

Turkish Journal of Agriculture and Forestry

Turkish Journal

of

Agriculture and Forestry

Investigations on the Biology and Control of *Aurigena chlorana* (Lap. et Gory) (Coleoptera: Buprestidae) Harmful to Oil Roses in Isparta Province (Turkey)

Huriye ZEKİ, Ali TAMER



Zirai Mücadele Arastirma Enstitüsü, Yenimahalle, Ankara-TÜRKİYE

Keziban Şule ÖRMECİ, Mustafa Çetin BOZKIR

Tarım İl Müdürlüğü, Bitki Koruma Şube Müdürlüğü, Isparta-TÜRKİYE

Seval TOROS

Ankara Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi, Bitki Koruma Bölümü, Ankara-TÜRKİYE

 [Keywords](#)
 [Authors](#)



agric@tubitak.gov.tr

[Scientific Journals Home Page](#)

Abstract: In this study, biology and control of *Aurigena chlorana* (Lap. et Gory) (Col.: Buprestidae) which is the most and new harmful on oil roses were investigated in Isparta province. The study has been carried out two temperatures 26 ± 1 o C, 33 ± 1 o C, 65 ± 5 R.H. and 18 hours photoperiod on *Rosa damascena* Miller. The females laid the average 2371 eggs. The females and males lived for average 96.89, 112.83 days, respectively at 26 ± 1 o C. It was found out that the duration of egg incubation was shorten depending on temperature and this duration was the average 37.94, 22.89 days at 26 ± 1 o C, 33 ± 1 o C, respectively. It was determined that *A. chlorana* overwintered in plant roots as adult, larvae and had one generation in three-four years. The adults of *A. chlorana* leave from the roots at the end of march and lay eggs from mid may to the end of july. Besides, these adults live on the third week of august. The emergence of larvae begin the first week of july and complete the second week of september. Larvae have been obtained during the all year. Prepupae were found from the second week of july to the third week of september. Pupae were also obtained from the second week of august to the last week of september. The adults began to emergence the first day of september. And the emergence of adult has been completed the last week of september. These adults overwintered in pupa cocoon in root. As a result of feeding of adults and especially larvae, *A. chlorana* caused to grow weak and lean the oil roses, completely pulling up the rose fields. In chemical studies, it was concluded that the chemical control against the adult was necessary in addition to cultural and mechanical control.

Turk. J. Agric. For., **23**, (1999), 165-182.

Full text: [pdf](#)

Other articles published in the same issue: [Turk. J. Agric. For., vol.23, iss.2.](#)