

P4. FORENSIC ENTOMOLOGY AND MITES

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Mites are too small and they can be found many habitat including plant, forest, water, housedust, stored food and corpse even. The smell of carcass, after firstly flies and phoretic mites are comes to dead body. Mites are live specific habitats so that death can be use dead time or movement of bodies is detected on forensic entomology. Mites are analyzed to crime cases as a indicator and can be provide evidence solving for crime also. i.e. homicides or suicides. In addition toxic substances in a corpse and drugs affect the rate of development of pest stages, in this way easily estimate criminal investigation. In some studies mite and ticks are found infesting dead bodies and belonging to Astigmata (*Acarussiro* L., *Acarusfarris* (Oudemans) and *Tyrophagusputrescentiae* (Schrank)) species are reported on human carcasses or carrion. Researchers are found *A. siro* can occur in the later stages of body decomposition. In fact this species pest of stored foods and have been collected as a phoreticdeutonymphs from carcass. Some mites species have known specific relationship Dermestes and Coccinellid beetles. Consequently it is necessarymany investigation about mites for helping solve to crime and must be increased cooperation between specialist (acarolog, entomolog) with forensic department.