







شبكة المعلومـــات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيا.



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Cairo University Institute of African Research & Studies Department of Natural Resources

SURVEY AND BIOLOGICAL STUDIES ON SOME AFRICAN MITES IN SOME DRY HABITATS

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The writeress wishes to express her deepest thanks and gratitude to **Prof.Dr. Samir Ibrahim Ghabbour**, Professor of Animal Ecology, Institute of African Research & Studies, Cairo University, for his encouragement, valuable criticism and advice.

Deepest gratitude and sincere thanks particularly are also due to **Prof.Dr. Wafai Z.A. Mikhail**, Professor of Animal Ecology, for his supervision, encouragement, reviewing, criticism the manuscript, unlimited help and continuous advice, valuable efforts and help during the present investigation.

I am deepest particularly grateful and very thankful to **Prof.Dr. Mahmoud El-Sayed El-Naggar**, Professor of Acarology, and Director of Plant Protection Research Institute, Agricultural Research Center, for his supervision, encouragement, valuable and useful suggestion, reviewing, advice and criticizing the manuscript, technical guidance, facilities offered by him and unlimited help during the work of this study.

Thanks are also due to Prof. Yves COINEAU, Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, for providing rare and valuable references.

Great thanks also to extend to my father, husband and all members of my family, for their helping, kind assistance and suppurated in this study.

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INTRODUCTION

I-INTRODUCTION

Mites associated with stored products are of great economic importance. They are causing some serious variable degree of damage to such of stored products. They can consume large amounts of stored products,, also, contaminate food with their bodies and excretions. During favourable conditions, mite populations associated with stored product may markedly increase. Accordingly, these stored products becomes unsuitable for human as well as animal consumption. Moreover, these mites may cause various serious diseases to store-keeper persons.

Many of these mites are capable of infesting some seeds, biscuits, bulbs, cheese and tobacco as well as some leguminous plants in fields. Unpleasant taste and smell of many stored products may produced, causing deterioration of these stored products which become unacceptable and unattractive to human and livestock. Mites cause some digestive troubles and dermatitis.

On the other hand, many species of mites, specially the astigmatid mites, are considered one of the main causal agent which transmitt diseases of agricultural crops.

Mites have been collected from houses, furniture, and beds over the years. House dust mites have always been plentiful in most homes, just as they now are, and that the apparent change in the acarine fauna of homes is primarily caused by the way in which the contents of vacuum cleaners are now examined. The fact that house dust-sensitive people responded to extracts of house dust from many parts of the world suggested to many allergists that some specific universally present allergenic agent must be present in houses on a global scale. In other words, mites may somehow concentrate dust allergens.