



# Turkish Journal of Agriculture and Forestry

Turkish Journal

of

Agriculture and Forestry

**Investigations on Natural Enemies, Some Biological Characteristics and  
Population Fluctuations of *Lepidosaphes ulmi* (L.) (Homoptera, Coccidae)  
Harmful**

 [Keywords](#)  
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**Abstract:** This study was carried out from 1991 to 1993, in Van province (Erciř, Edremit, Gevař), which aimed to find out the population fluctuations, some biological characteristics and natural enemies of *L. ulmi* and *P. bituberculatum* harmful to apple trees. Samples were collected periodically every 15 day from 7 trees (Starting variety) in every orchard determined in Gevař, Edremit and Erciř. All the biological stages, either alive or death, of pests, parasitized individuals and natural enemies were counted on the branches or leaves infested. According to the results obtained, it was determined that *L. ulmi* and *P. bituberculatum* overwintered as egg stage on apple trees in Van province. They reproduced sexually and have one generation a year. The average number of eggs laid per female for *L. ulmi* and *P. bituberculatum* were determined as 50(9-90)eggs and 259(14-646) eggs, respectively. The mobile nymphes of two species, which were the most susceptible stage to insecticide, were found in orchards in May. *Aphytis mytilaspidis* (Le Baron) and *Hemisarcoptes malus* (Shimer) were found to be the most effective natural enemies of *L. ulmi*. A parasitoid, *Coccophagus palaeolecanii* Jasn. was obtained from *P. bituberculatum*, but it was observed that its population was very low.

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Turk. J. Agric. For., **23**, (1999), 151-164.

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