



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**A Research on Selection of the Most Effective Species or Strains of 7  
Trichogramma for Biological Control Against Ostrinia nubilalis Hübner**

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**Abstract:** This study, was carried out to determine the most effective species or strains among *Trichogramma evanescens* Westwood (from Sakarya-Turkey), *T. evanescens* Westwood (from Adana-Turkey), *T. evanescens* Westwood (from Moldavia), *T. ostrinae* Pang et Chen (from China), *T. evanescens* Westwood (from Darmstadt-Germany), *T. brassicae* Bezdenko (from Aydin-Turkey) and *T. maidis* Pintureau & Voegele (from France), which were investigated or used for biological control against *O. nubilalis* in different countries. A single female was offered choice between 2x40 eggs of *O. nubilalis* and 2x50 eggs of *Sitotroga cerealella* (Olivier), stucked on the corner of a white paper (2x2 cm) with one honey drop in the tubes. Observations after releasing were made to study the behaviour of parasitoids on the host eggs for every 30 minutes during 4 hours. All *Trichogramma* strains were accepted eggs of the *O. nubilalis* and *S. cerealella*. The ratio of the contact of *T. evanescens* (from Sakarya-Turkey), *T. evanescens* (from Adana-Turkey), *T. evanescens* (from Moldavia) and *T. ostrinae* on the *O. nubilalis* eggs were 62.50, 61.35, 58.83 and 56.00%, respectively. But, the average number of the parasitized eggs per female of *T. ostrinae* (13.80) was higher than the others. As a result, the most effective candidate for biological control of *O. nubilalis* was *T. ostrinae* and *T. evanescens* (from Adana-Turkey) in laboratory.

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