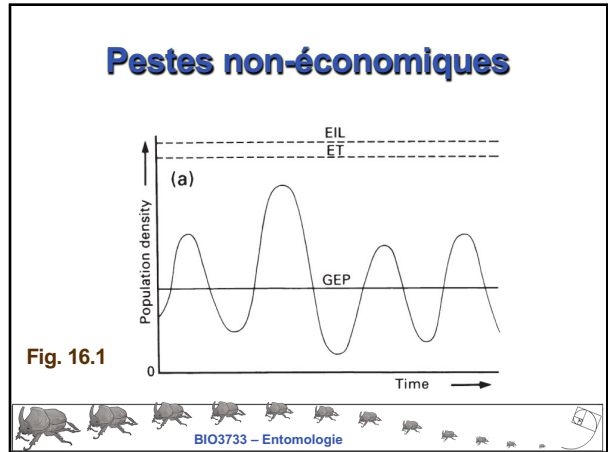
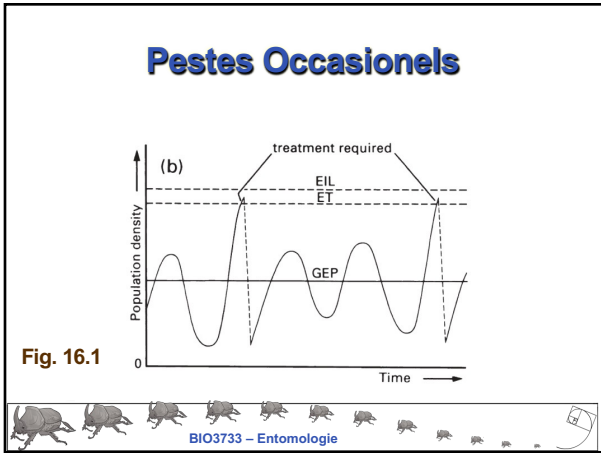


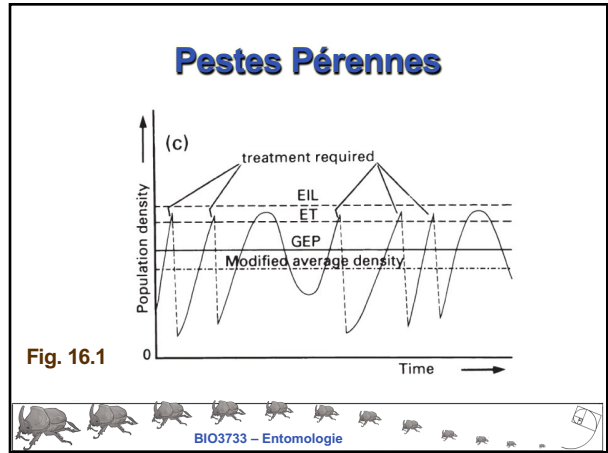
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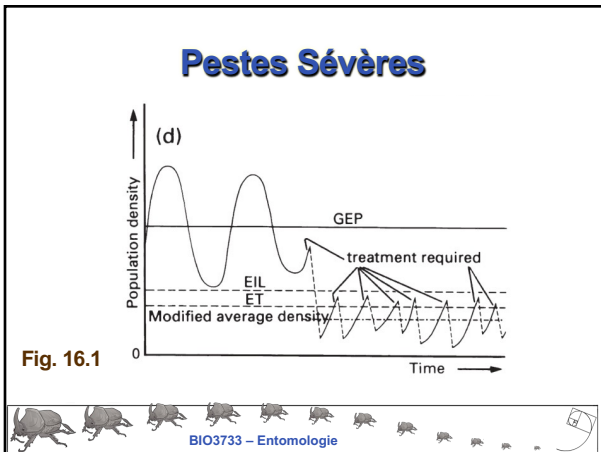
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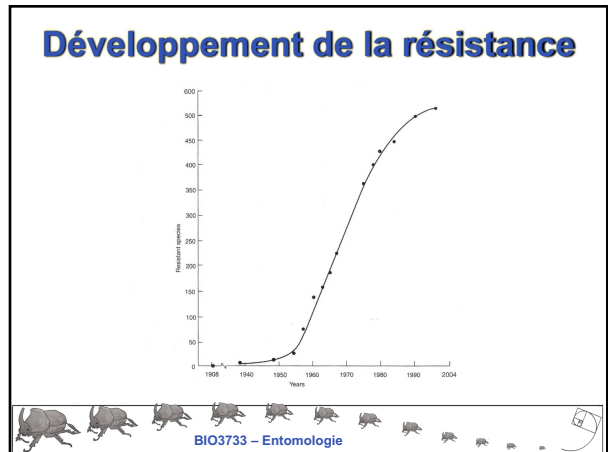
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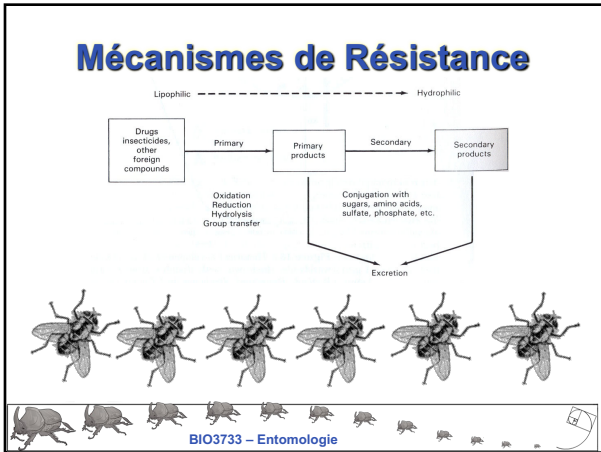
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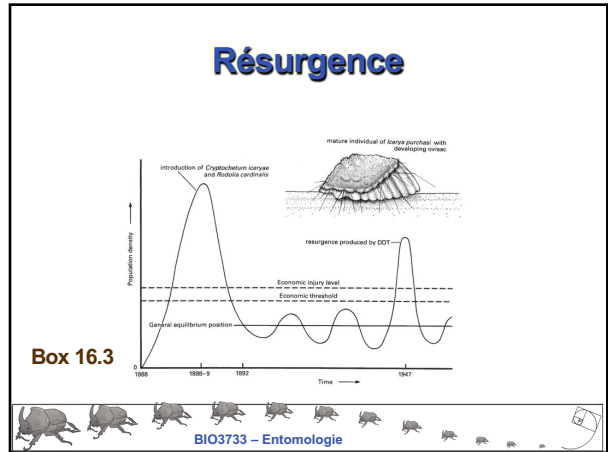
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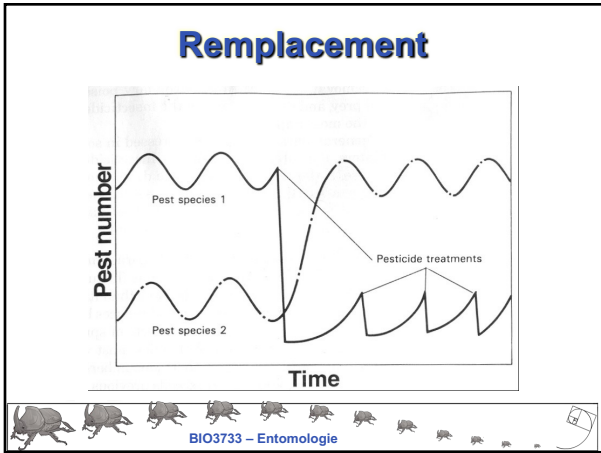
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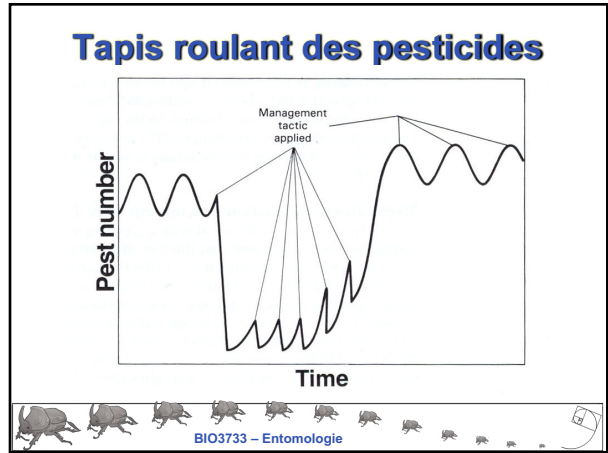
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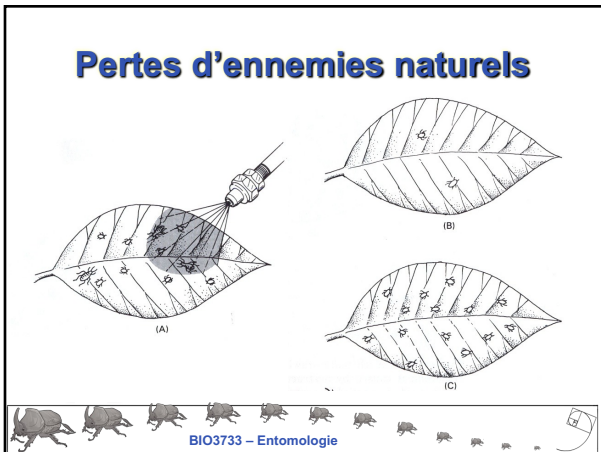
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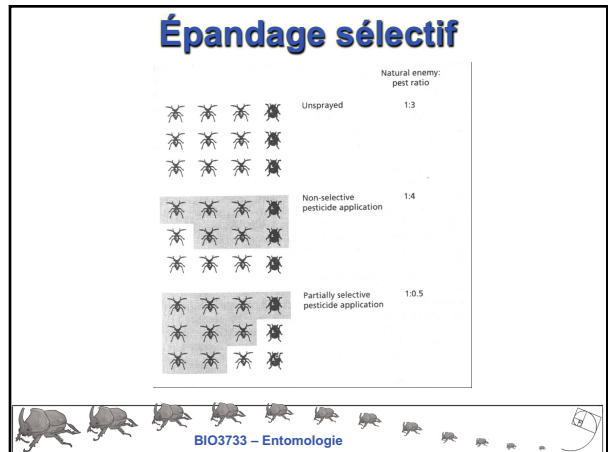
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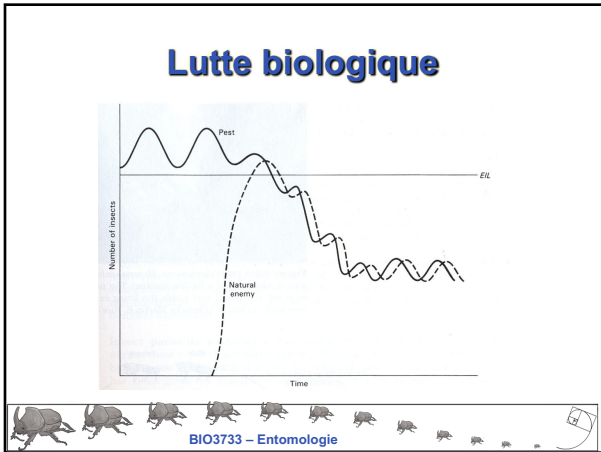
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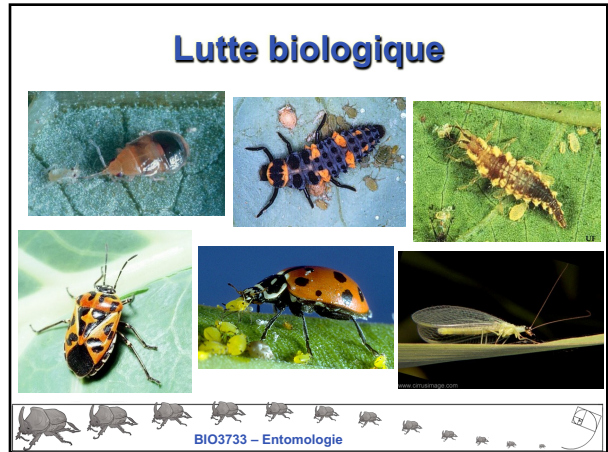
11



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### Lutte biologique

Fig. 16.2

Exoparasitoïde

Endoparasitoïde

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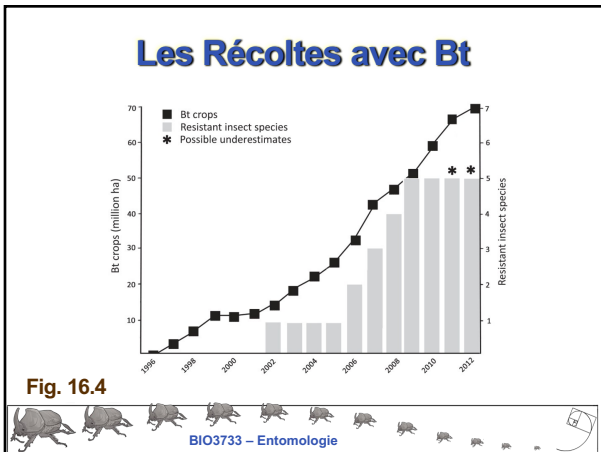
15

### Bacillus thuringiensis

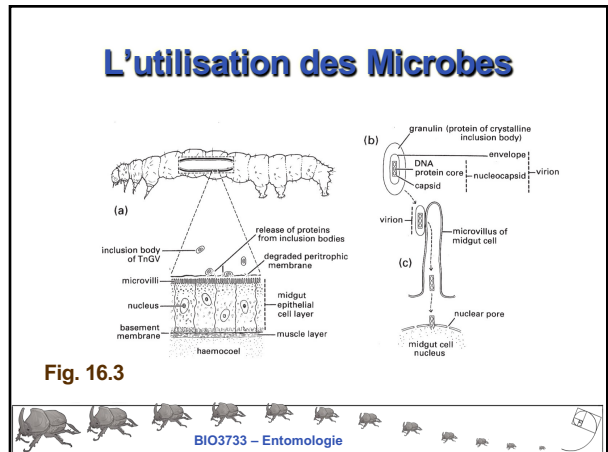
- *B.t. kurstaki et aizawai* (Lepidoptera)
- *B.t. israelensis* (Diptera)
- *B.t. tenebrionis* (Coleoptera)

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## Pièges à Phéromones

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## Perturbation des accouplements

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## Manipulation génétique

Génération	# femelles sans relâche	# mâles stériles relâchés	# femelles avec relâche	Rapport mâles stériles : normaux	# femelles fertiles
1	1 000 000	9 000 000	1 000 000	9:1	100 000
2	5 000 000	9 000 000	500 000	18:1	29 316
3	25 000 000	9 000 000	131 579	68:1	1 907
4	125 000 000	9 000 000	9 535	944:1	10
5	625 000 000	9 000 000	50	180 000:1	0

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## Gestion de l'habitat pour la biodiversité

- Habitat (hivernement, refuges, accouplements)
- Ressources alimentaires alternatives

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## FIN

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