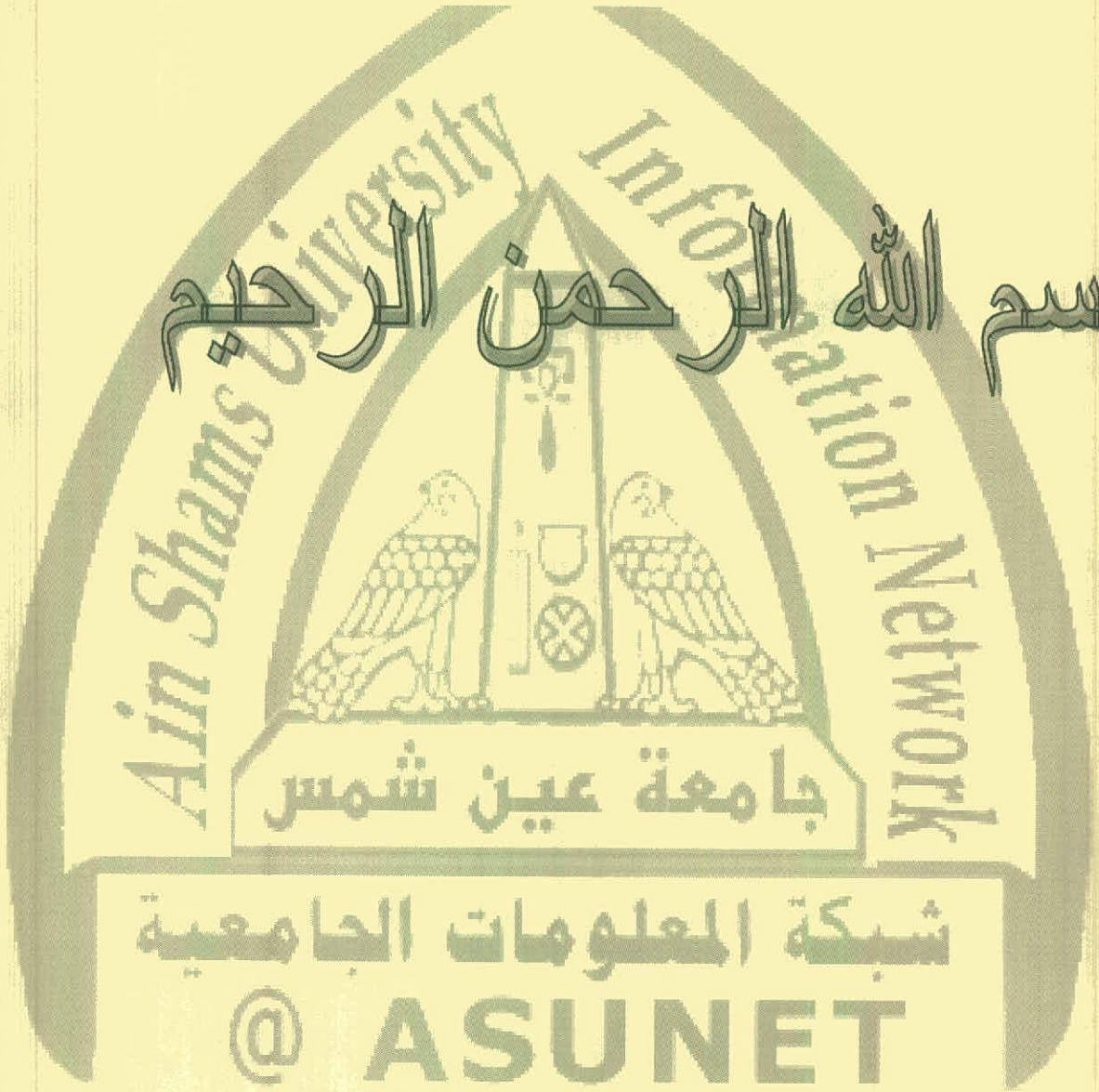
شبكة المعلومات الجامعية



بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

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%

To be Kept away from Dust in Dry Cool place of 15-25- c and relative humidity 20-40%

بعض الوثائـــــــق الاصليـــــة تالفـــة

بالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالاصل

632,9

Ecological and Biological Studies on Some Predaceous Mites in Qalubia Governorate

By

LABIB MOHAMED FARAG HALAWA

B.Sc. (Agric.), Zagazig University

Benha Branch

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

Under the supervision of :

Prof. Dr. Ahmed Abdel-Wahab Abdel-Gawaad .....

Prof. of Economic Entomology, Plant Protection Dept.
Fac. of Agric. Moshtohor, Benha University

Prof. Dr. Adel Abdel-Hamied Hafez ...A. Hafez.

Prof. of Economic Entomology, Plant Protection Dept.
Fac. of Agric. Moshtohor, Benha University

Prof. Dr. Mahmoud El-Sayed El-Nagar .....

Prof. Acarology and Vice Dean of Agric. Res. Center

Plant Protection Department

Faculty of Agriculture, Moshtohor

Benha University

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This Thesis for Master degree has been

Approved by :

Prof. Dr. Abd El-Sattar Metwaly .....

Prof. of Zoology, Plant protection Department
Fac. of Agric. Azhar University.

Prof. Dr. Gad Hamada Rady .....

Prof. of Zoology, Plant protection Department
Fac. of Agric. Moshtohor, Benha University.

Prof. Dr. Ahmed Abdel-Wahab Abdel-Gawaad .....

Prof. of Economic Entomology, Plant Protection Dept.
Fac. of Agric. Moshtohor, Benha University.

Prof. Dr. Adel Abdel-Hamied Hafez .....

Prof. of Economic Entomology, Plant Protection Dept.
Fac. of Agric. Moshtohor, Benha University.

Date of examination : / / 2005

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Firstly, ultimate thanks to my God, Allah.

The author wishes to express his deepest gratitude to **Prof. Dr. Ahmed Abd EL-Wahab Abdel-Gwaad** Professor of Economic Entomology, Plant Protection Department, Faculty of Agriculture, Moshtohor, Benha University, for supervision, suggesting the subject, valuable assistance and revising the manuscript. My deep cordial thanks also extended to **Prof. Dr. Mahmoud El- Sayed El Nagar** Professor of Acarology and Vice Dean of Agric. Res. Center for his supervision, assistance and helpful advice during the course of this work.

I'm thankful also to **Prof. Dr. Adel Abd El-Hamied Hafez** Professor of Economic Entomology, Plant Protection, Department, Faculty of Agric., Moshotohor, Benha Univ., for the supervision and helpful advice and revising the manuscript.

Deep thanks also to **Prof. Dr. Gad Hamada Rady** and **Prof. Dr. Mohamed M. Kandeel** Professor of Zoology Plant Protection Department Faculty of Agriculture Benha Univ. for suggesting the subject, useful help and advices. The author wishes his deep thank to **Dr. Alaa- Halawa** Researcher of Acarology Fruit Depart. Plant Protection. (ARC) for assistance, helpful comments and suggestions during the preparation of this thesis.

Also, I want to express my deep thanks to all staff of the Plant Protection Department of the Faculty of Agric., Moshtohor, for their help. I'm very indebted to every one who supported me during the preparation this thesis.

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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