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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية
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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكرو فيلم



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكرو فيلم

قسم

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



يجب أن

تحفظ هذه الأفلام بعيدا عن الغبار

في درجة حرارة من ١٥-٢٥ مئوية ورطوبة نسبية من ٢٠-٤٠%

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15-25- c and relative humidity 20-40%

بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة

بالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالاصل

632, 9

**Ecological and Biological Studies on Some
Predaceous Mites in Qalubia Governorate**

By

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B.Sc. (Agric.), Zagazig University

Benha Branch

Thesis Submitted in partial fulfillment of
The requirements for the degree
of
Master of Agric. Science

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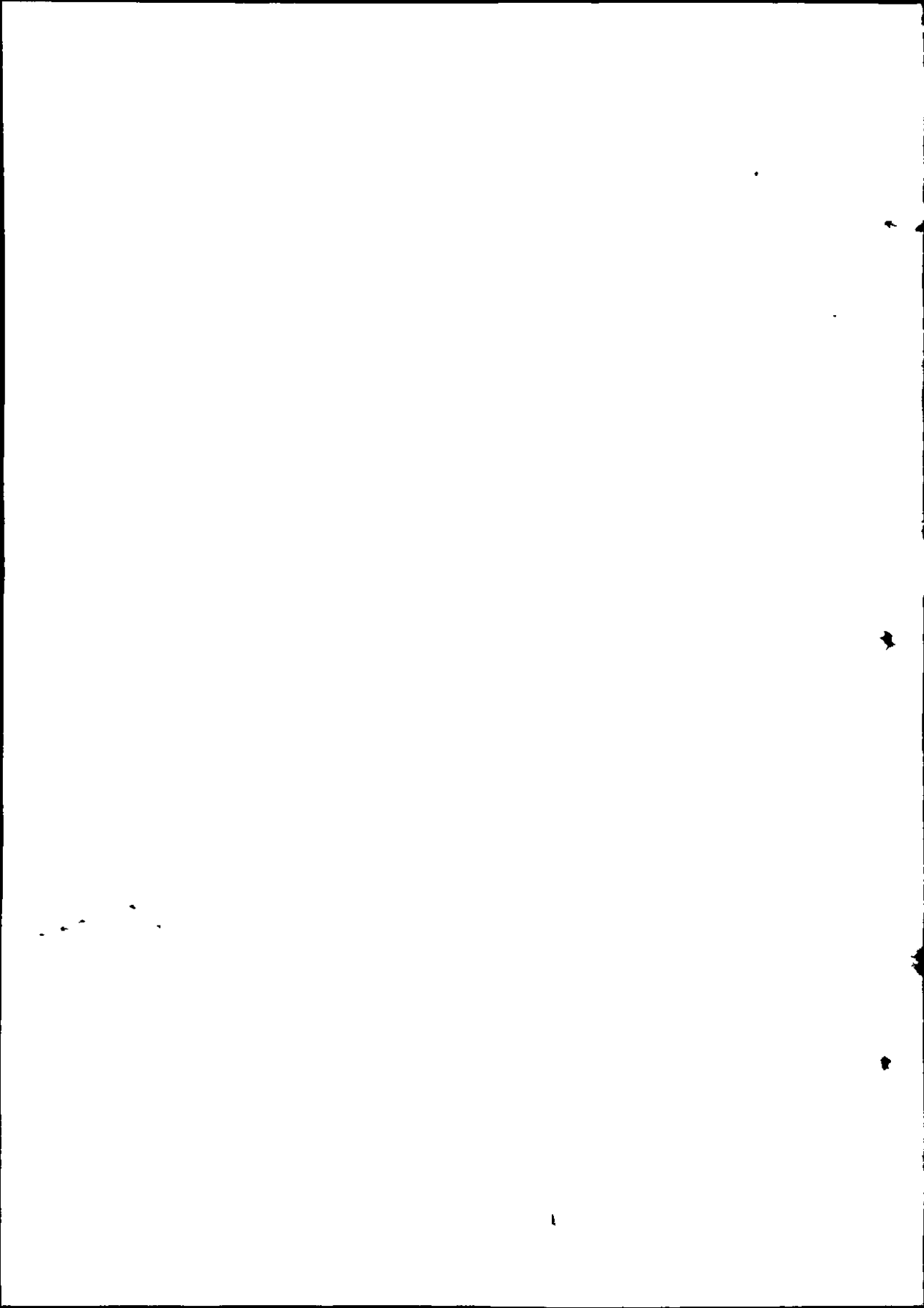
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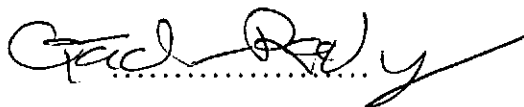
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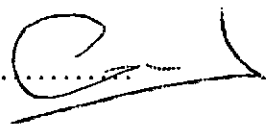
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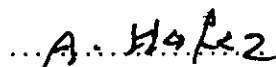
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ABSTRACT

Population density of phytophagous mites; scale insects and predacious mites was studied during two years in two regions at Qalubia governorate. Population dynamics of *Brevipalpus californicus* has one annual peak of seasonal abundance in June on leaves of Navel orange during two successive years. The population dynamics of *Phyllocoptruta oleivora*, and *Eutetranychus orintalis* also, has annual peak of seasonal abundance in December and August on leaves, respectively. The population density of the three phytophagous mites was positively correlated with average temperature. The population dynamics of scale insects, data indicated that scale insects have one peak in August during two successive years. The predacious mites, *Typhlodromus athiase*; *Cheyletogenes ornatus*; *Agistemus exsertus* and *Saniosulus nudus* were surveyed on navel orange trees. These predators play an important role in controlling phytophagous mites and scale insects. The population dynamics of predacious mites showed negative correlation with average temperature and it was positive correlation with relative humidity. Also, biological studies were carried out on the predator *Agistemus exsertus* to study the effect of four kinds of food and five degrees of temperatures on biological aspects on this mites. Results indicated that the optimal temperature was 28°C and the suitable food was the eggs of *Tetranychus urticae*. While in the case of *Saniosulus nudus* the optimal temperature was 30°C and the suitable food was the eggs of *Lepidosaphus beckii*. In case of *T. athiase* the optima temp. degree was 28°C and the suitable food was eggs of *Tetranychus urticae*.

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