 49(2) 417-433.

[74] Bagheri Z A, Yarmand M, Mohammad, H. A study of the termite fauna in range plants and the ways of controlling them in Qom area. FAO Agricultural
Table 1a: Predator taxa and number of individuals recorded from each plot.

| Taxon                  | Soy Control | Soy Expt. | Alfalfa Control | Alfalfa Expt. | Corn Control | Corn Expt. | Triticale Control | Triticale Expt. |
|------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Aranei                 |             |           |                 |               |              |            |                   |                 |
| Agelena orientalis     | 2           | 2         | 2               | 0             | 0            | 0          | 0                 | 0               |
| Araniella cucurbitina  | 4           | 5         | 10              | 11            | 10           | 11         | 21                | 23              |
| Araneus diadematus     | 0           | 0         | 0               | 0             | 0            | 3          | 6                 | 7               |
| Aulepeira armida       | 0           | 0         | 4               | 4             | 9            | 12         | 14                | 15              |
| Heliopus potanini      | 0           | 0         | 0               | 0             | 0            | 11         | 7                 | 9               |
| Argiope brunnichi      | 11          | 5         | 1               | 2             | 1            | 0          | 0                 | 5               |
| Argiope lobata         | 1           | 3         | 0               | 0             | 0            | 0          | 1                 |                 |
| Pardosa agrestis       | 8           | 10        | 11              | 10            | 4            | 4          | 15                | 16              |
| Pardosa paludicola     | 2           | 2         | 4               | 2             | 12           | 13         | 8                 | 10              |
| Pisaura mirabilis      | 9           | 10        | 20              | 22            | 4            | 4          | 23                | 25              |
| Steatoda paykulliana   | 0           | 1         | 0               | 0             | 0            | 0          | 3                 | 4               |
| Thomisus albus         | 10          | 11        | 11              | 14            | 3            | 2          | 4                 | 11              |
| Thomisus onustus       | 3           | 7         | 7               | 8             | 2            | 3          | 3                 | 5               |
| Xysticus striatipes    | 12          | 0         | 20               | 21            | 6            | 7          | 11                | 10              |
| Insecta: Odonata       |             |           |                 |               |              |            |                   |                 |
| Anax parthenope        | 1           | 1         | 2               | 2             | 2            | 2          | 5                 | 4               |
| Calopteryx virgo       | 0           | 0         | 0               | 0             | 4            | 2          | 0                 | 0               |
| Symperum vulgatum      | 14          | 13        | 21              | 23            | 7            | 8          | 14                | 16              |
| Platycnemis pennipes   | 9           | 10        | 12              | 10            | 20           | 21         | 22                | 23              |
| Enallagma cyathigerum  | 12          | 12        | 6               | 7             | 15           | 17         | 15                | 17              |
| Insecta: Mantodea      |             |           |                 |               |              |            |                   |                 |
| Hyerodula tenuidentata | 0           | 0         | 0               | 0             | 3            | 4          | 0                 | 0               |
| Iris polystictica      | 4           | 5         | 2               | 2             | 2            | 4          | 4                 |                 |
| Mantis religiosa       | 1           | 2         | 2               | 2             | 1            | 1          | 2                 |                 |
| Insecta: Orthoptera    |             |           |                 |               |              |            |                   |                 |
| Decticus verrucivoros  | 0           | 0         | 0               | 0             | 0            | 9          | 10                |                 |
| Platycleis intermedia  | 3           | 5         | 10              | 11            | 4            | 5          | 13                | 12              |
| Tettigonia viridissima | 14          | 16        | 21              | 20            | 8            | 4          | 18                | 21              |
| Tettigonia caudata     | 4           | 11        | 4               | 5             | 2            | 2          | 9                 | 11              |
| Insecta: Dermaptera    |             |           |                 |               |              |            |                   |                 |
| Anechura bipunctata    | 0           | 0         | 9               | 11            | 21           | 16         | 4                 | 17              |
| Labidura riparia       | 7           | 2         | 0               | 0             | 13           | 16         | 4                 | 4               |
| Insecta: Heteroptera   |             |           |                 |               |              |            |                   |                 |
| Coranus subapterus     | 4           | 6         | 3               | 4             | 2            | 3          | 3                 | 4               |
| Nabis ferus            | 11          | 5         | 10              | 12            | 10           | 22         | 14                | 15              |
| Orius minutus          | 7           | 5         | 4               | 4             | 22           | 20         | 8                 | 10              |

[75] Czechowski W, Markó B, Erős K, Csata E. Pollenivory in ants (Hymenoptera: Formicidae) seems to be much more common than it was thought. Annales Zoologici 2011; 61(3):519-525.

[76] Krusteva H, Karadjova O. Impacts of triticale crop sowing date on the insect pest species composition and damage caused. Bulgarian Journal of Agricultural Science 2011, 17(4):411-416.

[77] Meissle M, Romeis J, Bigler F. Bt maize and integrated pest management - a European perspective. Pest Management Science 2011; 67(9):1049-1058.
| Insecta: Coleoptera | Insecta: Neuroptera | Insecta: Hymenoptera |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Rhyncorhiza annulata | 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 | general predator |
| Insecta: Coleoptera |  |  |
| Anchomenus dorsalis | 10 15 14 15 23 25 17 25 | general predator |
| Brachinus crepitans | 12 10 4 5 11 13 4 6 | general predator |
| Callathus halensis | 19 21 22 20 24 20 17 | general predator |
| Callistus lunatus | 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 | general predator |
| Calosoma denticolle | 2 2 2 2 0 0 0 0 | general predator |
| Calosoma auropunctatum | 0 0 1 1 1 1 | general predator |
| Carabus cumanus | 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 | general predator |
| Carabus cicatricosus | 0 0 0 4 1 1 0 0 | general predator |
| Carabus nemoralis | 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 | general predator |
| Chlaenius spoliatus | 0 0 0 0 2 2 0 0 | general predator |
| Elaphrus cupreus | 0 0 0 0 23 27 0 0 | general predator |
| Lebia cruxminor | 2 2 4 2 2 2 2 | general predator |
| Lebia chlorocephala | 1 2 6 4 0 0 0 0 | general predator |
| Nebria aenea splendida | 25 27 10 14 21 19 10 12 | general predator |
| Scartites terrica | 0 0 0 0 2 2 2 2 | general predator |
| Paederus riparius | 15 17 2 2 25 28 4 4 | general predator |
| Pachyister inaequalis | 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 | general predator |
| Cantharis fusca | 7 2 5 4 2 4 7 9 | larva general predator |
| Adalia bipunctata | 17 2 19 22 22 25 24 26 | specialized predator |
| Coccinella sedakovi | 2 2 2 2 7 9 3 2 | specialized predator |
| Coccinella septempunctata | 24 26 24 25 27 28 25 25 | specialized predator |
| Coccinula quatuordecimpunctata | 14 12 5 18 21 27 21 | specialized predator |
| Harmonia axyridis | 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 | specialized predator |
| Hippodamia variegata | 21 20 25 27 23 10 18 22 | specialized predator |
| Hippodamia trecdecimpunctata | 2 2 2 2 0 0 0 1 | specialized predator |
| Propilaea quatuordecimpunctata | 0 0 13 14 17 22 9 11 | specialized predator |
| Insecta: Neuroptera |  |  |
| Chrysopa carnea | 11 10 12 10 19 20 11 10 | larva specialized predator |
| Chrysopidae |  |  |
| Ophiophilus sp. | 0 3 0 3 4 6 0 0 | specialized predator on noctuid larva parasitoid on Lepidoptera |
| Netelia sp. | 0 0 0 0 0 2 8 7 | general predator on Lepidoptera |
| Ammophila heydeni | 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 | general predator parasitoid on Lepidoptera |
| Eremocharis dives | 0 11 0 0 0 0 0 0 | general predator parasitoid on Lepidoptera |
| Apanteles sp. | 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 | larva specialized predator on aphids parasitoid on Lepidoptera |
| Leucospis intermedia | 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 | larva specialized predator on soil grubs parasitoid on Lepidoptera |
| Scolia schrencki | 0 0 3 9 1 1 4 4 | larva specialized predator on soil grubs parasitoid on Lepidoptera |
| Pemphredon inornata | 0 0 9 10 21 19 21 23 | larva specialized predator on soil grubs parasitoid on Lepidoptera |
| Pemphredon lethifer | 0 0 12 14 18 21 17 16 | larva specialized predator on soil grubs parasitoid on Lepidoptera |
| Sceliphron destillatorium | 22 10 4 6 0 0 0 0 | larva specialized predator on soil grubs parasitoid on Lepidoptera |
| Sceliphron deforme | 0 0 2 5 0 0 0 0 | larva specialized predator on soil grubs parasitoid on Lepidoptera |
| Sphex funerarius | 0 2 2 2 3 4 5 6 | larva specialized predator on soil grubs parasitoid on Lepidoptera |
| Paravespula germanica | 8 2 3 4 7 8 4 4 | larva specialized predator on soil grubs parasitoid on Lepidoptera |

www.ijeab.com
Polistes dominula 5 2 13 14 21 18 21 23  general predator
Polistes gallicus 17 18 20 25 23 25 23 22  general predator
Polistes nimpha 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0  general predator
Chrysis ignita 0 0 0 0 1 3 3 4  parasitoid on Hymenoptera larvae
Insecta: Hymenoptera: Formicidae
Cataglyphis aenescens 2 2 23 25 3 4 23 20  general predator/scavanger
Formica pratensis 9 4 25 29 4 2 10 10  general predator/scavanger
general predator
Lasius niger 17 19 17 23 14 16 4 6  general predator/scavanger
general predator
Tetramorium caespitum 22 10 20 25 13 17 23 19  general predator/scavanger
Diptera
Dasyypus sp. 7 9 22 23 2 4 9 10  larva specialized predator on aphids
larva specialized predator on aphids
larva specialized predator on aphids
Syrophus ribesii 10 12 21 23 4 4 10 9  larva specialized predator on aphids
larva specialized predator on aphids
larva specialized predator on aphids
Sphaerophoria sp. 26 25 25 27 4 6 16 19  larva specialized predator on aphids
Promachus leontochlaenus 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 4  general predator
Selidopogon diadema 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1  general predator
total number 488 447 600 654 601 651 652 702 4795

Table 1b. Pollinator taxa and number of individuals recorded from each plot.
| Species                      | Count 1 | Count 2 | Count 3 | Count 4 | Count 5 | Count 6 | Count 7 | Count 8 |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Ophion sp.                   | 3       | 3       | 4       | 6       | 8       |         |         |         |
| Netelia sp.                  | 2       | 2       | 8       | 7       |         |         |         |         |
| Apanteles sp.                | 2       |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Leucospis intermedia         | 2       |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Scolia schrencki             | 6       | 9       | 1       | 1       | 4       | 4       |         |         |
| Ammophila heydeni            | 3       |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Eremochares dives            | 11      |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Pemphredon inornata          | 9       | 10      | 21      | 19      | 21      | 23      |         |         |
| Pemphredon lethifer          | 12      | 14      | 18      | 21      | 17      | 16      |         |         |
| Sceliphron destillatorium    | 22      | 10      | 4       | 6       |         |         |         |         |
| Sceliphron deforme           | 2       | 5       |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Sphex funerarius             | 2       | 2       | 2       | 3       | 4       | 5       | 6       |         |
| Polistes dominula            | 5       | 2       | 13      | 14      | 21      | 18      | 21      | 23      |
| Polistes gallicus            | 17      | 18      | 20      | 25      | 23      | 25      | 22      | 22      |
| Polistes nimpha              | 2       |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Paravespula germanica        | 8       | 2       | 3       | 4       |         |         |         |         |
| Chrysis ignita               |         |         |         |         | 1       | 3       | 3       | 4       |
| Hylaeus arenarius            | 3       | 2       | 10      | 21      | 4       |         |         |         |
| Andrena cineraria            | 1       | 2       | 4       | 5       | 5       | 6       | 4       | 5       |
| Halictus quadricinctus       | 5       | 7       | 20      | 22      | 2       | 4       | 7       | 7       |
| Anthidium cingulatum         | 10      | 11      | 11      | 13      | 2       | 3       | 21      | 23      |
| Megachile rotundata          | 11      | 10      | 22      | 25      | 10      | 11      | 19      | 18      |
| Osmia coerulescens           | 5       | 4       | 19      | 21      | 4       | 4       | 6       | 7       |
| Anthophora borealis          | 2       | 5       | 14      | 14      | 1       | 1       | 4       | 4       |
| Apis mellifera               | 2       | 3       | 8       | 9       |         |         |         |         |
| Bombus lucorum               | 2       | 3       | 11      | 12      | 1       | 1       | 3       | 4       |
| Bombus laesus                | 1       | 2       | 7       | 8       |         |         |         |         |
| Xylocopa valga               | 2       | 5       | 5       | 7       | 1       | 1       | 4       | 4       |
| **Hymenoptera, Formicidae**  |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Lasius niger                 | 17      | 19      | 17      | 23      | 14      | 16      | 4       | 6       |
| **Diptera**                  |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Eristalis tenax              | 19      | 21      | 14      | 15      | 18      | 21      | 12      | 14      |
| Dasisyrphus sp.              | 7       | 9       | 22      | 23      | 2       | 4       | 9       | 10      |
| Syrphus ribesii              | 10      | 12      | 21      | 23      | 4       | 4       | 10      | 9       |
| Spirophora sp.               | 26      | 25      | 25      | 27      | 4       | 6       | 16      | 16      |
| Lucilia caesar               | 11      | 10      | 11      | 14      | 2       | 3       | 8       | 9       |
| Calliphora vicina            |         |         |         |         | 6       | 7       | 4       | 4       |
| Sarcophaga haemorrhoidalis   | 6       | 6       | 5       | 4       | 7       | 8       |         |         |
| Promachus leontochlaenus     |         |         |         |         | 2       | 4       |         |         |
| Selidopogon diadema          |         |         |         |         | 1       | 1       |         |         |
| Stratyomis sp.               |         |         |         |         | 12      | 10      |         |         |
| **Total**                    | 358     | 344     | 546     | 610     | 200     | 221     | 396     | 400     |
Table 2. Shannon Diversity (H) Index values, number of taxa and number of individuals of predator and pollinator groups in all plots.

| Predator taxa   | Soy Expt. | Soy Control | Alfalfa Expt. | Alfalfa Control | Corn Expt. | Corn Control | Triticale Expt. | Triticale Control |
|-----------------|-----------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Shannon H       | 3.67      | 3.67        | 3.77          | 3.76            | 3.74       | 37.8         | 3.87            | 3.9               |
| No. taxa S      | 54        | 56          | 60            | 58              | 62         | 62           | 62              | 63                |
| Individuals N   | 488       | 447         | 600           | 654             | 601        | 651          | 652             | 702               |

| Pollinator taxa | Soy Expt. | Soy Control | Alfalfa Expt. | Alfalfa Control | Corn Expt. | Corn Control | Triticale Expt. | Triticale Control |
|-----------------|-----------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Shannon H       | 3.42      | 3.41        | 3.62          | 3.65            | 3.56       | 3.11         | 3.56            | 3.44              |
| No. taxa S      | 41        | 40          | 45            | 46              | 35         | 35           | 43              | 42                |
| Individuals N   | 358       | 344         | 546           | 610             | 200        | 221          | 396             | 400               |

Table 3. Results of pair-wise t-tests testing for differences in Shannon H diversity index values a) between treatment vs control pairs within crops, b) between Bt experiment plots for all crop pairs, and c) between control plots for all crop pairs. (* ) indicates significant differences in Shannon-Weiner Diversity Index values (2-tailed Hutchinson’s t-test, α=.05, tcritical =1.96); (–) indicates plot pairs were not tested (results not useful).

| Predator | Soy Expt. | Soy Control | Alfalfa Expt. | Alfalfa Control | Corn Expt. | Corn Control | Triticale Expt. | Triticale Control |
|----------|-----------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Values of t |         |             |               |                 |            |              |                 |                   |
| Soy Expt.     | x         | 0.11        | 2.20*         | -               | 1.46      | -            | 4.73*           | -                  |
| Soy Control   | x         | -           | 1.81          | -               | 2.25*     | -            | 5.06*           | -                  |
| Alfalfa Expt. | x         | 0.31        | 0.72          | -               | 2.57*     | -            | -               | -                  |
| Alfalfa Control | x         | -           | 0.55          | -               | 3.87*     | -            | -               | -                  |
| Corn Expt.    | x         | 0.95        | 4.06*         | -               | -         | 3.19*        | -               | -                  |
| Corn Control  | x         | -           | 0.80          | -               | -         | -            | 0.46            | -                  |
| Triticale Expt. |         |             |               |                 |            |              |                 |                   |
| Triticale Control |       |             |               |                 |            |              |                 |                   |

| Pollinator | Soy Expt. | Soy Control | Alfalfa Expt. | Alfalfa Control | Corn Expt. | Corn Control | Triticale Expt. | Triticale Control |
|------------|-----------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Values of t |         |             |               |                 |            |              |                 |                   |
| Soy Expt.     | x         | 0.11        | 4.54*         | -               | 4.76*     | -            | 0.39            | -                  |
| Soy Control   | x         | -           | 5.42*         | -               | 4.19*     | -            | 0.46            | -                  |
| Alfalfa Expt. | x         | 0.92        | 7.91*         | -               | 3.57*     | -            | -               | -                  |
| Alfalfa Control | x         | -           | 8.25*         | -               | 4.48*     | -            | -               | -                  |
| Corn Expt.    | x         | 0.68        | 6.83*         | -               | -         | 4.42*        | -               | -                  |
| Corn Control  | x         | -           | -             | -               | -         | 2.35*        | -               | -                  |
| Triticale Expt. |       |             |               |                 |            |              |                 |                   |
| Plot № | Crop type         | The number of indicator species | The population in points |
|--------|-------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1      | Soybean (experiment) | 85                             | 230                      |
| 2      | Soybean (control)   | 86                             | 232                      |
| 3      | Alfalfa (experiment) | 97                            | 320                      |
| 4      | Alfalfa (control)   | 95                             | 318                      |
| 5      | Corn (experiment)   | 85                             | 246                      |
| 6      | Corn (control)      | 84                             | 252                      |
| 7      | Triticale (experiment) | 91                        | 282                      |
| 8      | Triticale (control) | 92                             | 283                      |

Fig.1: Dragonfly Beautiful Demoiselle Calopteryx virgo Linnaeus, 1758, male and female (Photo by I.I. Temreshev).

Fig.2: Larva of wood mantis Hierodula tenuidentata Saussure, 1869, consuming a moth at a light trap (Photo by I.I. Temreshev).
Fig. 3: Short-winged Bolivaria Bolivaria brachyptera (Pallas, 1773). (Photo by I.I. Temreshev).

Fig. 4: Blue Zikrona Zicrona caerulea (Linnaeus, 1758) consuming a leaf beetle larva (Photo by P.A. Esenbekova).
Fig. 5: Short-winged Coranus Coranus subapterus (De Geer, 1773). (Photo by P.A. Esenbekova).

Fig. 6: Tien Shan ladybird Coccinella sedakovi Mulsant, 1850 (tianschanica Dobrz, 1927.) (Photo I.I. Temreshev).
Fig. 7a: Number of predator individuals (N) among crop plots. X axis: 1-2 Soy, 3-4 Alfalfa, 5-6 Corn, 7-8 Triticale.

Fig. 7b: Number of predator taxa (S) among crop plots. X axis: 1-2 Soy, 3-4 Alfalfa, 5-6 Corn, 7-8 Triticale.
Fig. 8a: Number of pollinator individuals (N) among crop plots. X axis: 1-2 Soy, 3-4 Alfalfa, 5-6 Corn, 7-8 Triticale.

Fig. 8b: Number of pollinator species (S) among crop plots. X axis: 1-2 Soy, 3-4 Alfalfa, 5-6 Corn, 7-8 Triticale.
A. Result for predator species.

| SUMMARY | Count | Sum  | Average | Variance |
|---------|-------|------|---------|----------|
| tmt     | 4     | 2341 | 585.25  | 4792.917 |
| control | 4     | 2454 | 613.5   | 12867    |
| soy     | 2     | 935  | 467.5   | 840.5    |
| alfalfa | 2     | 1254 | 627     | 1458     |
| corn    | 2     | 1252 | 626     | 1250     |
| triticale | 2 | 1354 | 677    | 1250     |

ANOVA

| Source of Variation | SS    | df | MS      | F       | P-value | F crit |
|---------------------|-------|----|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| Rows                | 1596.125 | 1  | 1596.125 | 1.495257 | 0.308702 | 10.12796 |
| Columns             | 49777.38  | 3  | 16592.46 | 15.54389 | 0.024766 | 9.276628 |
| Error               | 3202.375  | 3  | 1067.458 |          |         |        |
| Total               | 54575.88  | 7  |          |          |         |        |

B. Result for pollinator species.

| SUMMARY | Count | Sum  | Average | Variance |
|---------|-------|------|---------|----------|
| tmt     | 4     | 1500 | 375     | 20198.67 |
| control | 4     | 1575 | 393.75  | 26373.58 |
| soy     | 2     | 702  | 351     | 98       |
| alfalfa | 2     | 1156 | 578     | 2048     |
| corn    | 2     | 421  | 210.5   | 220.5    |
| triticale | 2 | 796   | 398    | 8        |

ANOVA

| Source of Variation | SS    | df | MS      | F       | P-value | F crit |
|---------------------|-------|----|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| Rows                | 703.125 | 1  | 703.125 | 1.26206 | 0.34305 | 10.12796 |
| Columns             | 138045.4 | 3  | 46015.13| 82.5939 | 0.002213 | 9.276628 |
| Error               | 1671.375 | 3  | 557.125 |          |         |        |
| Total               | 140419.9 | 7  |          |          |         |        |

Fig. 9: ANOV without replication. F values with asterisks (*) indicate significant differences in abundances.
Fig. 10a: Predator Shannon diversity index values (H) among crop plots. X axis: 1-2 Soy, 3-4 Alfalfa, 5-6 Corn, 7-8 Triticale.

Fig. 10b: Pollinator Shannon diversity index values (H) among crop plots. X axis: 1-2 Soy, 3-4 Alfalfa, 5-6 Corn, 7-8 Triticale.