

## Changing population dynamics of Macroheterocera pests (Lepidoptera) in the Bockerek Forest near Vámosatya (Bereg Plain, Northeast Hungary)

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In Hungary 63 forest reserve have been established during the last 30 years. One of them is the Bockerek Forest which is amongst the largest forests of the Bereg Lowland (NE Hungary). Monitoring of the conservation status of these reserves is an important task especially in case of different kinds of forest pests. To monitor these pests a light-trap network is perpetuated by Forest Research Institute of National Agricultural Research and Innovation Centre (NAIK). Data collected in the last decades still wait for evaluation.

Here we analyse data of a 12-year study (2005-2016) on population dynamics of the economically most important Macroheterocera forest pest species belong to Lasiocampidae and Noctuidae families. In the studied period a whole gradation course of *Malacosoma neustria* can be seen while *Lymantria dispar* was in a retrogradation period with a smaller peak. In case of *Orthosia* spp. (*O. cruda*, *O. cerasi*, *O. incerta*, *O. gothica*) a more detailed analysis was made. Changes of starting date of the swarms (first detection of the species each year) showed a clear trend and swarms started more and more earlier during the 12-year period. Since the starting dates varied between wide ranges it should be belonged to the climatic conditions of a given year. Beyond that different *Orthosia* species showed their population maximum in different years which is a temporally resource partitioning amongst these species.

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