## E. E. UZUN

Odessa National University,

Depatment of Zoology, third year S student
Supervisor - philosopher doctor, assistant, professor V. A. Trach

## PREDATORY PLANT-INHABITATING MITE *EUSEIUS FINLANDICUS* (OUDEMANS, 1915) (PARASITIFORMES, PHYTOSEIIDAE) ON WOOD-SHRUB PLANTS OF POBEDA DENDROLOGICAL PARK

Predatory mites of the family Phytoseiidae (Parasitiformes, Gamasina) are known as natural enemies of small arthropods (Tetranychidae and others small mites, nemathoda). By the way of their life phytoseiid mites can be divided into heobionts and phytobionts (the most part of them). Some phytoseiid species are used as effective biological control agents of diverse agriculturally most important pests. About 18 genera and more than one hundred species of the family were determined in Ukraine (Kolodochka, 2006). In Odessa and Odessa region phytoseiid mites almost have not been studied.

In 2010 researches of the species diversity of phytoseiid mites and their association to different vegetations and plant species in artificial green plantings of Odessa were started. Nowadays Pobeda dendrological park is studied the most completely. Now the park occupies the territory of 51,6 ha. There are 108 species of trees and shrubs in the park (Popova, Kuznetzov, Osadchaja, 2007).

During spring-autumn 2010 y. 66 samples from 31 species of gymnosperm wood-shrub plants were collected, in 39 samples phytoseiid mites were found, about 10 species were recorded. The most widespread species of phytoseiid mites is *Euseius finlandicus*. This species is widely distributed in all types of vegetation. It is estimated that Euseius finlandicus occurred on over 21 plants species (Acer monspesulanum, A. platanoides, A. tataricum, Catalpa bignonioides, Celtis australis, C. occidentalis, Fraxinus americana, F. excelsior, F. viridis, Juglans regia, Koelreuteria spicata, Laburnum anagyroides, Morus paniculata, *K*. Philadelphus coronarius, Sambucus nigra, Spiraea vanhouttei, Syringa vulgaris, Tilia americana, T. platyphyllos, Ulmus carpinifolia), belonging to 14 genera and 12 families. We often found Euseius finlandicus with other species family Phytoseiidae on one plant sample. No Euseius finlandicus were found on 4 plant species (Acer negundo. A. pseudoplatanus, Cotinus coggygria, Morus nigra). Euseius finlandicus occupied more than 50 plant species (Kolodochka, 2006).

The authors are grateful to English teacher N. L. Lubimova (I. I. Mechnicov Odessa National University) for the help in translation the text and to V. V. Nemertsalov (I. I. Mechnicov Odessa National University) for identification of plants.

Рекомендована до друку на засіданні Наукового товариства студентів, аспірантів і молодих вчених, протокол № 2 от 25.11.2010 р.