

# A CHECKLIST OF ARTHROPODS IN CAMBODIAN AGRICULTURAL SYSTEMS

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## Summary

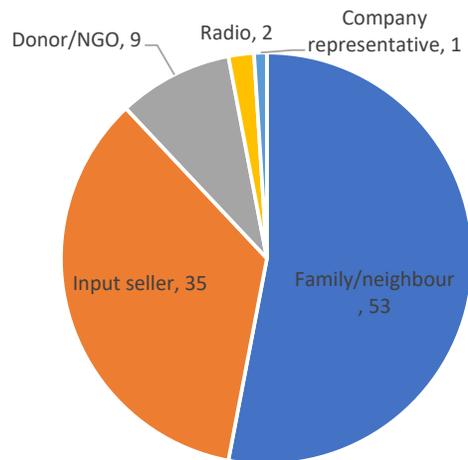
Cambodian farmers rely almost exclusively on chemical insecticides for controlling insect pests in agricultural production systems. Farmers indiscriminately apply a calendar-based cocktail of chemical insecticides aimed at controlling insects in general, regardless of whether they are pests or whether they are present in the crop or not. Farmers are left to rely on themselves and pesticide input sellers for 88% of the information they receive on insect pest management and are “locked-in” to pesticide use through the supply chain. Farmers are generally not aware that insect pests have natural enemies which are being decimated by indiscriminate use of broad-spectrum insecticides. The preservation of natural enemies of insect pests is a fundamental objective of Integrated Pest Management (IPM). It is a priority that farmers should be taught how to recognise natural enemies and then they need to learn how to preserve them. The purpose of this article was to compile a checklist of arthropods found in Cambodian agricultural systems that can be used as a basis for the development of training resources for IPM. The checklist contains hyperlinks to entries of the specimens uploaded to the iNaturalist App. The checklist currently includes over 300 entries for arthropods. Fifty-three percent of the taxa are considered to be pests and 36% as beneficial in that they are predators or parasitoids of insect pests. Eleven percent of taxa are considered to be neutral in that they do not directly affect pests. Ninety percent of specimens are identified to genus level and 62% to species level. Using the checklist to help with provision of IPM training to farmers is the first step but there is a need to expand training and provision of resources to include other actors along the value chain and especially retailers of insecticides. Lack of access to IPM inputs, market constraints, and access to training are among the key barriers preventing farmers adopting IPM strategies. Retailers should be encouraged to stock relevant IPM tools such as pheromone traps, sticky traps and bio-pesticides. In addition, this Arthropod Database can be used as a resource for the preparation of banners, posters and leaflets for display at retail outlets. Pesticide retailers should be encouraged to stock relevant IPM tools such as pheromone traps, sticky traps and bio-pesticides.

**Key words:** integrated pest management, insecticide, predator, parasitoid, economic threshold

## INTRODUCTION

Cambodian farmers rely almost exclusively on chemical insecticides and spray up to 20 times per season, especially in vegetable crops (Srinivasan et al., 2019). Growers of mungbean (*Vigna radiata* L. Wilczek) in Battambang province mostly apply non-selective broad-spectrum insecticides at least 10 times per crop cycle (Martin et al., 2020). Such indiscriminate use of insecticides risks the evolution of insecticide resistance and consequent failure to kill the target pest, which might increase its numbers or result in a secondary pest outbreak of a formerly minor pest (Srinivasan et al., 2019). For instance, the main insect pest problem in mungbean crops in Preaek Trab Village Battambang Province, has become the bean flower thrip (*Megalurothrips usitatus* Bagnall), which appears to be a secondary pest outbreak as it was previously a minor pest (Martin et al. 2021). Bean flower thrip was first observed in 2019 at Preaek Trab village (Martin et al. 2020) but was not recorded by Hinchcliffe (2018) in the same area in 2018. Mungbean growers in Preaek Trab village indiscriminately apply a calendar-based cocktail of broad-spectrum chemical insecticides aimed at controlling insects in general, regardless of whether they are pests or whether they are present in the crop or not. Spraying commences at crop emergence and is repeated every six days during the crop cycle.

Cambodian farmers usually do not intentionally protect natural enemies of insect pests (Schreinemachers et al., 2017) and use of registered bio-pesticides is rare and negligible. Hence, farmers almost exclusively rely on chemical pesticides. In general, the value of pesticides imported into Cambodia has increased by 69-fold during the period 1995–2015 (FAO, 2015). Flor et al. (2018) concluded that the over-reliance on pesticides in Cambodia has resulted from a lack of alignment of policy, lack of extension programs, lack of access to and market supply of alternative technologies. For example, mungbean farmers in Preaek Trab village are left to rely on themselves and pesticide input sellers for 88% of the information they receive on insect pest management (Hinchcliffe, 2018). Donors account for 9% of information but government extension services were not mentioned by farmers (Figure 1). According to Flor et al. (2018), the private sector, especially village retailers, should be the focus for information delivery on insect management and be encouraged to expand their product base to include Integrated Pest Management (IPM) products, especially the retail of already registered biological insecticides. Hinchcliffe (2018) found that mungbean farmers in Preaek Trab village were mostly not aware that insect pests have natural enemies.



**Figure 1.** Farmers' sources of information on the control of insect pests of mungbean in Preaek Trab village Battambang province (Hinchcliffe, 2018)

Farmers were presented with photographs of five insect species commonly found in their mungbean fields, three being pests and two being natural enemies. Seventy-one percent of interviewees identified the beneficial ladybird (*Cheilomenes sexmaculata* Fabricius) as a crop pest, while the remaining interviewees classed natural enemies as either having 'no effect' or 'don't recognise'.

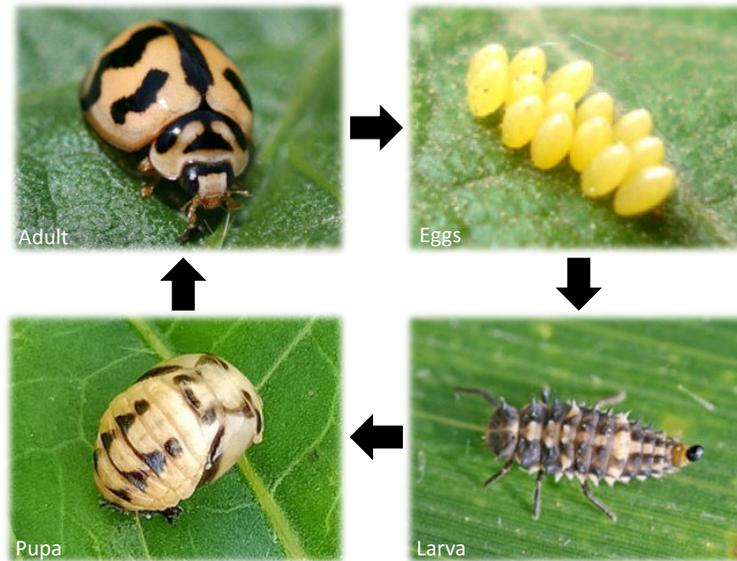
No respondent acknowledged the natural enemies as having a beneficial impact on the crop. The majority of respondents identified all five insects as being bad for the crop. Eighty-six percent of interviewees stated they would like to receive more information on insect control, with 82% wanting further information specifically on insecticides. However, only 32% expressed a desire to receive more information on biological control.

Farmers need to become more aware that not all insects found in their crops are pests and some arthropods (insects and spiders) play a significant role in keeping insect pests from causing economic damage to crops. Natural enemies of insect pests include predatory arthropods such as spiders (Araneae), ground beetles (Coleoptera), ladybird beetles (Coleoptera), robber flies (Diptera), true bugs (Hemiptera), ants (Hymenoptera), wasps (Hymenoptera), mantids (Mantidae), dragonflies (Odonata) and lacewings (Neuroptera). Ladybird beetle adults and larvae are important predators of small insects such as aphids and insect eggs. *Cheilomenes sexmaculata* Figure 2 is a common predator of insect pests of both upland crops

(Hinchcliffe, 2018) and lowland rice (Dunn, 2022) in the region.

Parasitoids are insects whose larvae feed and develop within or on the bodies or within eggs of other arthropods. Approximately 80% of all parasitoids belong to the order Hymenoptera (mostly wasps) and 20% to the order Diptera (flies) (Heraty, 2017). The Tachinid fly, *Exorista xanthaspis* Wiedemann, indigenous in Cambodia, was found to parasitise larvae of the recently introduced Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda* J. E. Smith) (FAW) in maize crops in Samlout district Battambang province in 2024 (Figure 3). FAW larvae were collected from maize plants in the field and raised through to pupation and emergence of adult moths. In one case, the FAW larva had been parasitised by *E. xanthaspis*. The adult fly laid an egg, circled in red, on the FAW larva (a). The parasitoid larva developed within the FAW larva and the parasitoid pupa (c) exited from the FAW pupa (b). The adult parasitoid fly (d) emerged about two weeks later.

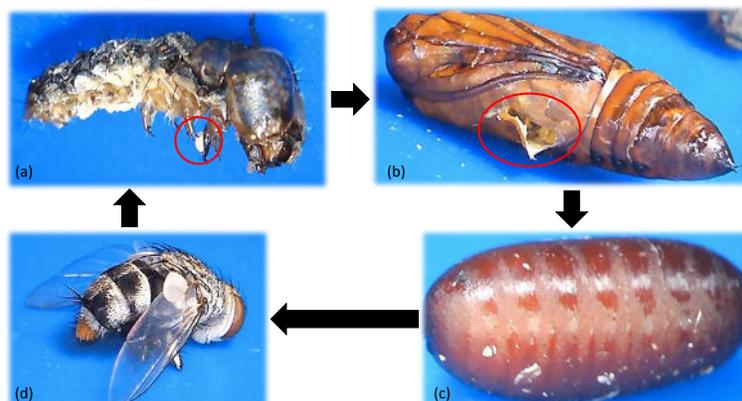
The preservation of natural enemies of insect pests is a fundamental objective of IPM. Firstly, farmers should be taught how to recognise the natural enemies and then they need to learn how to preserve them. The conservation of natural enemies has been greatly assisted by pest-threshold research that has identified pest-crop scenarios where spraying is not warranted or spraying for major primary pests can be delayed until the crop is at lesser risk from secondary pests (Brier et al., 2008).



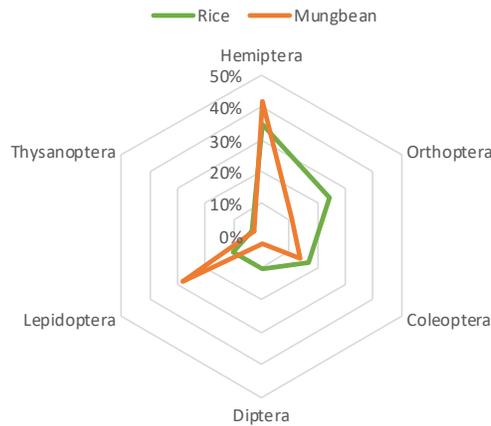
**Figure 2.** Life cycle of the six-spotted ladybird beetle (*Cheilomenes sexmaculata* Fabricius)

Dunn (2022) studied the social and ecological constraints affecting insect pest management in rice farming systems in Banteay Meanchey and Battambang provinces between 2017 and 2021. The most important Orders for pests of rice were found to be Hemiptera (10 genera), Orthoptera (7), Coleoptera (5) and Lepidoptera (3) Figure 4. In a study of management of bean flower thrips in mungbean, a total of 36 insect pest taxa were found compared with 32 taxa classed as insect predators (Martin et al., 2021). The number of taxa classed as neutral was 14. The

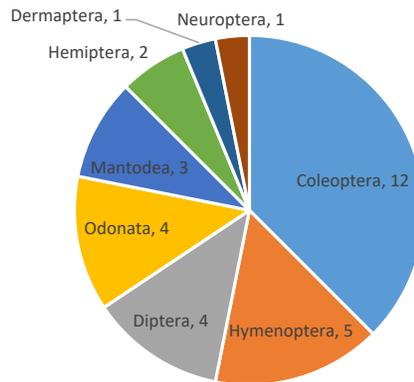
most important Orders for pests of mungbean were Hemiptera (15 genera), Lepidoptera (10), Coleoptera (5) and Orthoptera (4) (Figure 4). For rice, the most important Order for pests was Hemiptera. However, the number of Lepidopteran pests was greater for mungbean compared with rice where the number of Orthopteran taxa was greater compared with mungbean crops Figure 4. In mungbean, the most important Orders for insect predators were Coleoptera (12 genera), Hymenoptera (5), Diptera (5), Odonata (4) and Hemiptera (2) Figure 5.



**Figure 3.** The Tachinid fly, *Exorista xanthaspis*, is a parasitoid of Lepidopteran crop pests including *Spodoptera frugiperda*



**Figure 4.** Order of importance of insect orders representing pests in rice compared with mungbean



**Figure 5.** Order of importance of insect orders representing insect predators in mungbean

The purpose of this article was to compile a checklist of arthropods found in Cambodian agricultural systems as a resource for the development of education and training materials for IPM.

**METHODS**

The first arthropod specimens in this collection were collected in upland crops between 2003 and 2007 in Battambang, Kampong Cham and Tboung Khmum provinces with support from the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) project ASEM/2000/109 Table 1. This work resulted in the publication of the ACIAR monograph “Insects of upland crops in Cambodia” (Pol et al., 2010). Subsequent projects were based in Banteay Meanchey, Battambang and Pailin Provinces in North-West Cambodia Figure 6.

The field guide to insects of upland crops in Cambodia (Pol et al., 2010) produced by ACIAR project ASEM/2000/109 was used to identify the bulk of insect species associated with upland crops. The collections extended to lowland rice systems in the ACIAR project CSE/2015/044 which focused on Banteay Meanchey and Battambang Provinces and ran from 2016 to 2021.

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**Table 1.** Projects and provinces where arthropod specimens were collected

Project	Duration	Provinces
ASEM/2000/049 <sup>1</sup>	2003-2007	Battambang, Kampong Cham, Tboung Khmum
ASEM/2006/130 <sup>2</sup>	2007-2011	Battambang, Pailin
ASEM/2010/049 <sup>3</sup>	2011-2016	Battambang, Pailin
CSE/2015/044 <sup>4</sup>	2016-2021	Banteay Meanchey, Battambang

**Figure 6.** Provinces where the majority of arthropod specimens were collected

The field guide to insects of upland crops in Cambodia (Pol et al., 2010) produced by ACIAR project ASEM/2000/109 was used to identify the bulk of insect species associated with upland crops. The collections extended to lowland rice systems in the ACIAR project CSE/2015/044 which focused on Banteay Meanchey and Battambang Provinces and ran from 2016 to 2021.

Photos of arthropods collected were uploaded for identification to an iNaturalist site (<https://www.inaturalist.org/projects/camsid-ipm>) set up for the project (<https://aciarcambodiasidproject.wordpress.com/>). The checklist database also contains hyperlinks to show the current status for each entry

(<https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/16511510>, <https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/71353090>). Although most of the arthropods of economic importance were identified, a number of insects on the sticky traps could not be identified. The full list of arthropod specimens identified is given in Appendix 1.

## RESULTS

The database currently includes 305 entries for arthropods: Arachnida (17) and Insecta (288). Twelve insect Orders are represented with the largest number of insect specimens belonging to Families Lepidoptera (67), Coleoptera (64), Hemiptera (51), Hymenoptera (35) and Diptera (31) Figure . Fifty-three percent of the taxa are considered to be pests and 35% beneficial in that they are predators or parasitoids of insect pests.

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.aciar.gov.au/sites/default/files/2022-03/Final%20Report%20for%20ASEM-2000-109.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.aciar.gov.au/sites/default/files/2022-03/Final%20Report%20for%20ASEM-2006-130.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.aciar.gov.au/project/asem-2010-049>

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.aciar.gov.au/sites/default/files/2023-01/CSE-2015-044-final-report.pdf>

Eleven percent of species are considered to be neutral in that they do not directly affect pests. Although bees are considered neutral, they benefit crops as pollinators. Likewise, “neutral” species include species such as dung beetles which have ecosystem functions such as nutrient cycling and parasite suppression. Ninety percent of specimens are identified to genus level and 62% to species level.

Agricultural pests predominantly belong to the insect orders Lepidoptera (67 species), Coleoptera (34), Hemiptera (34), Orthoptera (13) and Diptera (7) Figure 7 whereas natural enemies predominantly belong to the orders Hymenoptera (23 species), Coleoptera (22), Araneae (spiders, 16), Hemiptera (14), Odonata (12), Diptera (10), Mantodea (5) and Neuroptera (2) Figure 8.

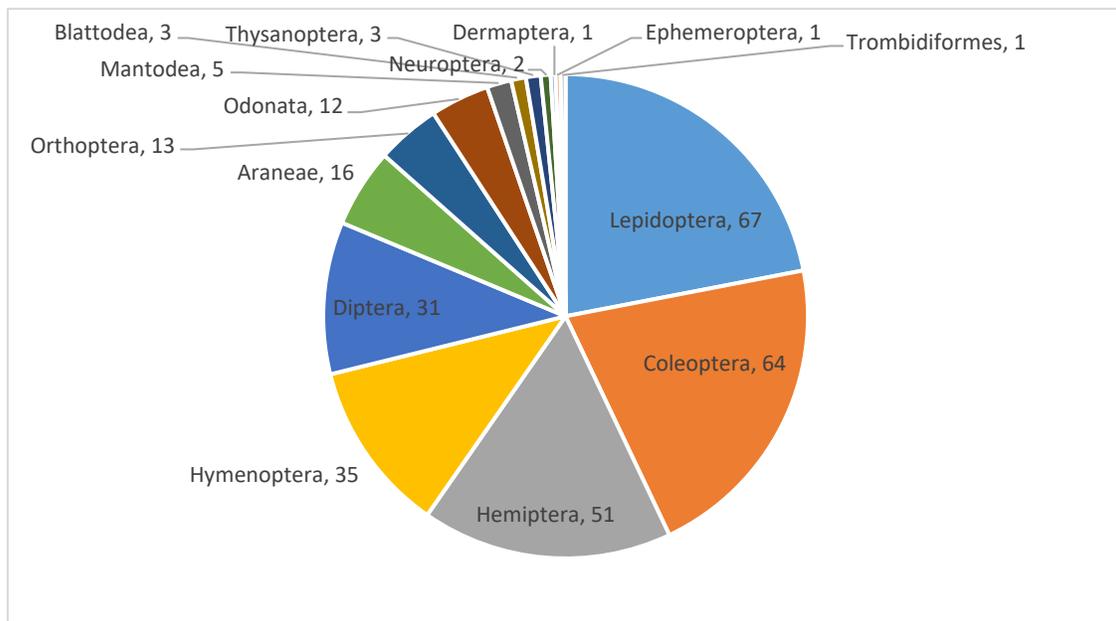


Figure 7. Order of importance of insect orders in agricultural systems in Cambodia

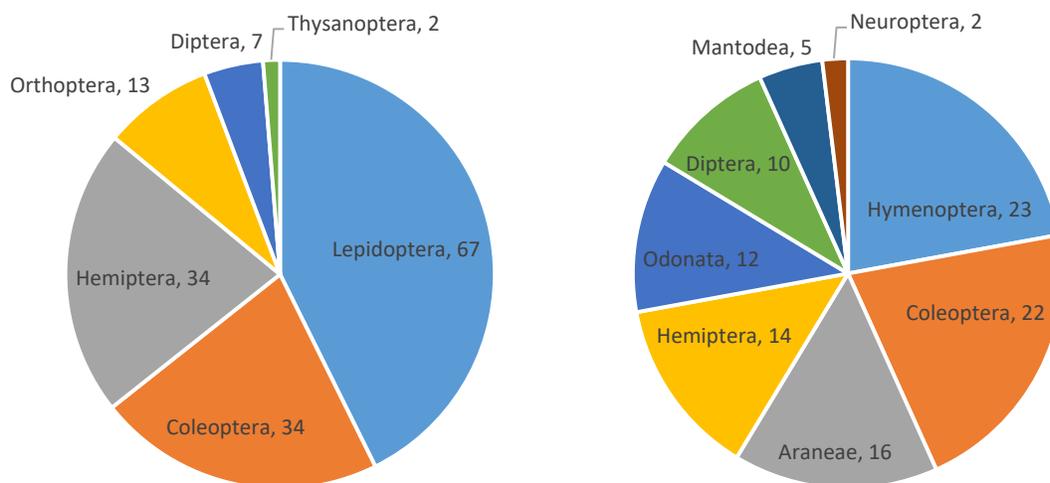


Figure 1 Order of importance of insect orders representing pests (left) and their natural enemies (right)

## DISCUSSION

Martin et al. (2020) proposed an IPM strategy for managing insect pests in mungbean where the potential for economic losses is relatively low during the vegetative stage but becomes critical as the crop reaches the reproductive stage, so it is a two-stage strategy:

### Vegetative stage

- Avoid using chemical insecticides during the vegetative stage unless leaf loss is greater than 30% or there are 8–9 folded leaves/plant (*Omiodes* spp.).
- Use biological insecticides such as Metabe® (*Metarhizium anisopliae* plus *Beauveria bassiana*) at 15 and again at 25 days after sowing (DAS) to control caterpillars as well as flower thrips.
- Deploy blue sticky traps at 15 DAS and again at 25 DAS to monitor for bean flower thrips and pod-borers.

### Reproductive stage

- At 35 DAS, inspect buds and flowers for podborer larvae and pod-sucking insects.
- If economic thresholds are exceeded, apply selective insecticides that do not harm beneficial arthropods such as ladybird beetles.

Implementation of this strategy requires careful checking or “scouting” for insect pest damage in the field as well as for insect pests and their natural enemies present. The determination of economic thresholds help with these management decisions by providing guidance as to whether insect control will have an economic benefit. An economic threshold is the insect pest population level or extent of crop damage at which the value of the crop destroyed exceeds the cost of controlling the pest. The purpose of the economic threshold is to prevent a pest population from reaching the point where its damage causes monetary losses that are equal to the cost of control. This “break-even” point is referred to as an economic injury level (EIL) (Seiter, 2018). The economic threshold (ETL) is always set lower than the EIL to provide a lead time before the break-even point is reached and an economic loss occurs. The ETL is the point when an insect control measure is justified. Approximate ETLs for important insect pests of mungbean are given in Figure 9 and this requires the field to be carefully checked for specific pests. The ETL is a useful guide but other considerations should be taken into account such as the risk of crop loss from other factors not related to insect damage, for example, risk of drought or flood. It is also important to record numbers of natural enemies in the field. If populations

of natural enemies are high, then the decision to implement control measures could be delayed for a few days before making the final decision. Common natural enemies to look for in mungbean fields are shown in Figure 10. An alternative to field counts, blue and yellow sticky traps, can be used to monitor populations of insect pests and their natural enemies (Martin et al., 2021).

The challenge is to find a way to have the IPM strategy adopted by mungbean growers. Zhang et al. (2020) found that “top-down” methods such as mass media and extension through the local Agricultural Cooperative (AC) were not effective in the transfer of technical information in Angsangsak village which shares the AC with Preaek Trab village. Transfer of technical information in this community is primarily through the village social network. An important element of an effective intervention strategy is to identify who are the key influencers on insect pest management in the community and engage them to facilitate adoption of IPM in crops such as mungbean (Zhang et al., 2020).

Public policy in developing countries has failed to invest in educating farmers on how to deal with variable agro-ecosystems and a changing world (Van Den Berg and Higgins, 2007) who assessed a participatory training approach in changing crop protection by farmers from dependence on chemicals to more sustainable practices in line with IPM and they found the substantial benefits of participation in Farmer Field Schools (FFS). The FFS approach was developed by FAO in Southeast Asia as an alternative to the prevailing top-down extension method of the Green Revolution, which failed to work where more complex and counter-intuitive problems existed with insect pest management. A typical FFS comprises 20–25 farm households who meet in local field settings and under the guidance of a trained facilitator. The FFS observe and compare demonstration plots over the course of an entire cropping season. One plot typically follows local conventional methods while the other is used to demonstrate with what could be considered “best practice”. FFS enable the integration of knowledge which requires solving problems by combining farmer knowledge with scientific knowledge to achieve realistic livelihood outcomes.

It is important to ensure that key influencers on insect pest management in the village are invited to participate in FFS. If key influencers happen to be input sellers, it is likely they cannot participate in the FFS because they cannot leave their shop. In such cases, IPM training and resources could be delivered

**Order Hemiptera, Family Aphidae (*Aphis crassivora* C. L. Koch)**

**Damage caused:** Aphids amass on growing points where they suck sap from flowers, pods and stems.

**ETL:** 3 infested growing points per m<sup>2</sup> or 1 infested plant per metre of row.

**Order Hemiptera, Family Pentatomidae (*Piezodorus hybneri* Gmelin)**

**Damage caused:** Adults and nymphs pierce and suck developing seeds and pods, which are then lost, deformed or develop dark marks.

**ETL:** 1 adult equivalent per m<sup>2</sup>.

**Order Lepidoptera, Family Crambidae (*Omiodes indicata* Fabricius)**

**Damage caused:** Larvae live between two leaves spun together. In later stages they may spin several leaves together, forming a mass of partially eaten leaves.

**ETL:** 8-9 folded leaves per plant.

**Order Lepidoptera, Family Crambidae (*Maruca vitrata* Fabricius)**

**Damage caused:** Flowers may be damaged and discoloured; flower-bud shedding may occur and pod production may be reduced. Pods have small, darkened entry holes on the surface.

**ETL:** 3 larvae per m<sup>2</sup> or 1 per metre of row.

**Order Lepidoptera, Family Noctuidae (*Helicoverpa armigera* Hübner)**

**Damage caused:** Most damage is from feeding on tips, buds, flowers and pods. Larvae will also feed on leaves, but this is not usually significant.

**ETL:** 3 larvae per m<sup>2</sup> or 1 per metre of row.

**Order Thysanoptera, Family Thripidae (*Megalurothrips usitatus* Bagnall)**

**Damage caused:** Infestations begin in buds and flowers and cause abortion of flowers. Large infestations cause poor pod set, stunted plants, and leaves and flowers to wilt.

**ETL:** 4–6 thrips per flower at flowering and pod setting.

**Figure 9.** Economic Threshold Levels (ETLs) for important insect pests of mungbean using images extracted from the checklist database



Araneae: spiders



Coleoptera: ground beetles



Coleoptera: ladybird beetles



Diptera: hoverflies



Diptera: tachinid flies



Hemiptera: big-eyed bugs



Hemiptera: spined shield bug



Hemiptera: assassin bugs



Hymenoptera: paper wasps



Mantidae: praying mantises



Neuroptera: lacewings



Odonata: dragon flies

**Figure 10.** Examples of natural enemies that should be checked for during field inspection, their numbers should be taken into account in the decision to apply insecticide

to input sellers individually. Provision of IPM training to farmers is the first step but there is a need to expand training and provision of resources to include other actors along the value chain and especially retailers of insecticides. Lack of access to IPM inputs, market constraints, and access to training are among the key barriers to and motivations for adopting IPM strategies (Muriithi et al., 2024). Firstly, retailers need to be encouraged to stock relevant IPM tools such as pheromone traps, sticky traps and bio-pesticides. In addition, this Arthropod Database can be used as a resource for the preparation of banners, posters and leaflets for display at retail outlets. The challenge is to find retail outlets that are interested to market IPM products to gain a commercial advantage.

The majority of the arthropod photos were taken as part of projects funded by the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) between 2003 and 2021. Photographs taken for the ACIAR insect guide (Pol et al. 2010) were taken by Kelly Baker, Rowena Eastick, Robin Gunning, Wes Leedham, Robert Martin, Stephanie Montgomery, Adrian Nicholas, Chanthy Pol, Fiona Scott and Tanya Smith. Photographs taken for the mungbean study (Martin et al., 2021) were taken by Chariya Korn, Robert Martin, Samnang Pheng, Ratha Rien, Sopha Yous and Sophea Yous. Photographs of arthropods in rice systems were taken by Lucinda Dunn (Dunn, 2022).

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**Appendix 1. Checklist of arthropods found in cropping systems of Cambodia**

Class	Order	Family	Genus	Species	Common name
Arachnida	Araneae	Araneidae	<i>Argiope</i>	<i>aemula</i>	<a href="#">St Andrew's cross spider</a>
Arachnida	Araneae	Araneidae	<i>Argiope</i>	<i>catenulata</i>	<a href="#">Grass cross spider</a>
Arachnida	Araneae	Araneidae	<i>Neoscona</i>	<i>theisi</i>	<a href="#">Spotted orb-weavers</a>
Arachnida	Araneae	Clubionidae	<i>Clubiona</i>		<a href="#">Leafcurling sac spiders</a>
Arachnida	Araneae	Lycosidae	<i>Hippasa</i>		<a href="#">Funnel web wolf spiders</a>
Arachnida	Araneae	Lycosidae	<i>Pardosa</i>	<i>pseudoannulata</i>	Wolf spiders
Arachnida	Araneae	Oxyopidae	<i>Oxyopes</i>	<i>javanus</i>	<a href="#">Lynx spiders</a>
Arachnida	Araneae	Oxyopidae	<i>Oxyopes</i>	<i>macilentus</i>	Lynx spiders
Arachnida	Araneae	Oxyopidae	<i>Peucetia</i>		<a href="#">Lynx spiders</a>
Arachnida	Araneae	Pholcidae	<i>Crossopriza</i>	<i>lyoni</i>	<a href="#">Tailed cellar spider</a>
Arachnida	Araneae	Salticidae	<i>Plexippus</i>	<i>petersi</i>	<a href="#">Common housefly catcher</a>
Arachnida	Araneae	Sparassidae	<i>Heteropoda</i>		<a href="#">Giant huntsman spiders</a>
Arachnida	Araneae	Tetragnathidae	<i>Tetragnatha</i>		<a href="#">Stretch spiders</a>
Arachnida	Araneae	Tetragnathidae	<i>Tetragnatha</i>		<a href="#">Stretch spiders</a>
Arachnida	Araneae	Thomisidae	<i>Runcinia</i>		<a href="#">Grass crab spiders</a>
Arachnida	Araneae	Thomisidae	<i>Runcinia</i>		<a href="#">Grass crab spiders</a>
Arachnida	Trombidiformes	Tetranychidae			<a href="#">Spider mites</a>
Insecta	Blattodea	Ectobiidae	<i>Blattella</i>	<i>asahinai</i>	<a href="#">Asian cockroach</a>
Insecta	Blattodea	Ectobiidae	<i>Hemithyrsochera</i>	<i>vittata</i>	<a href="#">Wood cockroaches</a>
Insecta	Blattodea	Temitidae	<i>Macrotermes</i>	<i>gilvus</i>	<a href="#">Higher termites</a>
Insecta	Coleoptera	Anthribidae	<i>Araecerus</i>	<i>fasciculatus</i>	<a href="#">Coffee bean weevil</a>
Insecta	Coleoptera	Bostrichidae	<i>Rhyzopertha</i>	<i>dominica</i>	<a href="#">Lesser grain borer</a>
Insecta	Coleoptera	Brentidae	<i>Cylas</i>		<a href="#">Sweet potato weevils</a>
Insecta	Coleoptera	Carabidae	<i>Pheropsophus</i>		<a href="#">Ground beetle</a>

Class	Order	Family	Genus	Species	Common name
Insecta	Coleoptera	Carabidae	<i>Zuphium</i>	<i>olens</i>	<a href="#">Ground beetle</a>
Insecta	Coleoptera	Carabidae	<i>Chlaenius</i>	<i>circumdatus</i>	<a href="#">Vivid metallic ground beetles</a>
Insecta	Coleoptera	Carabidae	<i>Stenolophus</i>		<a href="#">Seedcorn beetles</a>
Insecta	Coleoptera	Carabidae	<i>Chlaenius</i>	<i>thieleni</i>	<a href="#">Vivid metallic ground beetles</a>
Insecta	Coleoptera	Carabidae	<i>Lebia</i>	<i>circumdata</i>	<a href="#">Colorful Foliage Ground Beetles</a>
Insecta	Coleoptera	Carabidae			<a href="#">Pedunculate Ground beetle</a>
Insecta	Coleoptera	Carabidae	<i>Scarites</i>		<a href="#">Ground beetle</a>
Insecta	Coleoptera	Carabidae			<a href="#">Tiger beetles</a>
Insecta	Coleoptera	Carabidae	<i>Ophionea</i>	<i>nigrofasciata</i>	<a href="#">Long-neck ground beetle</a>
Insecta	Coleoptera	Cerambycidae			<a href="#">Flat-faced Longhorn Beetles</a>
Insecta	Coleoptera	Cerambycidae	<i>Perissus</i>		<a href="#">Longhorn beetle</a>
Insecta	Coleoptera	Cerambycidae	<i>Aristobia</i>	<i>approximator</i>	<a href="#">Longhorn beetle</a>
Insecta	Coleoptera	Cerambycidae			<a href="#">Flat-faced Longhorn Beetles</a>
Insecta	Coleoptera	Cerambycidae	<i>Coptops</i>		<a href="#">Longhorn beetle</a>
Insecta	Coleoptera	Cerambycidae	<i>Euryphagus</i>	<i>lundii</i>	<a href="#">Longhorn beetle</a>
Insecta	Coleoptera	Cerambycidae	<i>Batocera</i>	<i>rufomaculata</i>	<a href="#">Mango stem borer</a>
Insecta	Coleoptera	Chrysomelidae	<i>Cassida</i>	<i>circumdata</i>	Tortoise beetle
Insecta	Coleoptera	Chrysomelidae	<i>Dicladispa</i>	<i>armigera</i>	
Insecta	Coleoptera	Chrysomelidae	<i>Aspidimorpha</i>	<i>furcata</i>	<a href="#">Furcated tortoise beetle</a>
Insecta	Coleoptera	Chrysomelidae	<i>Aulacophora</i>	<i>flavomarginata</i>	<a href="#">Black-back cucumber beetle</a>
Insecta	Coleoptera	Chrysomelidae	<i>Aulacophora</i>	<i>indica</i>	Cucumber beetle
Insecta	Coleoptera	Chrysomelidae	<i>Monolepta</i>	<i>signata</i>	<a href="#">Monolepta beetle</a>
Insecta	Coleoptera	Chrysomelidae	<i>Phyllotreta</i>		<a href="#">Striped flea beetle</a>
Insecta	Coleoptera	Chrysomelidae			<a href="#">Leaf beetle</a>
Insecta	Coleoptera	Chrysomelidae	<i>Podontia</i>	<i>affinis</i>	<a href="#">Flea beetle</a>
Insecta	Coleoptera	Chrysomelidae	<i>Callosobruchus</i>	<i>maculatus</i>	<a href="#">Cowpea bruchid</a>

Class	Order	Family	Genus	Species	Common name
Insecta	Coleoptera	Chrysomelidae	<i>Medythia</i>	<i>nigrobilineata</i>	<a href="#">Two-striped leaf beetle</a>
Insecta	Coleoptera	Coccinellidae	<i>Cheilomenes</i>	<i>sexmaculata</i>	<a href="#">Six-spotted zigzag ladybird</a>
Insecta	Coleoptera	Coccinellidae	<i>Coccinella</i>	<i>transversalis</i>	<a href="#">Small transverse ladybird</a>
Insecta	Coleoptera	Coccinellidae	<i>Harmonia</i>	<i>octomaculata</i>	<a href="#">Maculate ladybird</a>
Insecta	Coleoptera	Coccinellidae	<i>Micraspis</i>	<i>discolor</i>	<a href="#">Discolored lady beetle</a>
Insecta	Coleoptera	Coccinellidae	<i>Henosepilachna</i>	<i>vigintioctopunctata</i>	<a href="#">Hadda beetle</a>
Insecta	Coleoptera	Coccinellidae	<i>Synonycha</i>	<i>grandis</i>	<a href="#">Giant bamboo ladybird</a>
Insecta	Coleoptera	Curculionidae	<i>Sitophilus</i>	<i>oryzae</i>	<a href="#">Rice weevil</a>
Insecta	Coleoptera	Curculionidae	<i>Sitophilus</i>	<i>zeamais</i>	<a href="#">Maize weevil</a>
Insecta	Coleoptera	Curculionidae	<i>Hypomeces</i>	<i>pulviger</i>	<a href="#">Gold-dust weevil</a>
Insecta	Coleoptera	Curculionidae	<i>Xanthochelus</i>	<i>faunus</i>	<a href="#">Putrea weevil</a>
Insecta	Coleoptera	Curculionidae	<i>Atactogaster</i>	<i>zebra</i>	<a href="#">Root-feeding weevils</a>
Insecta	Coleoptera	Curculionidae	<i>Euplatypus</i>	<i>parallelus</i>	<a href="#">Ambrosia beetle</a>
Insecta	Coleoptera	Dytiscidae	<i>Copelatus</i>		<a href="#">Diving beetles</a>
Insecta	Coleoptera	Elateridae			<a href="#">Click beetles</a>
Insecta	Coleoptera	Erotylidae			<a href="#">Pleasing fungus beetles</a>
Insecta	Coleoptera	Heteroceridae	<i>Augyles</i>		<a href="#">Variegated mud-loving beetles</a>
Insecta	Coleoptera	Hydrophilidae	<i>Berosus</i>		<a href="#">Water scavenger beetle</a>
Insecta	Coleoptera	Hydrophilidae	<i>Sternolophus</i>	<i>rufipes</i>	<a href="#">Water scavenger beetles</a>
Insecta	Coleoptera	Hydrophilidae	<i>Hydrophilus</i>		<a href="#">Giant water scavenger beetle</a>
Insecta	Coleoptera	Laemophloeidae	<i>Cryptolestes</i>		<a href="#">Lined flat bark beetles</a>
Insecta	Coleoptera	Laemophloeidae			<a href="#">Lined flat bark beetles</a>
Insecta	Coleoptera	Lampyridae	<i>Asymmetricata</i>		<a href="#">Fireflies</a>
Insecta	Coleoptera	Melyridae	<i>Intybia</i>		<a href="#">Soft-winged flower beetles</a>
Insecta	Coleoptera	Scarabaeidae	<i>Protaetia</i>	<i>acuminata</i>	<a href="#">Mango flower beetle</a>
Insecta	Coleoptera	Scarabaeidae	<i>Oryctes</i>	<i>rhinoceros</i>	<a href="#">Coconut rhinoceros beetle</a>

Class	Order	Family	Genus	Species	Common name
Insecta	Coleoptera	Scarabaeidae	<i>Anomala</i>	<i>antiqua</i>	<a href="#">Groundnut chafer</a>
Insecta	Coleoptera	Scarabaeidae	<i>Onitus</i>		<a href="#">Dung beetle</a>
Insecta	Coleoptera	Scarabaeidae	<i>Adoretus</i>	<i>sinicus</i>	<a href="#">Chinese rose beetle</a>
Insecta	Coleoptera	Scarabaeidae	<i>Xylotrupes</i>	<i>socrates</i>	<a href="#">Siamese rhinoceros beetle</a>
Insecta	Coleoptera	Scirtidae	<i>Exochomoscirtes</i>		<a href="#">Marsh beetle</a>
Insecta	Coleoptera	Scirtidae	<i>Ora</i>		<a href="#">Flea marsh beetles</a>
Insecta	Coleoptera	Staphylinidae	<i>Paederus</i>		<a href="#">Whiplash beetles</a>
Insecta	Coleoptera	Staphylinidae	<i>Anotylus</i>		<a href="#">Spiny-legged rove beetles</a>
Insecta	Dermaptera	Forficulidae	<i>Proreus</i>	<i>simulans</i>	<a href="#">Black earwigs</a>
Insecta	Diptera	Agromyzidae	<i>Liriomyza</i>	<i>sativae</i>	<a href="#">Vegetable leaf miner</a>
Insecta	Diptera	Agromyzidae	<i>Ophiomyia</i>	<i>phaseoli</i>	<a href="#">Bean fly</a>
Insecta	Diptera	Asilidae			Robber flies
Insecta	Diptera	Calliphoridae	<i>Chrysomya</i>	<i>megacephala</i>	<a href="#">Oriental latrine fly</a>
Insecta	Diptera	Chironomidae			<a href="#">Non-biting midges</a>
Insecta	Diptera	Culicidae			<a href="#">Culicine mosquitos</a>
Insecta	Diptera	Culicidae	<i>Aedes</i>		Mosquito
Insecta	Diptera	Dolichopodidae	<i>Chrysosoma</i>		<a href="#">Long-legged flies</a>
Insecta	Diptera	Drosophilidae	<i>Drosophila</i>		<a href="#">Small fruit fly</a>
Insecta	Diptera	Ephydriidae	<i>Hydrellia</i>	<i>philippina</i>	<a href="#">Rice whorl maggot</a>
Insecta	Diptera	Ephydriidae			<a href="#">Shore flies</a>
Insecta	Diptera	Fanniidae	<i>Fannia</i>		<a href="#">Lesser house flies and allies</a>
Insecta	Diptera	Lauxaniidae	<i>Sapromyza</i>		<a href="#">Lauxaniid flies</a>
Insecta	Diptera	Milichiidae			<a href="#">Freeloader flies</a>
Insecta	Diptera	Muscidae	<i>Lispe</i>		<a href="#">True flies</a>
Insecta	Diptera	Muscidae	<i>Musca</i>	<i>domestica</i>	<a href="#">Common house fly</a>
Insecta	Diptera	Mycetophilidae			<a href="#">Fungus gnats</a>

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Insecta	Diptera	Phoridae			<a href="#">Humpbacked Flies</a>
Insecta	Diptera	Sarcophagidae			<a href="#">Flesh flies</a>
Insecta	Diptera	Stratiomyidae	<i>Microchrysa</i>		<a href="#">Soldier flies</a>
Insecta	Diptera	Syrphidae	<i>Eristalinus</i>		<a href="#">Lagoon Flies</a>
Insecta	Diptera	Syrphidae	<i>Mesembrius</i>		<a href="#">Rat-tail Maggot Flies</a>
Insecta	Diptera	Syrphidae	<i>Episyrphus</i>		<a href="#">Hoverflies</a>
Insecta	Diptera	Syrphidae	<i>Allograpta</i>		<a href="#">Streak flies</a>
Insecta	Diptera	Tabanidae	<i>Chrysops</i>	<i>dispar</i>	<a href="#">Deer flies</a>
Insecta	Diptera	Tachinidae	<i>Trichopoda</i>		<a href="#">Feather-legged flies</a>
Insecta	Diptera	Tachinidae	<i>Exorista</i>	<i>xanthaspis</i>	<a href="#">Tachinid flies</a>
Insecta	Diptera	Tephritidae	<i>Carpomya</i>	<i>vesuviana</i>	<a href="#">Putrea fruit fly</a>
Insecta	Diptera	Tephritidae	<i>Bactrocera</i>	<i>cucurbitae</i>	<a href="#">Melon fly</a>
Insecta	Diptera	Tephritidae	<i>Bactrocera</i>	<i>dorsalis</i>	<a href="#">Oriental fruit fly</a>
Insecta	Diptera	Tipuloidea	<i>Trentepohlia</i>		<a href="#">Limoniid crane flies</a>
Insecta	Ephemeroptera	Caenidae	<i>Caenis</i>		<a href="#">Mayfly</a>
Insecta	Hemiptera	Delphacidae	<i>Nilaparvata</i>	<i>lugens</i>	<a href="#">Brown planthopper</a>
Insecta	Hemiptera	Delphacidae	<i>Sogatella</i>	<i>furcifera</i>	White-backed planthopper
Insecta	Hemiptera	Aleyrodidae	<i>Bemisia</i>	<i>tabaci</i>	<a href="#">Silverleaf whitefly</a>
Insecta	Hemiptera	Alydidae	<i>Riptortus</i>	<i>linearis</i>	<a href="#">Brown bean bug</a>
Insecta	Hemiptera	Alydidae	<i>Leptocorisa</i>		<a href="#">Rice bug</a>
Insecta	Hemiptera	Aphididae	<i>Aphis</i>	<i>craccivora</i>	<a href="#">Cowpea aphid</a>
Insecta	Hemiptera	Aphididae	<i>Aphis</i>	<i>glycines</i>	<a href="#">Soybean aphid</a>
Insecta	Hemiptera	Aphididae	<i>Aphis</i>	<i>gossypii</i>	<a href="#">Cotton aphid</a>
Insecta	Hemiptera	Aphididae	<i>Rhopalosiphum</i>	<i>maidis</i>	<a href="#">Corn leaf aphid</a>
Insecta	Hemiptera	Blissidae	<i>Dimorphopterus</i>	<i>rondoni</i>	<a href="#">Chinch bugs</a>
Insecta	Hemiptera	Cicadellidae	<i>Bothrogonia</i>	<i>ferruginea</i>	<a href="#">Black-tipped leafhopper</a>

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Insecta	Hemiptera	Cicadellidae	<i>Maiestas</i>	<i>dorsalis</i>	<a href="#">Zig-zag winged leafhopper</a>
Insecta	Hemiptera	Cicadellidae	<i>Nephotettix</i>	<i>nigropictus</i>	<a href="#">Green rice leafhopper</a>
Insecta	Hemiptera	Cicadellidae	<i>Nephotettix</i>	<i>virescens</i>	<a href="#">Green paddy leafhopper</a>
Insecta	Hemiptera	Cicadellidae			<a href="#">Leafhopper</a>
Insecta	Hemiptera	Cicadellidae			<a href="#">Leafhopper</a>
Insecta	Hemiptera	Cicadellidae	<i>Cofana</i>	<i>spectra</i>	<a href="#">White rice leaf hopper</a>
Insecta	Hemiptera	Cimicoidea			<a href="#">Cimicomorph bugs</a>
Insecta	Hemiptera	Coreidae	<i>Anoplocnemis</i>	<i>phasiana</i>	<a href="#">Leaf-footed bugs</a>
Insecta	Hemiptera	Coreidae	<i>Cletus</i>	<i>bipunctatus</i>	<a href="#">Spined legume bug</a>
Insecta	Hemiptera	Crabronidae	<i>liris</i>	<i>subtessellatus</i>	<a href="#">Predatory wasp</a>
Insecta	Hemiptera	Cydnidae			<a href="#">Burrowing bugs</a>
Insecta	Hemiptera	Derbidae	<i>Proutista</i>	<i>moesta</i>	<a href="#">Palm derbid</a>
Insecta	Hemiptera	Flatidae	<i>Salurnis</i>		<a href="#">Fulgoroid planthoppers</a>
Insecta	Hemiptera	Geocoridae	<i>Geocoris</i>		<a href="#">Big-eyed bugs</a>
Insecta	Hemiptera	Gerridae	<i>Gerris</i>		<a href="#">Water striders</a>
Insecta	Hemiptera	Lygaeidae	<i>Kleidocerys</i>		<a href="#">Seed bugs</a>
Insecta	Hemiptera	Lygaeidae	<i>Graptostethus</i>	<i>servus</i>	<a href="#">Seed bugs</a>
Insecta	Hemiptera	Lygaeidae	<i>Melanotelus</i>		<a href="#">Seed bugs</a>
Insecta	Hemiptera	Micronectidae	<i>Micronecta</i>		<a href="#">Pygmy Water Boatmen</a>
Insecta	Hemiptera	Miridae	<i>Nesiodiocoris</i>		<a href="#">Mirid</a>
Insecta	Hemiptera	Nabidae	<i>Prostemma</i>	<i>fasciatum</i>	<a href="#">Damsel bugs</a>
Insecta	Hemiptera	Pentatomidae	<i>Eysarcoris</i>	<i>guttigerus</i>	Two-spotted Sesame Bug
Insecta	Hemiptera	Pentatomidae	<i>Megymenum</i>		<a href="#">Stink bug</a>
Insecta	Hemiptera	Pentatomidae	<i>Nezara</i>	<i>viridula</i>	<a href="#">Green vegetable bug</a>
Insecta	Hemiptera	Pentatomidae	<i>Piezodorus</i>	<i>hybneri</i>	<a href="#">Red-banded shield bug</a>
Insecta	Hemiptera	Pentatomidae	<i>Plautia</i>		<a href="#">Green stink bug</a>

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Insecta	Hemiptera	Pentatomidae	<i>Eocanthecona</i>	<i>furcellata</i>	<a href="#">Predatory shield bug</a>
Insecta	Hemiptera	Plataspidae	<i>Brachyplatys</i>		<a href="#">Black bean bug</a>
Insecta	Hemiptera	Pseudococcidae	<i>Paracoccus</i>	<i>marginatus</i>	<a href="#">Papaya mealybug</a>
Insecta	Hemiptera	Pyrrhocoridae	<i>Dysdercus</i>	<i>cingulatus</i>	<a href="#">Indian cotton stainer</a>
Insecta	Hemiptera	Pyrrhocoridae	<i>Physopelta</i>	<i>slanbuschii</i>	<a href="#">Red and Bordered Plant Bugs</a>
Insecta	Hemiptera	Reduviidae	<i>Coranus</i>		<a href="#">Assassin bugs</a>
Insecta	Hemiptera	Reduviidae	<i>Rhynocoris</i>	<i>fuscipes</i>	<a href="#">Assassin bugs</a>
Insecta	Hemiptera	Reduviidae	<i>Peirates</i>	<i>atromaculatus</i>	<a href="#">Corsair bugs</a>
Insecta	Hemiptera	Reduviidae	<i>Sirthenea</i>	<i>flavipes</i>	<a href="#">Corsair bugs</a>
Insecta	Hemiptera	Reduviidae	<i>Polytoxus</i>		<a href="#">Assassin bugs</a>
Insecta	Hemiptera	Reduviidae			<a href="#">Assassin bugs</a>
Insecta	Hemiptera	Reduviidae	<i>Ectomocoris</i>	<i>biguttulus</i>	<a href="#">Corsair bugs</a>
Insecta	Hemiptera	Reduviidae	<i>Ectrychotes</i>	<i>andreae</i>	<a href="#">Millipede assassin bugs</a>
Insecta	Hemiptera	Rhyparochromidae	<i>Horridipamera</i>	<i>nietneri</i>	<a href="#">Dirt-coloured seed bugs</a>
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Ichneumonidae			<a href="#">Ichneumonid Wasps</a>
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Ichneumonidae	<i>Xanthopimpla</i>	<i>flavolineata</i>	Ichneumonid Wasps
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apidae	<i>Apis</i>	<i>cerana</i>	Asian honey bee
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apidae	<i>Apis</i>	<i>dorsata</i>	Giant honey bee
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apidae	<i>Apis</i>	<i>floreana</i>	<a href="#">Dwarf honey bee</a>
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apidae	<i>Ceratinidia</i>		<a href="#">Striped small carpenter bees</a>
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apidae	<i>Pithitis</i>		<a href="#">Small carpenter bee</a>
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Apidae	<i>Xylocopa</i>	<i>minor</i>	<a href="#">Yellow sided carpenter bee</a>
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Braconidae	<i>Apanteles</i>	<i>cypris</i>	
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Braconidae	<i>Biosteres</i>	<i>arisanus</i>	<a href="#">Braconid wasp</a>
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Braconidae	<i>Cotesia</i>	<i>yakutatensis</i>	Braconid wasp
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Crabronidae	<i>Astata</i>		<a href="#">Predatory wasp</a>

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Insecta	Hymenoptera	Crabronidae	<i>Liris</i>		<a href="#">Predatory wasp</a>
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Crabronidae	<i>Trypoxylon</i>		<a href="#">Predatory wasp</a>
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Cydnidae	<i>Macroscyrtus</i>		<a href="#">Burrower bugs</a>
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Eulophidae	<i>Elasmus</i>		<a href="#">Chalcidoid Wasps</a>
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Formicidae	<i>Aenictus</i>		<a href="#">Aenictus Army Ants</a>
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Formicidae			<a href="#">Lasiinine ants</a>
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Formicidae	<i>Oecophylla</i>	<i>smaragdina</i>	<a href="#">Asian weaver ant</a>
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Formicidae	<i>Solenopsis</i>	<i>geminata</i>	<a href="#">Tropical fire ant</a>
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Formicidae	<i>Pheidole</i>		<a href="#">Big-headed ants</a>
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Formicidae	<i>Odontoponera</i>	<i>denticulata</i>	<a href="#">Ant</a>
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Halictidae	<i>Lipotriches</i>	<i>ceratina</i>	<a href="#">Red-waisted Grass-Nomia</a>
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Halictidae	<i>Nomia</i>		<a href="#">Nomiline bees</a>
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Megachilidae	<i>Megachile</i>		<a href="#">Sculptured resin bee</a>
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Pompilidae			<a href="#">Spider wasps</a>
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Pteromalidae	<i>Pteromalus</i>	<i>cerealellae</i>	<a href="#">Pteromalid Wasps</a>
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Pteromalidae			<a href="#">Pteromalid Wasps</a>
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Pteromalidae	<i>Trichomalopsis</i>	<i>apanteloctena</i>	Ectoparasitoid
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Scelionidae	<i>Trissolcus</i>	<i>basalis</i>	<a href="#">Pentatomid egg parasitoid</a>
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Vespidae	<i>Polistes</i>	<i>olivaceus</i>	<a href="#">Yellow oriental paper wasp</a>
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Vespidae	<i>Ropalidia</i>	<i>marginata</i>	<a href="#">Old world paper wasps</a>
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Vespidae	<i>Polistes</i>	<i>brunus</i>	<a href="#">Predatory wasps</a>
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Vespidae	<i>Ropalidia</i>	<i>stigma</i>	<a href="#">Tropical paper wasp</a>
Insecta	Hymenoptera	Vespidae	<i>Vespa</i>	<i>tropica</i>	<a href="#">Greater banded hornet</a>
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Bombycidae	<i>Trilocho</i>	<i>varians</i>	<a href="#">Greenish silk-moth</a>
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Crambidae	<i>Scirpophaga</i>	<i>incertulas</i>	<a href="#">Rice yellow stem borer</a>
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Crambidae	<i>Antigastra</i>	<i>catalaunalis</i>	<a href="#">Sesame leaf roller</a>

Class	Order	Family	Genus	Species	Common name
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Crambidae	<i>Chilo</i>	<i>suppressalis</i>	<a href="#">Striped rice stem borer</a>
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Crambidae	<i>Cnaphalocrocis</i>	<i>medinalis</i>	<a href="#">Rice leaf roller</a>
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Crambidae	<i>Conogethes</i>	<i>punctiferalis</i>	<a href="#">Durian fruit borer</a>
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Crambidae	<i>Diaphania</i>	<i>indica</i>	<a href="#">Cucumber moth</a>
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Crambidae	<i>Herpetogramma</i>		<a href="#">Moth</a>
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Crambidae	<i>Omiodes</i>	<i>diemenalis</i>	<a href="#">Bean leafroller</a>
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Crambidae	<i>Omiodes</i>	<i>indicata</i>	<a href="#">Bean-leaf webworm</a>
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Crambidae	<i>Ostrinia</i>	<i>furnacalis</i>	<a href="#">Asian cornborer</a>
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Crambidae	<i>Parapoynx</i>	<i>stagnalis</i>	Rice case moth
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Crambidae	<i>Spoladea</i>	<i>recurvalis</i>	<a href="#">Beet webworm</a>
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Erebidae	<i>Asota</i>	<i>producta</i>	<a href="#">Snouted Tiger Moths</a>
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Erebidae	<i>Amata</i>	<i>sperbius</i>	<a href="#">Wasp Moths</a>
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Erebidae	<i>Cretonotos</i>	<i>gangis</i>	<a href="#">Baphomet moth</a>
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Erebidae	<i>Psichotoe</i>	<i>duvaucelii</i>	<a href="#">Wasp Moths</a>
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Erebidae	<i>Utetheisa</i>	<i>lotrix</i>	<a href="#">Crotalaria moth</a>
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Erebidae	<i>Hypocala</i>		<a href="#">Moth</a>
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Erebidae	<i>Dasychira</i>		<a href="#">Tussock moths</a>
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Erebidae	<i>Anomis</i>		<a href="#">Semilooper</a>
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Erebidae	<i>Achaea</i>	<i>janata</i>	<a href="#">Castor semilooper</a>
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Erebidae	<i>Buzara</i>	<i>onelia</i>	<a href="#">Moth</a>
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Erebidae	<i>Euproctis</i>		<a href="#">Tussock moths</a>
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Erebidae	<i>Miltochrista</i>		<a href="#">Moth</a>
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Erebidae	<i>Platyja</i>		<a href="#">Moth</a>
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Erebidae	<i>Trigonodes</i>	<i>hyppasia</i>	Triangles Semilooper
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Eupterotidae	<i>Eupterote</i>	<i>lineosa</i>	<a href="#">Monkey moth</a>
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Gelechiidae	<i>Aproaerema</i>	<i>modicella</i>	<a href="#">Peanut leaf miner</a>

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Insecta	Lepidoptera	Gelechiidae	<i>Sitotroga</i>	<i>cerealella</i>	<a href="#">Angoumois grain moth</a>
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Gelechiidae	<i>Stomopteryx</i>	<i>subsecivella</i>	<a href="#">Soybean leaf miner</a>
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Geometridae	<i>Scopula</i>		<a href="#">Moth</a>
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Hesperiidae			<a href="#">Grass skippers</a>
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Hesperiidae	<i>Erionata</i>	<i>thrax</i>	<a href="#">Banana skipper</a>
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Hesperiidae	<i>Pelopidas</i>	<i>mathias</i>	<a href="#">Rice skipper</a>
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Hesperiidae	<i>Potanthus</i>	<i>ganda</i>	<a href="#">Ganda dart</a>
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Hesperiidae	<i>Taractrocera</i>	<i>archias</i>	<a href="#">Yellow Grass Dart</a>
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Hesperiidae	<i>Telicota</i>	<i>colon</i>	<a href="#">Pale palm dart</a>
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Lasiocampidae	<i>Streblote</i>		<a href="#">Lappet moths</a>
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Lycaenidae	<i>Cigaritis</i>	<i>lohita</i>	<a href="#">Long-banded silverline</a>
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Lycaenidae	<i>Castalius</i>	<i>rosimon</i>	<a href="#">Common perriot</a>
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Lycaenidae	<i>Euchrysops</i>	<i>cnejus</i>	<a href="#">Gram blue butterfly</a>
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Lycaenidae	<i>Lampides</i>	<i>boeticus</i>	<a href="#">Pea blue butterfly</a>
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Lycaenidae	<i>Zizina</i>	<i>otis</i>	<a href="#">Lesser grass blue</a>
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Noctuidae	<i>Agrotis</i>	<i>ipsilon</i>	Black cutworm
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Noctuidae	<i>Bastilla</i>	<i>arcuata</i>	<a href="#">Arcuate Passenger Moth</a>
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Noctuidae	<i>Chrysodeixis</i>	<i>eriosoma</i>	<a href="#">Green garden looper</a>
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Noctuidae	<i>Helicoverpa</i>	<i>armigera</i>	<a href="#">Cotton bollworm</a>
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Noctuidae	<i>Pindara</i>	<i>illibata</i>	<a href="#">Moth</a>
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Noctuidae	<i>Spodoptera</i>	<i>litura</i>	<a href="#">Cluster caterpillar</a>
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Noctuidae	<i>Spodoptera</i>	<i>exigua</i>	<a href="#">Beet armyworm</a>
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Noctuidae	<i>Spodoptera</i>	<i>frugiperda</i>	<a href="#">Fall armyworm</a>
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Nymphalidae	<i>Danaus</i>	<i>genutia</i>	<a href="#">Common tiger</a>
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Nymphalidae	<i>Melanitis</i>	<i>leda</i>	<a href="#">Rice butterfly</a>
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionidae	<i>Pachliopta</i>	<i>aristolochiae</i>	<a href="#">Common rose</a>

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Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionidae	<i>Papilio</i>	<i>demoleus</i>	<a href="#">Swallowtail butterfly</a>
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Papilionidae	<i>Triodes</i>		<a href="#">Common birdwing</a>
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Pieridae	<i>Pareronia</i>	<i>hippia</i>	<a href="#">Indian wanderer</a>
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Pyralidae	<i>Etiella</i>	<i>zinckenella</i>	<a href="#">Pulse podborer</a>
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Pyralidae	<i>Maruca</i>	<i>vitrata</i>	<a href="#">Maruca podborer</a>
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Sphingidae	<i>Acherontia</i>	<i>styx</i>	<a href="#">Death's head hawk-moth</a>
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Sphingidae	<i>Agrius</i>	<i>convolvuli</i>	<a href="#">Convolvulus hawk-moth</a>
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Sphingidae	<i>Theretra</i>	<i>clotho</i>	<a href="#">Common hunter hawk moth</a>
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Sphingidae	<i>Theretra</i>	<i>nessus</i>	<a href="#">Yam hawk moth</a>
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Tortricidae	<i>Cochylis</i>		<a href="#">Moth</a>
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Tortricidae	<i>Cryptophlebia</i>	<i>peltastica</i>	<a href="#">Pod moth</a>
Insecta	Lepidoptera	Zygaenidae	<i>Thyrassia</i>		<a href="#">Forester moths</a>
Insecta	Mantodea	Hymenopodidae	<i>Creobroter</i>	<i>gemmatus</i>	<a href="#">Flower mantis</a>
Insecta	Mantodea	Mantidae	<i>Mantis</i>	<i>religiosa</i>	<a href="#">European mantis</a>
Insecta	Mantodea	Mantidae	<i>Tenodera</i>		<a href="#">Mantis</a>
Insecta	Mantodea	Mantidae	<i>Hierodula</i>	<i>patellifera</i>	<a href="#">Giant Asian mantis</a>
Insecta	Mantodea	Toxoderidae	<i>Heterochaetula</i>		<a href="#">Toxoderid mantises</a>
Insecta	Neuroptera	Chrysopidae	<i>Chrysoperla</i>		<a href="#">Green lacewings</a>
Insecta	Neuroptera	Hemerobiidae			<a href="#">Brown lacewings</a>
Insecta	Odonata	Coenagrionidae	<i>Aciagrion</i>		<a href="#">Slims</a>
Insecta	Odonata	Coenagrionidae	<i>Agriocnemis</i>	<i>pygmaea</i>	<a href="#">Wandering midget</a>
Insecta	Odonata	Coenagrionidae	<i>Ceriagrion</i>	<i>auranticum</i>	<a href="#">Orange-tailed sprite</a>
Insecta	Odonata	Coenagrionidae	<i>Ischnura</i>	<i>senegalensis</i>	<a href="#">Common bluetail</a>
Insecta	Odonata	Libellulidae	<i>Brachythemis</i>	<i>contaminata</i>	<a href="#">Ditch Jewel</a>
Insecta	Odonata	Libellulidae	<i>Crocothemis</i>	<i>servilia</i>	<a href="#">Scarlet skimmer</a>
Insecta	Odonata	Libellulidae	<i>Diplacodes</i>	<i>nebulosa</i>	<a href="#">Black-tipped percher</a>

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Insecta	Odonata	Libellulidae	<i>Diplacodes</i>	<i>trivialis</i>	<a href="#">Chalky percher</a>
Insecta	Odonata	Libellulidae	<i>Neurothemis</i>	<i>tullia</i>	<a href="#">Pied paddy skimmer</a>
Insecta	Odonata	Libellulidae	<i>Trithemis</i>	<i>pallidinervis</i>	<a href="#">Dancing dropwing</a>
Insecta	Odonata	Platycnemididae	<i>Onychargia</i>	<i>atrocyana</i>	<a href="#">Marsh dancer</a>
Insecta	Odonata	Zygoptera	<i>Ischnura</i>	<i>rubilio</i>	<a href="#">Western golden dartlet</a>
Insecta	Orthoptera	Tettigoniidae			<a href="#">Coneheads</a>
Insecta	Orthoptera	Acrididae	<i>Aiolopus</i>	<i>thalassinus</i>	<a href="#">Slender Green-winged Grasshopper</a>
Insecta	Orthoptera	Acrididae	<i>Locusta</i>	<i>migratoria</i>	<a href="#">Migratory locust</a>
Insecta	Orthoptera	Acrididae	<i>Gesonula</i>	<i>mundata</i>	<a href="#">Common Gesonula</a>
Insecta	Orthoptera	Acrididae	<i>Oxya</i>	<i>hyla intricata</i>	<a href="#">Rice grasshoppers</a>
Insecta	Orthoptera	Acrididae	<i>Acrida</i>		<a href="#">Slantface grasshoppers</a>
Insecta	Orthoptera	Acrididae	<i>Cyrtacanthacris</i>	<i>tatarica</i>	<a href="#">Brown-spotted locust</a>
Insecta	Orthoptera	Gryllidae	<i>Acheta</i>	<i>domesticus</i>	<a href="#">House cricket</a>
Insecta	Orthoptera	Gryllidae	<i>Anaxipha</i>		<a href="#">Katydids</a>
Insecta	Orthoptera	Gryllotalpidae	<i>Gryllotalpa</i>		<a href="#">Mole crickets</a>
Insecta	Orthoptera	Pyrgomorphidae	<i>Atractomorpha</i>		<a href="#">Gaudy grasshoppers</a>
Insecta	Orthoptera	Tettigoniidae	<i>Onomarchus</i>	<i>uninotatus</i>	<a href="#">True katydids</a>
Insecta	Orthoptera	Tettigoniidae	<i>Conocephalus</i>	<i>maculatus</i>	<a href="#">Spotted Meadow Katydid</a>
Insecta	Thysanoptera	Phlaeothripidae			Tube-tailed thrips
Insecta	Thysanoptera	Thripidae	<i>Megalurothrips</i>	<i>usitatus</i>	<a href="#">Bean flower thrip</a>
Insecta	Thysanoptera	Thripidae	<i>Thrips</i>	<i>tabaci</i>	<a href="#">Onion thrip</a>