

- Project Title** : Researches on Spread and Population Fluctuation of the Thysanoptera Species Found in the Seedless Grape Vineyards in Manisa Province and the Biology of the Important Harmful Species
- Start /End Date** : 2003-2006
- Supporting Body** : GDAR
- Leader** : Fatma ÖZSEMERCI
- Co-researchers** : Prof. Dr. Tülin AKŞİT, Prof. Dr. İrfan TUNÇ
- Summary** : In this study, in 11 districts of Manisa province, species belong to the Thysanoptera in round seedless grape variety were determined in the year 2003 and the population fluctuation, natural enemies, damage level, egg laying places and overwintering sites of the important species in 2 well-kept, 2 abandoned vineyards in 2004-2005 in Alaşehir district where the species are the most abundant, and biology of *Rubiothrips vitis* (Priesner) in laboratory were investigated.
- In 11 districts of Manisa province (Center, Ahmetli, Akhisar, Alaşehir, Demirci, Gölarmara, Kırkağaç, Salihli, Sarıgöl, Saruhanlı, Turgutlu), 35 thrips species from the Aeolothripidae, Thripidae and Phlaeothripidae families belong to Thysanoptera were detected. The most abundant species were *R. vitis*, *Thrips tabaci* Lindeman, *Drepanothrips reuteri* Uzel, *Frankliniella occidentalis* (Pergande), *Mycterothrips albidicornis* (Knechtel), *M. tschirkunae* (Jachontov), *Haplothrips aculeatus* Fabricius, *H. globiceps* (Bagnall), *H. reuteri* Uzel and the predator species were *Scolothrips longicornis* Priesner, *Aeolothrips collaris* Priesner and *A. intermedius* Bagnall. According to the results obtained, Ahmetli, Alaşehir and Center districts were determined to be the most infested districts. In the buds and the flower, the most predominant species was determined as *R. vitis*, on shoots and leaves as *T. tabaci*. It was detected that *R. vitis* created damage in the buds in the period in which the buds started awakening.
- The population fluctuation of thrips species in four vineyards in Alaşehir district in 2004 was determined. The population densities according to months were the highest in April, May and June for *R. vitis*, in July and August for *F. occidentalis* and *Mycterothrips albidicornis* (Knechtel) + *M. tschirkunae* (Jachontov), in September for *M. albidicornis* + *M. tschirkunae*, in October and November for *Tenothrips frici* (Uzel). However, *R. vitis* was a dominant species in April and May in 2005 also. In addition, *M. albidicornis* + *M. tschirkunae* were determined as abundant from June until the end of year.