



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ





شبكة المعلومات الجامعية



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكرو فيلم

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكرو فيلم

قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها
علي هذه الأفلام قد اعدت دون أية تغيرات



يجب أن

تحفظ هذه الأفلام بعيداً عن الغبار

في درجة حرارة من 15 – 20 مئوية ورطوبة نسبية من 20-40 %

To be kept away from dust in dry cool place of
15 – 25c and relative humidity 20-40 %



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بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة



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بالرسالة صفحات
لم ترد بالأصل

Studies on Certain Natural Enemies of the Whiteflies

By

Ahmed Hasan Ali Mesbah

B.Sc. (Plant Protection), Al-Azhar Univ., 1982

M.Sc. (Entomology), Tanta Univ., 1991

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Tanta University*

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Approval Sheet

Name of Student : Ahmed Hasan Ali Mesbah

Degree : Doctor of Philosophy

Title of Thesis : Studies on Certain Natural Enemies of the Whiteflies.

Approved by:

1. Prof. Dr. Ahmed Shoukry Abd El-Aziz *A. Shoukry*
President of Suez Canal University

2. Prof. Dr. Shawky Mohamed Metwally *S. M. T. Metwally*
Dean Fac. Agric. Kafr El-Sheikh, Tanta Univ.

3. Mohamed Bahgat Shawer *M. B. Shawer*
Econ. Entomol. Dept., Fac. Agric., Kafr El-Sheikh, Tanta Univ.

4. Prof. Dr. Hessien A. Boraie *H. Boraie*
Econ. Entomol. Dept., Fac. Agric., Kafr El-Sheikh, Tanta Univ.

Date: 6/1/1999

Committee in Charge

SUPERVISION COMMITTEE

Prof. Dr. Shawky Mohamed Ibrahim Metwally

*Dean of Faculty of Agriculture and
Prof. of Economic Entomology Department
Faculty of Agriculture, Kafr El-Sheikh
Tanta University*

Prof. Dr. Zakaria Shenishen Farrag

*Prof. of Economic Entomology,
Plant Protection Department
Faculty of Agriculture, Tanta
Tanta University*

Prof. Dr. Hessien A. Boraie

*Prof. of Economic Entomology
Faculty of Agriculture, Kafr El-Sheikh
Tanta University*

Prof. Dr. Ahmed H. El-Heneidy

*Head Researcher,
Biological Control Research Department
Plant Protection Research Institute,
Dokki, Giza*

SUPERVISION COMMITTEE

Prof. Dr. Shawky Mohamed Ibrahim Metwally

*Dean of Faculty of Agriculture and
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Faculty of Agriculture, Kafr El-Sheikh
Tanta University*

Prof. Dr. Zakaria Shenishen Farrag

*Prof. of Economic Entomology,
Plant Protection Department
Faculty of Agriculture, Tanta
Tanta University*

Prof. Dr. Hessien A. Boraie

*Prof. of Economic Entomology
Faculty of Agriculture, Kafr El-Sheikh
Tanta University*

Prof. Dr. Ahmed H. El-Heneidy

*Head Researcher,
Biological Control Research Department
Plant Protection Research Institute,
Dokki, Giza*

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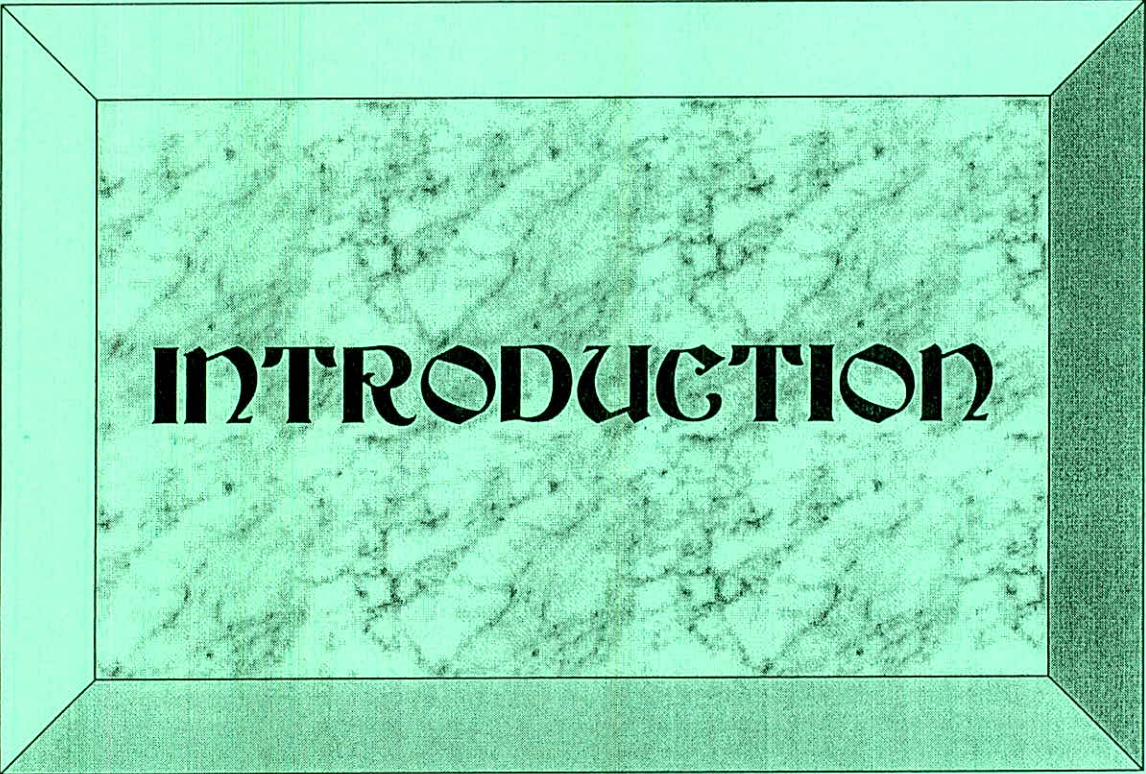
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CONTENTS

	Page
I. INTRODUCTION.....	1
II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE	3
1. Ecological studies on <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> (Genn.), parasitoids and predators:	3
1.1. Survey of <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> parasitoids and predators on different host plants.....	3
1.2. Population dynamics of <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> :.....	6
1.2.1. On economic host plants:	6
1.2.2. On weeds:.....	12
1.3. population dynamics of <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> parasitoids and predators:	15
1.3.1. Parasitoids:	15
1.3.2. Predators:.....	18
2. Ecological studies on <i>Dialeurodes citri</i> (Ashm.), parasitoids and predators:	19
2.1. Survey of <i>Dialeurodes citri</i> parasitoids and predators on different host plants:	19
2.2. Population dynamics of <i>Dialeurodes citri</i>	21
2.3. Population dynamics of <i>Dialeurodes citri</i> parasitoids and predators:	22
2.3.1. Parasitoids:	22
2.3.2. Predators:.....	24
MATERIAL AND METHODS	26
General procedures:	26
1. Ecological studies on <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> , parasitoids and predators:	26
1.1. On cotton and associated weeds:	26
1.2. On eggplant:	28
1.3. On lantana:	28
2. Ecological studies on <i>Dialeurodes citri</i> , parasitoids and predators on citrus trees:.....	28
3. Preliminary study on the predator, <i>Clitostethus arcuatus</i> (Rossi) (Coleoptera: Coccinellidae):.....	30
3.1. Population dynamics:.....	30
3.2. Biological aspects:.....	30

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.....	32
1. Ecological studies on <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> (Genn.) (Aleyrodidae: Homoptera), parasitoids and predators:.....	32
1.1. Survey and occurrence of <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> parasitoids and predators on certain host plants:.....	32
1.2. Population density of <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> parasitoids and predators:	34
1.3. Population dynamics of <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> parasitoids and predators:	36
1.3.1. On untreated cotton:	36
1.3.2. On the weed, blader hibiscus in untreated cotton:.....	48
1.3.3. On treated cotton:	56
1.3.4. On the weed, blader hibiscus in treated cotton:	67
1.3.5. On eggplant:	73
1.3.6. On Lantana:	78
2. Ecological studies on <i>Dialeurodes citri</i> (Ashm.) (Aleyrodidae: Homoptera) on citrus trees:.....	87
2.1. Survey and occurrence of <i>Dialeurodes citri</i> parasitoids and predators:.....	87
2.2. Population density of <i>Dialeurodes citri</i> (Ashm.) parasitoids and predators:	89
2.3. Population dynamics of <i>Dialeurodes citri</i> (Ashm.), parasitoids and predators on citrus trees:.....	89
2.4. Population density of <i>Dialeurodes citri</i> and parasitism as affected by levels and directions of citrus trees:	96
3. Preliminary study on the predatory species, <i>Clitostethus arcuatus</i> (Rossi) (Coleoptera: Coccinellidae)	100
3.1. Population dynamics:.....	100
3.2. Biological aspects:.....	104
SUMMARY.....	108
REFERENCES	117
ARABIC SUMMARY	



INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Whiteflies (Homoptera: Aleyrodidae) have been established in many countries of the world as serious pests for numerous economic plants.

In Egypt, the whitefly, *Bemisia tabaci* (Genn.) is particularly important on cotton and vegetables. It was reported that this insect has a wide host range; about 506 plant species (Mound and Halsey, 1978). *Bemisia tabaci* (Genn.) damages the plants directly by sucking sap from leaves, and indirectly by secreting honeydew, causing physiological disorders, and transmitting viruses (Gerling, 1990). Also, the citrus whitefly, *Dialeurodes citri* (Ashm.) is an important insect pest on citrus trees (Mohamed, 1992).

Currently, available insecticides frequently fail to control whiteflies, and repeated exposure to insecticides is very likely to develop resistant strains (Gerling, 1990). The best approach is an integrated pest management (IPM) strategy, that rely on cultural and biological control, and only uses chemical control when needed (Flint, 1995).

Generally, the parasitoids attack only one or two closely related species of whiteflies, while most predators feed on several species. So, it is believed that parasitoids are more important in the biological control of the whiteflies than predators.

The present work was carried out at Kafr El-Sheikh region for the following objectives:

1. Survey of the parasitoids and predators of the two major species of whiteflies, *Bemisia tabaci* (Genn.) and *Dialeurodes citri* (Ashm.)
2. Study the population dynamics of:

- a. *Bemisia tabaci* (Genn.) on cotton, eggplant, lantana, and the weeds.
 - b. *Dialeurodes citri* (Ashm.) on citrus trees.
 - c. Parasitoids and associated predators, of these two whiteflies.
3. Preliminary study of the biology of a specific recorded predator attacking the citrus whitefly.