



BIOLOGICAL CONTROL OF GRAPEVINE MOTHS IN EGYPT

Ву

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DEDICATION_

THIS THESIS IS

DEDICATED

TO

MY FAMILY

ABSTRACT

During the course of the present study, a survey of natural enemies of the grapevine moths and their role in regulating the populations of these pests have been studied. The role of alternative wild host plants of grapevine moths as source of infestation and as reservoir for natural enemies has also been studied

The effect of bioinsecticides, which based on *Bacillus thuringiensis* on larvae of grapevine moths under laboratory and field conditions has been investigated. The LC₅₀'s of different bioinsecticides for 2nd and 4th larval instars have been estimated. The persistence and virulence of the different bioinsecticides under field conditions and their effects on parasitoids of grapevine moths have been studied. Conclusions and recommendations have been given.

Key Words: Grapevine moths, Lobesia botrana, Cryptoblabes gnediella, Gymnosceles pumilata, Biological control, Bacillus thuringiensis var kurstaki, Bacillus thuringiensis var. aizawi.



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