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Preliminary results of potential vector species of *Bursaphelenchus spp*. (Nematoda:Parasitaphelenchidae) in Turkey

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ABSTRACT

The detection of Bursaphelenchus xylophilus in 1999 in Europe prompted many European countries to carry out surveys to determine B. xylophilus and its insect vectors, and to prevent the pine wilt disease. As a result of these surveys, many Bursaphelenchus species isolated and reported from stressed, dying or newly dead conifer trees. In Turkey, several Bursaphelenchus species were found to be associated with dead or wilted conifer trees, but no records were available about insect vectors of these Bursaphelenchus species. For this purpose, several studies have been started in conifer forests in the Aegean and the Marmara regions of Turkey. In these studies, five trap trees, free from Bursaphelenchus species, were selected. These trees were cut and laid down in the same place to attract possible insect vector of Bursaphelenchus species reported from previous studies in the same regions. The trap trees were kept in the field between March and September to obtain oviposition of potential vector species in 2012 and 2013. The trap trees were checked periodically for insect and nematode presence. The wood chip samples were taken from each trap trees and controlled for the presence of Bursaphelenchus spp. In the lab. When the samples were positive for presence of Bursaphelenchus species, several log samples were taken from the trap trees. These logs were kept under constant conditions ($25\pm^{0}$ C, 60-70 % RH) during the development of insects. Orthotomicus erosus and Ips sexdentatus emerged from B. sexdentati isolated Pinus brutia logs, Monochamus galloprovincialis emerged from B. mucronatus isolated P. brutia logs, O. erosus and Acanthocinus griseus emerged from B. vallesianus isolated P. brutia logs and Pityokteines curvidens and Rhagium inquisitor emerged from B. hellenicus isolated Abies cilicica logs.

Key words: Vector species, Bursaphelenchus spp., Conifer