

## A Faunistic Study of Tetranychid and Phytoseiid Mites Associated with Diverse Crops From Samsun, Turkey

**Authors :** B. Inal, H. Diler

**Abstract :** This research was implemented from March to September to reveal tetranychid and phytoseiid mites on different field crops in Samsun province, Turkey. In consequence of microscope slide-mounting of mite samples in Hoyer's medium, a total of six species belonging to Tetranychidae and fourteen species belonging to Phytoseiidae were found. *Tetranychus urticae* Koch, *Tetranychus turkestanii* Ugarov and Nikolski, *Tetranychus viennensis* Zacher, *Panonychus ulmi* (Koch), *Panonychus citri* (Mc Gregor) and *Bryobia rubrioculus* (Scheuten) were detected as phytophagous mites. *Euseius finlandicus* (Oudemans), *Kampimodromus aberrans* (Oudemans), *Amblyseius agrestis* (Karg), *Amblyseius andersoni* (Chant), *Amblyseius bicaudus* Wainstein, *Amblyseius zwölferi* (Dosse), *Amblyseius barkeri* (Hughes), *Paraseiulus soleiger* (Ribaga), *Anthoseius recki* (Wainstein), *Phytoseius finitimus* Ribaga, *Typhlodromus pyri* Scheuten, *Typhloctonus tiliarum* Oudemans, *Phytoseiulus macropilis* (Banks) and *Phytoseiulus persimilis* Athias-Henriot were identified to be predatory mites in Phytoseiidae. Among the phytoseiid species *Kampimodromus aberrans*, *Amblyseius andersoni*, *Anthoseius recki*, *Phytoseius finitimus*, *Phytoseiulus persimilis* and *Phytoseiulus macropilis* were widespread. Relationship between tetranychid and phytoseiid mites on different crops that can make considerable contribution to biological control in integrated pest management (IPM) programs is also reported.

**Keywords :** biological control, IPM, interaction, phytoseiidae, tetranychidae

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