



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ





شبكة المعلومات الجامعية



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكرو فيلم

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها
على هذه الأفلام قد أعدت دون أية تغيرات



يجب أن

تحفظ هذه الأفلام بعيداً عن الغبار

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

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بالرسالة صفحات

لم ترد بالأصل



ALEXANDRIA UNIVERSITY

Faculty of Agriculture

(Saba Pasha)

Plant Protection Department

STUDIES ON MITES IN FARM MANURE

BY

SALEH ABDEL-STAR BAHEEG AHMED

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CONTENTS

	<u>Page No.</u>
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION	1
CHAPTER 2: REVIEW OF LITERATURE	3
2.1. Survey and population abundance of the manure mites.....	3
2.2. Effect of thermal condition on the fitness components of some manure mites.....	14
2.3. Effect of acaricides and insecticides on manure mites.....	15
CHAPTER 3: MATERIALS AND METHODS	18
3.1. Survey of manure mites.....	18
3.1.1. Sampling localities.....	18
3.1.1.1. Abees site.....	18
3.1.1.2. Abo – Hommous site.....	18
3.1.2. Sampling collections.....	18
3.2. Laboratory studies.....	19
3.2.1. Extraction methods.....	19
3.2.2. Clearing and preparation.....	22
3.2.3. Identification.....	22
3.3. Species composition of the collected mites.....	23
3.4. The effect of certain pesticides on <i>Macrocheles Merdarius</i> (Berlese).....	23
3.4.1. Mite species used.....	23
3.4.2. The collection of the mite individuals.....	23
3.4.3. Pesticides used.....	23
3.4.4. Pesticide film residue technique.....	26
3.5. Statistical analysis	27
CHAPTER 4: RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	28
4.1. Abundance of mites inhabiting different three kind of manure	28
4.1.1. Mites inhabiting cattle manure.....	28
4.1.1.1. In Abees, Alexandria.....	28
4.1.1.2. In Abo-Hommous, Behaira.....	32
4.1.1.3. Comparative analysis of estimated numerical means of the four mites suborders inhabiting cattle manure	32
4.1.2. Mites inhabiting sheep manure.....	37
4.1.2.1. In Abees, Alexandria.....	37
4.1.2.2. In Abo-Hommous, Behaira.....	40
4.1.2.3. Comparison between the population densities of the four inspected mite suborders inhibiting sheep manure.....	43
4.1.3. Mites inhabiting poultry manure.....	45
4.1.3.1. In Abees , Alexandria.....	45
4.1.3.2. In Abo-Hommous, Behaira.....	48
4.1.3.3. Comparison among the population densities of the four mite suborders inhibiting in poultry manure.....	50
4.2. Correlation studies.....	54

4.2.1. Simple correlation with physical factors.....	54
4.2.1.1. Correlation in Abees region, Alexandria.....	54
4.2.1.1.1. Correlation between the four mite suborders inhabiting cattle manure and some physical factors.....	54
4.2.1.1.2. Correlation between the four mite suborders inhabiting sheep manure and some physical factors.....	54
4.2.1.1.3. Correlation between the four mite suborders inhabiting poultry manure and some physical factors.....	57
4.2.1.2. Correlation in Abo-Hommous region, Behaira.....	57
4.2.1.2.1. Correlation between the four mite suborders inhabiting cattle manure and some physical factors.....	57
4.2.1.2.2. Correlation among the four mite suborders inhabiting sheep manure and some physical factors.....	60
4.2.1.2.3. Correlation between the four mite suborders inhabiting poultry manure and some physical factors.....	60
4.3. Species composition.....	63
4.3.1. Comparison among mite species in the two localities.....	63
4.3.1.1. Comparison among mite species recovered from cattle manure in the two locations.....	63
4.3.1.1.1. In Abees region, Alexandria.....	63
4.3.1.1.2. In Abo-Hommous region, Behaira.....	63
4.3.1.2. Comparison among mite species recovered from sheep manure	64
4.3.1.2.1. In Abees region, Alexandria.....	64
4.3.1.2.2. In Abo-Hommous region, Behaira.....	64
4.3.1.3. Comparison among mite species recovered from poultry manure in the two localities.....	67
4.3.1.3.1. In Abees region, Alexandria.....	67
4.3.1.3.2. In Abo-Hommous region, Behaira.....	67
4.4. Effect of certain pesticides against the predacious mite Macrocheles merdarius (Berlese)	69
4.4.1. After 24 hours bioassay	69
4.4.2. After 48 hours bioassay	76
4.4.3. After 72 hours bioassay	82
CHAPTER 5. SUMMARY.....	89
CHAPTER 6. REFERENCES.....	96
CHAPTER 7. ARABIC SUMMARY.....	

LIST OF TABLES

<u>Table</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
1	Records of air temperature (°C) and relative humidity (R.H %) as obtained from the Meteorological Station in Alexandria and moisture content of manure (%) at 0 –20 cm depth, during the period of the investigation (January- December 2008).	20
2	Records of air temperature (°C) and relative humidity (R.H %) as obtained from the Meteorological Station in Behaira and moisture content of manure (%) at 0 –20 cm depth, during the period of the investigation (January- December 2008).	21
3	Abundance of the four mite suborders inhabiting cattle manure and their monthly variations in Abees, Alexandria during the year of 2008.	30
4	Abundance of the four mite suborders inhabiting cattle manure and their monthly variations in Abo-Hummos, Behaira during the year of 2008.	33
5	Comparison among the interaction effects of months two localities on the population densities of the four mite suborders inhabiting cattle manure during the year of 2008.	36
6	Abundance of the four mite suborders inhabiting sheep manure and their monthly variations in Abees, Alexandria during the year of 2008.	38
7	Abundance of the four mite suborders inhabiting sheep manure and their monthly variations in Abo-Hummos, Behaira during the year of 2008.	41
8	Comparison among the interaction effects of months two localities on the population densities of the four mite suborders inhabiting cattle manure during the year of 2008.	44
9	Abundance of the four mite suborders inhabiting poultry manure and their monthly variations in Abees, Alexandria during the year of 2008.	46
10	Abundance of the four mite suborders inhabiting poultry manure and their monthly variations in Abo-Hummos, Behaira during the year of 2008.	49
11	Comparison among the interaction effects of months and two locations on the population densities of the four mite suborders inhabiting poultry manure during the year of 2008.	52
12	Correlation coefficient values between the four mite suborders inhabiting cattle manure and some physical factors in Abees, Alexandria during the year 2008.	55
13	Correlation coefficient values between the four mite suborders inhabiting sheep manure and some physical factors in Abees, Alexandria during the year 2008.	56
14	Correlation coefficient values between the four mite suborders inhabiting poultry manure and some physical factors in Abees, Alexandria during the year 2008.	58

15	Correlation coefficient values between the four mite suborders inhabiting cattle manure and some physical factors in Abo-Hommus, Behaira during the year 2008.	59
16	Correlation coefficient values between the four mite suborders inhabiting sheep manure and some physical factors in Abo-Hommus, Behaira during the year 2008.	61
17	Correlation coefficient values between the four mite suborders inhabiting poultry manure and some physical factors in Abo-Hommus, Behaira during the year 2008.	62
18	Comparison among mite species recovered from cattle manure in two locations during the year of 2008.	65
19	Comparison among mite species recovered from sheep manure in two locations during the year of 2008.	66
20	Comparison among mite species recovered from poultry manure in two locations during the year of 2008.	68
21	Toxicity parameters of different tested pesticides against the predacious mite <i>Macrocheles merdarius</i> after 24 hours.	70
22	Toxicity parameters of different tested pesticides against the predacious mite <i>Macrocheles merdarius</i> after 48 hours.	76
23	Toxicity parameters of different pesticides against the predacious mite <i>Macrocheles merdarius</i> after 72 hours.	83

LIST OF FIGURES

<u>Figure</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
1	Berlese-Tullgren apparatus.	19
2	Comparison between monthly fluctuations of suborder Gamasida in cattle manure in the two inspected locations during 2008.	31
3	Comparison between monthly fluctuations of suborder Actinedida in cattle manure in the two inspected locations during 2008.	31
4	Comparison between monthly fluctuations of suborder Oribatida in cattle manure in the two inspected locations during 2008.	34
5	Comparison between monthly fluctuations of suborder Acaridida in cattle manure in the two inspected locations during 2008.	34
6	Comparison between monthly fluctuations of suborder Gamasida in sheep manure in the two inspected locations during 2008.	39
7	Comparison between monthly fluctuations of suborder Actinedida in sheep manure in the two inspected locations during 2008.	39
8	Comparison between monthly fluctuations of suborder Oribatida in sheep manure in the two inspected locations during 2008.	42
9	Comparison between monthly fluctuations of suborder Acaridida in sheep manure in the two inspected locations during 2008.	42
10	Comparison between monthly fluctuations of suborder Gamasida in poultry manure in the two inspected locations during 2008.	47
11	Comparison between monthly fluctuations of suborder Actinedida in poultry manure in the two inspected locations during 2008.	47
12	Comparison between monthly fluctuations of suborder Oribatida in poultry manure in the two inspected locations during 2008.	53
13	Comparison between monthly fluctuations of suborder Acaridida in poultry manure in the two inspected locations during 2008.	53
14	Ld-p line of Vertemic [®] 1.8% EC after 24 hours bioassay against the predacious mite <i>M. merdarius</i> .	71
15	Ldp line of Selecron [®] 72 % EC after 24 hours bioassay against the predacious mite <i>M. merdarius</i> .	72
16	Ld-p line of Pulmic [®] 32.5% EC after 24 hours bioassay against the predacious mite <i>M. merdarius</i> .	73
17	Ld-p line of Lambafos 50.5% EC after 24 hours bioassay against the predacious mite <i>M. merdarius</i> .	74
18	Ld-p lines of the tested pesticides showing their order of toxicity against the predacious mite, <i>Macrocheles merdarius</i> after 24 hours.	75
19	Ldp line of Vertemic [®] 1.8% EC after 48 hours bioassay against the predacious mite <i>M. merdarius</i>	77
20	Ldp line of Selecron [®] 72 % EC after 48 hours bioassay against the predacious mite <i>M. merdarius</i>	78
21	Ld-p line of Pulmic [®] 32.5% EC after 48 hours bioassay against the predacious mite <i>M. merdarius</i>	79

22	Ld-p line of Lambafos 50.5% EC after 48 hours bioassay against the predacious mite <i>M. merdarius</i>	80
23	Ld-p lines of the tested pesticides showing their order of toxicity against the predacious mite, <i>Macrocheles merdarius</i> after 48 hours bioassay.	81
24	Ldp line of Vertemic [®] 1.8% EC after 72 hours bioassay against the predacious mite <i>M. merdarius</i> .	84
25	Ldp line of Selecron [®] 72 % EC after 72 hours bioassay against the predacious mite <i>M. merdarius</i> .	85
26	Ld-p line of Pulmic [®] 32.5% EC after 72 hours bioassay against the predacious mite <i>M. merdarius</i> .	86
27	Ld-p line of Lambafos 50.5% EC 72 hours bioassay against the predacious mite <i>M. merdarius</i> .	87
28	Ld-p lines of the tested pesticides showing their order of toxicity against the predacious mite, <i>Macrocheles merdarius</i> after 72 hours bioassay.	88

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Manure is an organic matter; usually used as an organic fertilizer to increase the soil fertility and vigor of plant growth. Fertilizers can be divided into two classes: organic or inorganic manures, which often provide more than one of many substances needed for plants. Natural manure contains large quantities of nitrogenous compounds and owe their values as fertilizers to this fact. Cow or sheep dung are the most available common organic compounds. These manures may be admixed with soil or they can be added to compost. When fresh, they may be mixed with water to prepare manure tea which could be easily applied to the soil around the plants. These manures, when dried, may be also mixed with potting soil. As these manures do not contain a high proportion of plant food requirements, frequent applications are required. Poultry manure is available from chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, pigeons, parrots, and other farm birds. Poultry manure may be also used fresh when mixed with soil or as a poultry manure tea after first being rotted for a short time in water. Poultry manure is more nitrogenous than the cattle manures. Poultry manure should be stored in a closed container as it is foul-smelling. The benefits of manures pertain to their components of macro and minor nutrients, small amounts of trace nutrients, increasing soil microorganisms, improving soil structure and improving overall plant health. In addition, manure is considered to be a low cost fertilizer source.

Manure is regarded as a suitable media for certain insects and mites. Mites have colonized almost every terrestrial marine and fresh water habitat known to man (Krantz, 1978). The acari exhibit various associations with other organisms, phytophagy; predation and parasitism to intricate commensal and phoritic relationships (Evans *et al.*, 1961).

The knowledge of distribution and abundance of manure fauna as a part of the structure of an ecosystem is very important in order to understand the dynamics of any ecosystem. Manure mites are of a great biological importance both in natural and in cultivated soils. Much attention has been paid to soil fauna, especially mites because of their sensitivity to a number of chemicals used in agriculture.

The factors causing manure mites to aggregate are still unknown. Generally, such a distribution might be explained by several factors, e.g. the clustering of eggs, the choice of microhabitats which are particularly suitable as a result of local conditions, such as the soil type and quality, vegetation cover, soil temperature and moisture, season and monthly average temperatures, relative humidity and rain fall (Edwards and Loft, 1971; Butecher *et al.*, 1971; Usher, 1976 and Zaki, 1983).

In Egypt, the farmers are using manure for soil fertilization and this manure contain many of the predaceous mites that might be useful against nematodes (Afifi, *et al.*, 1986b) and species of Diptera inhabiting soil (Glida *et al.*, 2003 and