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P42 TOXIC EFFECTS OF SODIUM OMADINE ON *DROSOPHILA MELANOGASTER* LARVAE

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Wood is an importantbuilding and construction material and its importance and use continues to increase. For its various uses, wood must be protected from attack by insects, fungi and other organisms. Sodiumomadine (NaOM) is the water soluble biyocidal wood preservative.

72-h trans-heterozygous Drosophila larvae were chronically fed with 0,2 µg/mL; 0,4 µg/mL and 0,8 µg/mLconcentrations of the NaOM. Distilled water was used for the control group. During the experiments, 1.5 g medium was wetted with 5 mLexposuresolution, and 100 larvae in eachgroup were embedded in the medium. Adult flies were counted after metamorphosis. Statistically significant differences in percent survival between experimental and controlgroups were compared by using Chi-squared Test. The survival percentages of Drosophila melanogaster were calculated as 85 in 0.2 µg/mL; 71 in 0,4 µg/mL; 68 in 0,8 µg/mL and 98 in the control group. The study revealed that there was a statistically significant difference in favor of the control group between survival percentage of 0,4 µg/mL and 0,8 µg/mL NaOM exposure groups and that of the control group ($p < 0.05$). Investigation of NaOM toxicity using different experimental animals will be significant.

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