

Number of Olive Species in the Olive Fields of Eastern Mediterranean Region (Kahramanmaras, Gaziantep, Hatay and Kilis Provinces) and the Determination of their Capture Ratio of Verticillium Wilt

(*Verticillium dahliae* Kleb) .

Abidin TATLI¹, Fatma KONUKOĞLU², Mücahit KIVRAK³

¹Agricultural Research Institute 01321 Adana, TURKE, www.abidintatli.com

²Pistachio Research Institute Gaziantep, TURKEY

³Edremit Vocational College, University of Balikesir, TURKEY

This study aims to determine the number of olive species in the olive fields of the Eastern Mediterranean Regions of the provinces, Kahramanmaras, Gaziantep, Hatay and Kilis along with their capture ratio of verticillium wilt (*Verticillium dahliae* Kleb) in 2002-2003.

Olive cultivation has an important place in terms of tree numbers in fruit cultivation and of productivity. There is approx. 86,100,100 olive trees in Turkey (Turkish Statistical Institute, 2003). Of which a total 9,976,600 (%11) olive trees are in the East Mediterranean region and 5,000,000 of these are located in Hatay; 2,727,000 in Gaziantep; 1,650,000 in Kilis and 599,600 in Kahramanmaras. These figures are of importance in terms of both the economical aspects of the country and in indicating the flora pattern of the East Mediterranean Region.

Determining the olive tree numbers according to their species in this region and their ratios based on present studies are as follows: Kilis oil species olive trees held the first place with 2,793,000 trees with a 27,9% ratio. Following this, Gemlik olive species with 2,095,000 trees and a 20,9% ratio; Nizip oil type olive with 1,605,000 trees and a 16,1% ratio; Halhali olive species with 1,497,000 trees and 15%; Ayvalik olive species with 394 trees and 3,9% ratio; Kan çebebi species with 355 trees and 4%; Yagcelebi olive species with 276 trees and 2,8% ratio; Saurani olive species with 249 trees and 2,5%; Eğriburun olive species with 230 trees and 2,3% ratio; Kalembezi olive species with 126 trees and 1,3% ratio; Büyük topakulak olive species with 109 trees and 1.1% ratio; Sarihasebi olive species with 95 trees and 1% ratio; Karamani olive species with 83 trees and 0,8% ratio respectively. There were also other trees belonging to different olive species with 68 trees and 0,7% ratio.

According to the capture ratio among olive species of verticillium wilt as determined by this study; halhali olive species was placed first by a 25,5% ratio, followed respectively by; Kilis oil type olive with 18,6%; Nizip oil type olives with 13,9%, Ayvalik and Gemlik olive species with 11,6%; kan çebebi, Yagcelebi and Buyuk topakulak olive species with 0,5% and Memecik and Karamani olive species with 0.3%. Verticillium wilt didn't appear in Sarihasebi, Kalembezi and Eğriburun olive species.

Finally, it's determined that 75%of total olive species in the olive plants where the study had been conducted were local olive species and the rest were mostly Gemlik olive species and even less Ayvalik olive species. Among the tree species with verticillium wilt, it's determined that Halhali olive tree has the higher capture ratio with 25,5%. **By Sponsors . Elita Oil – SUNAR GROUP**