

**Mite Biodiversity in Vineyards of Ankara**Emre İNAK<sup>1</sup>, Sultan ÇOBANOĞLUDepartment of Plant Protection, Ankara University, Ankara  
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**Aim of the study:** Anatolia region which contains Ankara is considered as origin of grape. It means, grape and mites have evolved over the years in this region. Also, Turkey is the sixth largest grape producer country in the world. So, determination of mite species of these region is so important for monitoring biodiversity, potential candidates for biological control and routine quarantine controls.

**Material and Methods:** This survey study was conducted in 2015-2016 in vineyards of Ankara. Five different distinct of Ankara were sampled weekly interval. Distinct were chosen according to amount of grape production. These five distinct has 87% of total grape production of Ankara and one of them has a local wine grape variety (Kalecik Karası). The samples were taken at different direction and height for a homogeneous sampling. Also, plant litters were sampled in some winter months. Mites were mounted in hoyer medium and identify under a light microscope.

**Results:** There was 97 different sample at the end of the study. Mites were found 90 of them (%92.7 of all samples). 26 species belong to 13 families were detected. The most abundant predatory family was Phytoseiidae. *Phytoseius finitimus* Ribaga, *Anthoseius bagdasarjani* Wainstein & Arutunjan and *Euseius finlandicus* Oudemans were most abundant species. Stigmaeidae and Tydeidae were within other important families. In terms of phytophagous mites, Eriophyidae was most common family with its two species: *Colomerus vitis* (Pagenstecher) and *Calepitrimerus vitis* (Nalepa). Tetranychidae and Tenuipalpidae families were found at low density but still they should not be overlooked because of their high potential of reproduce and carrying disease. In winter, plant litter were sampled for detecting decomposer and saprophyte mite species. High amount of Oribatidae were obtained in conventional fields. It was found promising because Oribatids are bioindicator species.

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