

**BIOLOGY OF THE ALMOND MOTH, *Ephesia
cautella* (Walker) ON TWO LARVAL DIETS AND
EFFICACY OF THREE EGG PARASITIDS,
Trichogramma spp. AND THE LARVAL
PARASITOID, *Habrobracon hebetor* (Say) FOR
CONTROLLING IT ON DRIED DATE FRUITS**

By

MARWA MOHAMED AHMED FARAG

B.Sc. Agric. Sci. (Plant Protection), Fac. Agric., Cairo Univ., 2003

M.Sc. Agric. Sci. (Economic Entomology), Fac. Agric., Cairo Univ., 2009

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APPROVAL COMMITTEE

Dr. SAYED HASSAN HUSSEIN HAMMOUDA
Professor of Economic Entomology, Fac. Agric., Minia University.

Dr. ESSAM ABDEL MEGEID AGAMY
Professor of Economic Entomology, Fac. Agric., Cairo University.

Dr. SAYEDA SAYED AHMED ABDEL SAMAD
Associate Professor of Economic Entomology, Fac. Agric., Cairo University.

Dr. MONIR MOHAMED EL-HUSSEINI
Professor of Economic Entomology, Fac. Agric., Cairo University.

Date: 23 / 3 /2014

SUPERVISION SHEET

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SUPERVISION COMMITTEE

Dr. MONIR MOHAMED EL-HUSSEINI

Professor of Economic Entomology, Fac. Agric., Cairo Univ.

Dr. SAYEDA SAYED AHMED ABDEL SAMAD

Associate Professor of Economic Entomology, Fac. Agric., Cairo Univ.

Name of Candidate: Marwa Mohamed Ahmed Farag **Degree:** Ph.D.
Title of Thesis: Biology of the Almond Moth, *Ephestia cautella* (Walker) on Two Larval Diets and Efficacy of Three Egg Parasitoids, *Trichogramma* spp. and the Larval Parasitoid, *Habrobracon hebetor* (Say) for Controlling it on Dried Date Fruits
Supervisors: Dr. Monir Mohamed El-Husseini
Dr. Sayeda Sayed Ahmed Abdel Samad
Department: Economic Entomology and Pesticides
Branch: Economic Entomology **Approval:** 23 / 3 / 2014

ABSTRACT

Certain biological aspects of the almond moth, *Ephestia cautella* (Walker) and selected natural enemies of it (the egg parasitoids belong to the genus *Trichogramma* spp. and the larval parasitoid, *Habrobracon hebetor* (Say) were investigated as alternative pest management tools in post-harvest storage during the sun-drying period of date fruits. Biological studies were carried out at $27\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$, $65\pm 5\%$ R.H. and 16:8 (L: D) illumination period, on both an artificial diet and date fruits. Considered biological aspects were ovipositional periods, fecundity, adult longevity, incubation period, hatchability, larval duration, pupal duration and generation period. The total life-cycle duration of *E. cautella* was shorter and fecundity higher when larvae were reared on the artificial diet compared to date fruits.

Three native species of the egg-parasitoid *Trichogramma* i.e., *T. bourorachae*, *T. evanescens* and *T. cacoeciae* were tested against *E. cautella* eggs. Host preference and host age preference were approximated. *T. cacoeciae* was the most effective against *E. cautella* eggs. Also, host instar preference was studied for the larval parasitoid, *H. hebetor* on *E. cautella* larvae. The effective density of release was tested for the egg parasitoid (*T. cacoeciae*) and larval parasitoid (*H. hebetor*) as bio-control agents on artificially infested date fruits by *E. cautella* eggs, 90 ♀♀ of egg-parasitoids and 10 pairs of larval-parasitoid/3Kg date fruits were effective densities for controlling *E. cautella* that gave 100% infestation reduction.

Key words: *Ephestia cautella*, *Trichogramma bourorachae*, *T. evanescens*, *T. cacoeciae*, *Habrobracon hebetor*, Biology, Biological control, dried date fruits.

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