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Cryphalus abietis (RATZ.) and *Ips typographus* (L.) new for Turkey,
and a note on the tree killing capacity of *Pityophthorus*
pityographus (RATZ.)

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The granulated spruce bark beetle, *Cryphalus abietis* (RATZ.), and the eight-toothed spruce bark beetle, *Ips typographus* (L.), are reported for the first time on oriental spruce, *Picea orientalis* L., in the Artvin District in northeastern Turkey.

The oriental spruce, *Picea orientalis* L., growing in large forests in the eastern Pontic Mountains, south of the Black Sea shore of Turkey, is attacked by several bark beetles (Scolytidae). In the Artvin District *Dendroctonus micans* (KUG.) and *Ips sexdentatus* BÖRN. are the most dangerous species at present. On a FAO mission to Turkey for the study of *D. micans* in 1984 the author found *P. orientalis* with BHDs of 20 cm or less killed by the bark beetles *Cryphalus abietis* (RATZ.) and/or *Pityophthorus pityographus* RATZ. in the region of Ardanuç. *P. pityographus* was known to occur in Turkey (recorded by SCHIMITSCHEK (1944) as *P. micrographus* L.); but *C. abietis* is a new record for Turkey.

Many of the trees looking dead from a distance turned out to be alive in the lower quarter but were losing or lacking needles in the upper parts. In the dying or dead sections, the stems were attacked by one or the other of the two bark beetle species, *P. pityographus* being found more often than *C. abietis* in the fully dead trees.

It was interesting to note that the trees infested by *P. pityographus* were losing their needles on all the branches at the level of the attacks and higher up as soon as the males had finished the nuptial chamber and the females started to bore the egg galleries. Since the ascending sap flow is unlikely to be hindered at such an early stage of attack, a «toxic» action of *P. pityographus* on *P. orientalis* must be considered and should be further investigated.

In July 1984 *Ips typographus* (L.) was first found to attack *P. orientalis* on Turkish territory in the Hicaköy/Demirkapi region near the border line to the USSR. The present distribution of the species suggests that it has recently invaded Turkey from Soviet Georgia, where its association with *P. orientalis* is of old record and produces mass outbreaks in stands weakened by attacks of *D. micans* (KOBACHIDZE, 1967). *I. typographus* is therefore a new threat against the Turkish spruce forests.

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