

Controlling of the two-spotted spider mite, *Tetranychus urticae* Koch on three melon cultivars

Awad Ali Abdallah

Agric. Zoology and Nematology Dept. Faculty of Agriculture, AI – Azhar University

Corresponding author: awadabdallah28@yahoo.com

Abstract

Two predatory species (*Phytoseiulus persimilis* Athias-Henriot and *Amblyseius swirskii* Athias-Henriot), one biochemical compound Abamectin (Vapcomic) and one chemical compound (Ortus) as well as a control treatment were used to evaluate their effect in reducing the population densities of the two spotted spider mite, *Tetranychus urticae* Koch on three different melon cultivars (Shahd, Ananas and Galia) at Behaira Governorate during 2014 season. The average reduction percentage of spider mite, *T. urticae* population was significantly different among the different treatments on each of the Shahd ($F_{3,36}=15.65$; $P < 0.05$), Ananas ($F_{3,36}=10.14$; $P < 0.05$) and Galia ($F_{3,36}=13.75$; $P < 0.05$; Table 2). The results of the overall mean reduction percentage of the spider mite populations on the three melon cultivars by the specialist predatory mite; *P. persimilis* was significantly highest (93.66%). Followed by the chemical compound Ortus and the biochemical control Vapcomic (79.07 and 75.94% respectively with no significant difference between them). While the generalist predatory mite, *Amblyseius swirskii* had the lowest significantly with the mean reduction percentage (56.93%). The results also implied that the shahd cultivar was relatively much tolerance to the spider mite, *T. urticae* infestation (38.85 individual/leaf; Table 1) than another tested cultivar (Ananas 82.72 or Galia 70.87 individual). Therefore, it could be concluded that cultivating the Shahd cultivar is preferable than Ananas or Galia cultivar and using *P. persimilis* for controlling *T. urticae* was superior than using the other methods.

Key words: Spider mite; *Tetranychus urticae*; biological, biochemical.chemical control, melon cultivars

Introduction

Melons (*Cucumis melo* var. *reticulatus*) are members of the cucurbit (Family: Cucurbitaceae), which also include several warm season vegetables such as watermelon, squash and cucumber. Melons comprise a broad array of wild and cultivated genotypes. The most common name used for *Cucumis melo* L. is melon. Other names include sweet melon, round melon, muskmelon, casaba, cantaloupe and winter melon (Nayar and Singh, 1998). Melon is an important vegetable crop that is widely cultivated in South-East Asia, China, and East Africa as well as throughout the tropical and subtropical regions (Yadav *et al.*, 1996). It is attacked by several phytophagous species that reduce its quality and quantity.

The two-spotted spider mite, *Tetranychus urticae* Koch is polyphagous and this mite probably the most important pest species in the family Tetranychidae (Hussey and Huffaker 1976). It is the economically most important pest of many horticultural and field crops and attacks more than 200 host plants. The spider mite, *T. urticae* is mainly damaging on vegetables, ornamentals and fruit trees (van de Vrie *et al.* 1972). *Tetranychus urticae* causes great economical loss to many crop species all over the world (Helle and Sabelis, 1985).

Use of pesticides provides a quick and sometimes effective solution of pest problems but on the other hand, it has created several other problems. The intensive use of insecticides and acaricides has led to

resistance in many insect and mite species around the globe (Van Leeuwen *et al.*, 2010). It has been recognized for many years that spider mites have a propensity to develop resistance to pesticides. Therefore, there has been an increasing interest in controlling spider mites by biological control agents.

Several species of natural enemies have been reported to prey on *T. urticae* and studies have been conducted in different countries to assess the effect and potential of natural enemies for controlling the pest without the use of pesticides (Garcia-Mari and Gonzalez-Zamora, 1999). The phytoseiid is one of the most efficient predatory species of phytophagous mites (McMurtry and Croft, 1997) and phytoseiid mite species can keep the spider mite population densities below economic thresholds (Schausberger, 1991).

The predatory mite, *Amblyseius* (*Typhlodromips*) *swirskii* Athias-Henrio (Acari: Phytoseiidae) is a generalist predator known to feed on other mites, whitefly, thrips, lepidopteran eggs and pollen (Swirski *et al.*, 1967; McMurtry and Croft, 1997). *Amblyseius swirskii* is a recent addition to the beneficial assortment, developed and marketed by the Dutch producer of beneficial (van Houten *et al.*, 2005). *Amblyseius swirskii* is a polyphagous predator capable of preying on a number of spider mites (Swirski *et al.*, 1967).

The phytoseiid mite, *Phytoseiulus persimilis* (Acari: Phytoseiidae) is widely used in biological programmes throughout the world (Cho *et al.*, 1995). This predatory mite is a specialist predator feeding

on *Tetranychus* species Type I phytoseiid mite (McMurtry and Croft, 1997). *Phytoseiulus persimilis* is used as a biological control agent for tetranychids worldwide, especially in protected crops (McMurtry and Croft, 1997; Zhang, 2003).

The present study was carried out to control of the spider mite, *T. urticae* on three different melon cultivars (Shahd, Ananas and Galia) by using two predatory mite species, (*P. persimilis* and *A. swirskii*) and one biochemical compound by using Abamectin (Vapcomic) as well as one chemical compounds by using fenpyroximate (Ortus) to evaluate their effect in reducing the population densities of this pest.

Materials and Methods

Three melon cultivars (Shahd, Ananas and Galia) were cultivated to study the effect of three types of control agents, biological, biochemical and chemical, on the phytophagous mite, *T. urticae* by releasing two predatory mite species and spraying two compounds (Vapcomic and Ortus) at El-Behaira Governorate.

Experimental design:

Three different melons (Shahd, Ananas and Galia) were cultivated to study the effect of three types of control agents: biological (two predatory mite species), biochemical and chemical, on phytophagous mite, *T. urticae*. Soil was well prepared; the area was about 20 m long by 4 m wide. The area was divided into 15 replicates. Sowing the seeds of the three varieties in the nursery was on 26/1/2014 and transplanted date on 1/3/2014.

The effect of each of the previously mentioned four treatments was compared to the control treatment for each cultivar: each treatment was replicated three times. The experimental design was complete randomized block. In order to study the population of phytophagous mite species, leaf samples were collected weekly, starting on 26/03/2014 until 04/06/2014.

Sampling Procedure:

In order to study the population of the phytophagous mite after treated by the three control agents, 20 leaves of each treatment were randomly collected from the three cultivars and placed directly into plastic separate bags and transported to the laboratory. All mite stages were counted using stereomicroscope, to evaluate the reduction percentage of the pest populations on the melon cultivars.

Rearing of the predatory mites:

The predatory mites, *P. persimilis* and *A. swirskii* were reared using methods modified from (McMurtry and Scriven, 1965): large plastic boxes 26 x 15 x 10cm were used. Cotton pad was placed in the middle of each box, leaving a space provided with water as a barrier to prevent predatory mites from escaping. A sheet of plastic was placed on the cotton pad the same size of the pad. Excised bean

leaves highly infested with *T. urticae* were provided every day as food source for the predatory mites and plastic boxes were kept in an incubator at 25 ± 2 °C.

Mass rearing of the predatory mites:

For mass rearing of the predatory mites: on kidney bean, *Phaseolus vulgaris* (L.) was served as host plant which reared in a small glasshouse divided into three isolated parts (a) clean bean plants, (b) clean plants at stage of 12 leaves infested with spider mite, *T. urticae* (c) bean plants infested of five gravid females of the predatory mites for every plant (El-Saiedy, 2003). Temperature in the glasshouse ranged from 18 to 25°C and relative humidity from 50 – 60%.

Releasing of the predatory mites:

The predatory mite species: *P. persimilis* and *A. swirskii* were released on 26th of March as the population density of *T. urticae* build upon melon with rate 1:7 predatory mite/prey, respectively for one time. Samples were taken weekly. *Tetranychus urticae* stages were counted.

Other control types:

The chemical compound: fenpyroximate (**ORTUS**) was sprayed one time (on 26th of March) at the rate of 50 cm³ /100 Liter water + 250 cm³ oil kaby.

The biochemical compound: Abamectin (**VAP-COMIC**) also was sprayed one time (on 26th of March) at the rate of 40 cm³ /100 Liter water + 250 cm³ oil kaby.

The reduction percentages of the average population number of phytophagous species were calculated according to the equation of Henderson and Titton, 1955).

$$\text{Reduction} = 1 - \frac{\text{Treatment after} \times \text{control before}}{\text{Treatment before} \times \text{control after}} \times 100$$

Statistical analysis:

One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) and mean comparison using Fisher's least significant difference (LSD) were conducted for the number of spider mite, using the software packages SPSS 16.0.0 (USA) for windows. Significance level was $P \leq 0.05$.

Results and Discussion

Two predatory species (*Phytoseiulus persimilis* Athias-Henriot and *Amblyseius swirskii* Athias-Henrio), one biochemical compound Abamectin (Vapcomic) and one chemical compound (Ortus) as well as a control treatment were used to evaluate their effect in reducing the population densities of the two spotted spider mite, *Tetranychus urticae* Koch on the three different melon cultivars (Shahd, Ananas and Galia) at Behaira Governorate during 2014 season.

The control experiments were started on the three melon cultivars from the 8th week of germination when the infestation of the melon cultivars with *T. urticae* was started. The average number of spider mite was about the same on the three melon cultivars (about 20 individuals/leaf, on 26th of March then the experiments was started).

The average number of spider mite, *T. urticae* on the three melon cultivars (Shahd, Ananas and Galia) was affected by releasing the two predatory mites and spraying with Vapcomic and Ortus. Figure 1 shows the relation between time (week) and the mean average numbers of the spider mite (individual) for the previously mentioned four treatments as well as the control for each of the three cultivars.

For the Shahd cultivar, in general, the control treatment shows that the number of spider mite population was slightly increasing through the first 6 weeks then the spider mite population started to increase at a high rate at the rest of the experiment intervals.

The effect of *Phytoseiulus persimilis* on spider mite, *T. urticae* was crucial compared to the effect of the other three treatments. So, the curve describes spider mite population decreased and reached approximately the zero value through the first five weeks from the beginning of the experiment and the spider mite population kept this value till the end of the season (Figure 1 A).

Both the bichomical (Vapcomic) and chemical compound (Ortus) treatment curves had nearly the same trend (Figure 1 A), but the chemical treatment had obviously sharper decrease in the spider mite population for the first week from spraying. Then, the number of spider mite population under each of the two treatments had a case of stability for about 5 weeks after that the population number started to increase and this increase continued till the end of the season.

The predatory mite, *Amblyseius swirskii* treatment had obviously the lowest effect on the spider mite population as its population was the highest under this treatment compared to each of the other three used treatments. Through the first week, the spider mite population curve decreased significantly compared to that of the control. Then the population of the spider mite remained constant for the next 5 weeks after which the population started to increase and this increase continued till the end of the season at which the population reached (62.30 individuals/leaf; Figure 1 A).

The previous discussion for the Shahd cultivar maybe applied to Ananas and Galia cultivars as could be seen from figures 1 B and C.

Table 1 describes the average number and Table 2 describes the average reduction percentage \pm standard error (SE), maximum and minimum of the spider mite population for each of the four treatments as well as the control on each of the three cultivars.

For the Shahd, there was a significant difference

of the average number and average reduction percentage of spider mite *T. urticae* population among the different treatments ($F_{4,54} = 13.082$; $P < 0.05$ and $F_{3,36} = 15.65$; $P < 0.05$ respectively). The controlling effect of the specialist predatory mite, *P. persimilis* had the highest average number of spider mite population 3.29 individual/leaf, which corresponds to 93.11% reduction percentage; LSD; $P < 0.05$. Next in effect on the spider mite population was both, the chemical compound (Ortus) with 8.93 individual/leaf, with 84.51 % reduction percentage and bichomical (Vapcomic) treatment with 12.45 individual/leaf with 77.80% reduction percentage and there was no significant difference between these two compounds (LSD; $P > 0.05$). While the controlling effect of the generalist predatory mite, *A. swirskii* had the lowest average number of spider mite population 23.34 individual/leaf with 49.31% reduction with significant difference with other treatments (LSD; $P < 0.05$; Tables 1 and 2).

The previous description for the Shahd cultivar maybe applied to Ananas and Galia cultivars as could be seen from Tables 1 and 2.

Predatory mites in the Acari family: Phytoseiidae, play an important role in the regulation of phytophagous mite populations and consequently reduce the application of acaricides. So the biological control is much more economical than chemical control. The two-spotted mite, *T. urticae* is phytophagous nature, high reproductive potential and short life cycle rapid resistance development too, many acaricides often after a few applications (Stumpf and Nauen, 2001). Failure in the chemical control of *T. urticae* resistance have been reported in several countries for compounds, such as organophosphates (Sato *et al.* 1994), abamectin (Beers *et al.*, 1998) and fenpyroximate (Stumpf and Nauen, 2001; Sato *et al.*, 2004). To reduce these problems, it is necessary to minimize the chemical control by replacement pesticides by using biocides and releasing predatory mites. Several species of natural enemies have been reported to prey on *T. urticae* and studies have been conducted in different countries to assess the effect and potential of natural enemies for controlling the pest without the use of pesticides without economic damage to the crop (Garcia-Mari and Gonzalez-Zamora, 1999). *Amblyseius swirskii* is a polyphagous predator capable of preying on a number of spider mites (Swirski *et al.*, 1967). The two predatory mite species showed different effect in reducing the population densities of the two spotted spider mite, *T. urticae* on three different melon cultivars, being higher in effect in reducing the population densities of the two spotted spider mite, *T. urticae* for *P. persimilis* treatment than in that for *A. swirskii* treatment.

The predatory mite, *P. persimilis* gave the lowest population number of spider mite, *T. urticae* 3.29 individual for Shahd, 4.05 individual for Ananas and 3.60 individual/ leaf for Galia. The predatory mite, *P.*

persimilis was good at driving spider mite population to extinction. These results agree with (Gould, 1971; Abdallah *et al.*, 2015), *Phytoseiulus persimilis* type I

as a specialist predator of all species of genus *Tetranychus* (McMurtry and Croft, 1997); and could provide the best control of this pest, *T. urticae*.

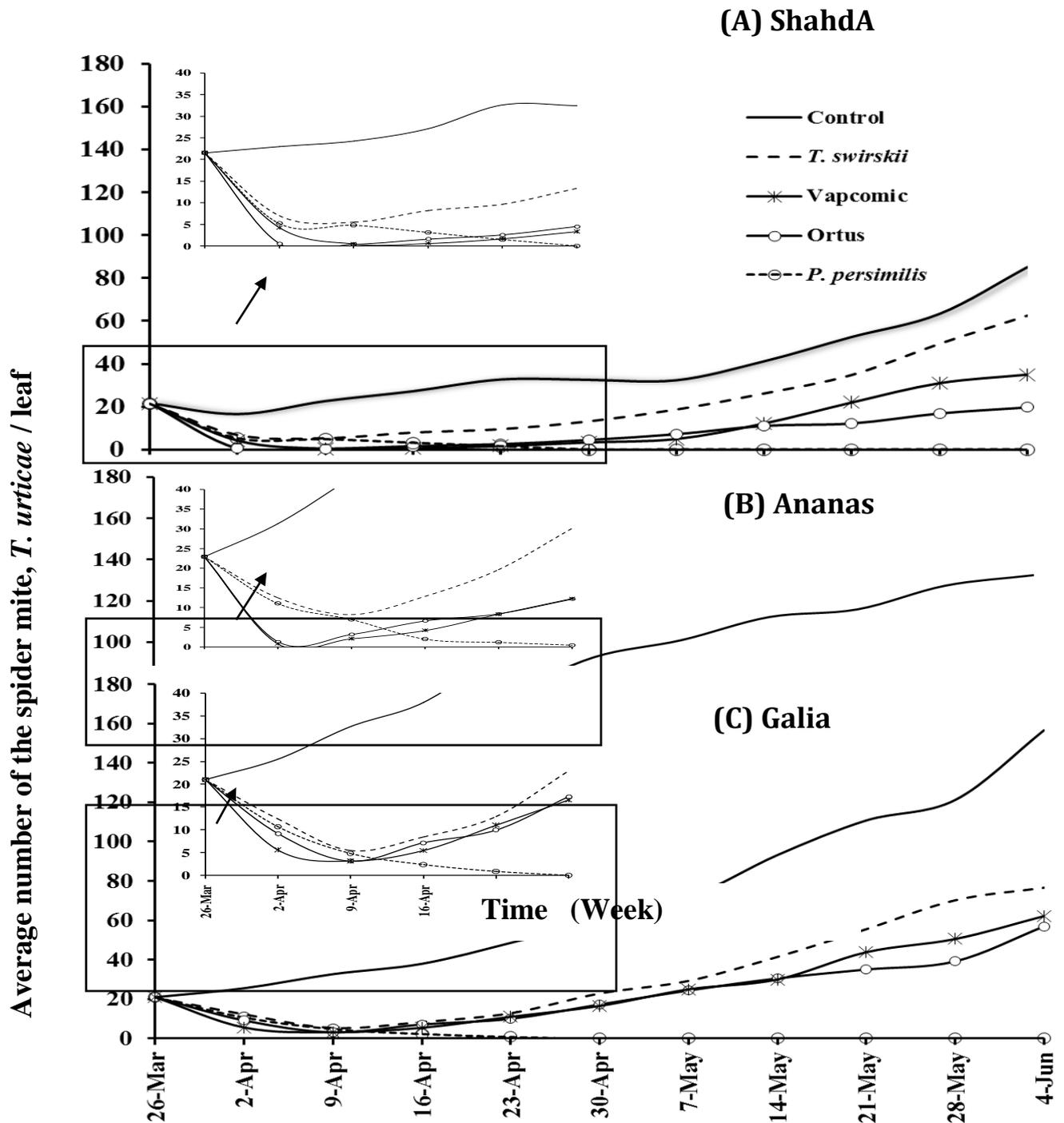


Figure 1: The average number of the spider mite, *T. urticae* / leaf, weekly on the three melon cultivars {(A) Shahd, (B) Ananas and (C) Galia} affected by releasing the two predatory mite species and spraying with Vapcomic and Ortus as well as the control.

Table 1. The population average numbers of spider mite, *T. urticae* / leaf on the three melon cultivars affected by releasing the two predatory mite species and spraying with Vapcomic and Ortus as well as the control.

Treatments	Melon cultivars									Overall mean
	Shahd			Ananas			Galia			
	Mean ± SE	Max.	Min.	Mean ± SE	Max.	Min.	Mean ± SE	Max.	Min.	
<i>P. persimilis</i>	3.29 ± 2.02 _a	21.55	0.00	4.05 ± 2.28 _a	22.90	0.00	3.60 ± 2.10 _a	21.00	0.00	3.65 _a
<i>A. swirskii</i>	23.34 ± 5.88 _c	62.30	5.50	36.75 ± 8.00 _c	81.80	8.25	32.48 ± 7.96 _b	76.75	5.50	30.86 _c
Ortus	8.93 ± 2.48 _b	21.55	0.40	20.76 ± 5.26 _b	50.80	1.35	23.09 ± 5.16 _b	56.95	3.15	17.59 _b
Vapcomic	12.45 ± 4.04 _b	35.00	0.45	23.93 ± 6.70 _{bc}	63.00	0.80	24.95 ± 6.27 _b	62.20	3.15	20.44 _b
Control	38.85 ± 6.53 _d	85.20	16.45	82.72 ± 12.41 _d	132.45	22.90	70.87 ± 14.03 _c	156.65	21.00	64.15 _d
Overall mean	17.37_A	-	-	33.64_B	-	-	31.00_B	-	-	-

Means followed by different subscript letters within columns are significantly different from each other (P < 0.05) LSD test

Overall mean followed by different subscript capital letters within row is significantly different from each other (P < 0.05) LSD test

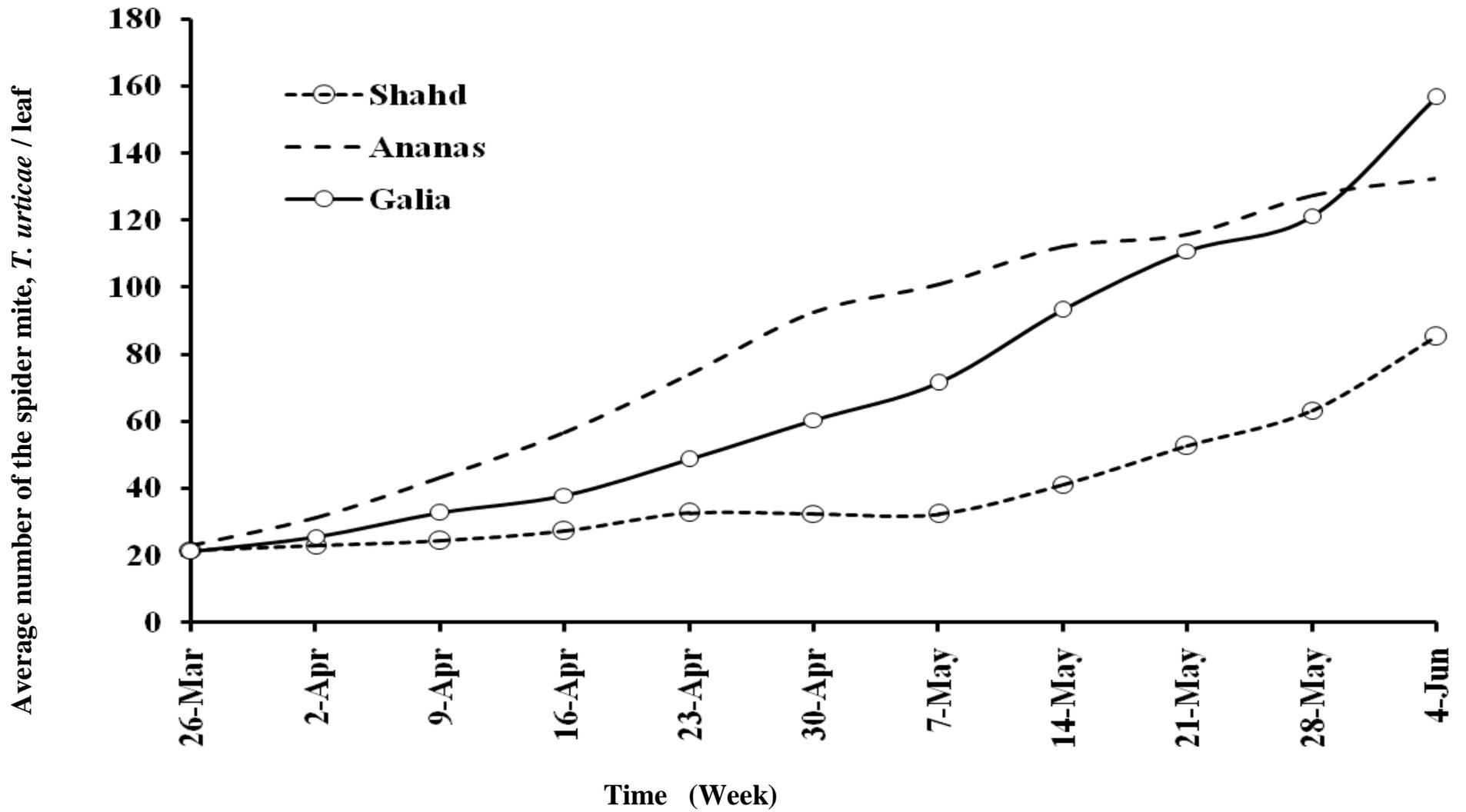


Figure 2: The average number of the spider mite, *T. urticae* /leaf, weekly on the control of the three plant species.

Table 2. The population average numbers of spider mite, *T. urticae* / leaf and their corresponding reduction percentage (%) by the two predatory mite species, Vapcomic and Ortus on the three melon cultivars.

Treatments	Reduction % of each cultivar									*Overall mean
	Shahd			Ananas			Galia			
	Mean ± SE	Max.	Min.	Mean ± SE	Max.	Min.	Mean ± SE	Max.	Min.	
<i>P. persimilis</i>	93.11 ± 3.54 _a	100.00	68.39	94.31 ± 3.64 _a	100.00	64.75	93.57 ± 4.19 _a	100.00	58.32	93.66 _A
<i>A. swirskii</i>	49.31 ± 6.18 _c	75.61	22.18	61.04 ± 4.56 _c	80.95	38.24	60.43 ± 4.27 _c	83.18	41.91	56.93 _C
Ortus	84.51 ± 3.18 _b	98.23	73.03	80.80 ± 3.72 _b	95.69	61.65	71.91 ± 2.79 _b	90.37	63.65	79.07 _B
Vapcomic	77.80 ± 5.59 _b	98.00	51.07	78.42 ± 5.08 _b	97.45	52.43	71.58 ± 3.51 _b	90.37	58.29	75.94 _B
Control	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Overall mean reduction is the reduction of both treatments of the plant species

Means followed by different subscript letters within columns are significantly different from each other (P < 0.05) LSD test

The three control treatments

For the three control treatments, there was a significant difference of the average number of spider mite population in case of the three melon cultivars ($F_{2,30} = 4.31$; $P < 0.05$ table 1). There was a significant difference between shahd control treatment and each of Ananas and Galia (LSD; $P < 0.05$ table 1), while there was no significant difference between Ananas and Galia (LSD; $P < 0.05$ table 1).

Figure 2 shows the relation between time (week) and the mean average numbers of the spider mite (individual) for the control of the three cultivars (). Figure 2 indicates that the least infestation with spider mite, *T. urticae* was in case of Shahd cultivar. The average number of spider mite population was 38.85 individual in case of Shahd cultivar while the average number in case of each of Ananas and Galia cultivar was 82.72 and 70.87 individual, respectively (Table 1).

Conclusion

The Shahd cultivar was relatively much tolerance to the spider mite *T. urticae* infestation than another tested cultivar, using the predatory mite, *P. persimilis* gave the highest population reduction of spider mite, *T. urticae* among the four tested treatments, also it is more preferable for controlling the spider mite, *T. urticae*, and controlling the spider mite using the biochemical compound (Vapcomic) is much preferable than using the chemical compound (Ortus) as there was no significant difference was found between them.

References

- Abdallah, A.A.; Abbassy, M.R.A and Salem, A.A. 2015.** Efficacy of two essential oil extracts and predatory mite *Phytoseiulus persimilis* in suppressing the population of the two-spotted spider mite, *Tetranychus urticae* Koch. J. Plant Prot. And Path., Mansoura Univ., Vol. 6 (7): 1141-1151.
- Beers, E.H.; Riedl, H. and Dunley, J.E. 1998.** Resistance to abamectin and reversion to susceptible fenbutatin oxide in spider mite (Acari: Tetranychidae) populations in the Pacific Northwest. J. Econ. Entomol., 91: 352-360.
- Cho, J.R.; Hong, K.J.; Choi, B.R.; Lee, G.S.; Lee, G.S., Yoo, J.K. and Lee, J.O. 1995.** The inhibition effect of the twospotted spider mite population density by using the introduced predacious mite (*Phytoseiulus persimilis* Athias-Henriot) and effect of several pesticides to the predacious mites. RDA. J. Agric. Sci., 37: 340-347.
- El-saiedy, E.M.A. 2003.** Integrated control of red spider mite *Tetranychus urticae* Koch on strawberry plants. Ph.D. Thesis, Fac. Agri., Cairo

- Univ., PP: 171
- Garcia-Mari, F. and Gonzalez-Zamora, J.E. 1999.** Biological control of *Tetranychus urticae* (Acari: Tetranychidae) with naturally occurring predators in strawberry plantings in Valencia, Spain. Exp. Appl. Acarol. 23: 487-495.
- Gould, H.J. 1971.** Large-scale trials of an integrated control program for cucumber pests on commercial nurseries. Plant Path. 20:149-156.
- Helle, W. and Sabelis, M.W. 1985.** Spider mites. Their biology, natural enemies and control. Volume (1): 75- 90 pp. Elsevier, New York.
- Henderson, C.E. and Tilton, E.W. 1955.** Tests with acaricides against the brown wheat mites. J. Econ. Entomol., 84: 157-161.
- Hussey, N.W. and Huffaker, C.B. 1976.** Spider mites. In: Delucchi VL (ed) Studies in biological control. Cambridge University Press, London, pp 179-228.
- McMurtry, J.A. and Scriven, G.J. 1965.** Insectory production of *Phytoseiulus persimilis*. J. Econ. Entomol., 58, 282- 284.
- McMurtry, J.A., and Croft, B.A. 1997.** Life styles of phytoseiid mites and their roles in biological control. Ann. Rev. Entomol. 42:291-321.
- Nayar, N.M., and Singh, R. 1998.** Taxonomy, distribution and ethnobotanical uses in Cucurbits (N.M. Nayar, and T.A. More, eds.). Science Publishers, Inc., U.S.A. pp 1-18.
- Ragusa, S. and Swirski, E. 1975.** Feeding habits, development and oviposition of the predacious mite *Amblyseius swirskii* Athias-Henriot (Acarina: Phytoseiidae) on pollen of certain weeds. Israel Journal of Entomology 10: 93-103.
- Sato, M.E.; Suplicy Filho, N.; de Souza Filho, M.F. and Takematsu, A.P. 1994.** Resistencia do acaro rajado *Tetranychus urticae* (Koch, 1836) (Acari: Tetranychidae) a diversos acaricidas em morangueiro (*Fragaria* sp) nos municipios de Atibaia- Sp e Piedade-Sp. Ecosystema, 19: 40-46.
- Sato, M.E.; Miyata, T.; da Silva, M.; Raga, A. and de Souza Filho, M.F. 2004.** Selections for fenpyroximate resistance and susceptibility, and inheritance, cross-resistance and stability of fenpyroximate resistance of *Tetranychus urticae* Koch, (Acari: Tetranychidae). Appl. Entomol. Zool., 39: 293-302.
- Schausberger, P. 1991.** Vergleichende Untersuchungen zum Lebensverlauf, die Erstellung von Lebensstafeln und die Vermehrungskapazität von *Amblyseius aberrans* Oud. und *Amblyseius finlandicus* Oud. (Acari: Phytoseiidae). Pflanzenschutzber 52: 53-71.
- Stumpf, N. and Nauen, R. 2001.** Cross-resistance, inheritance, and biochemistry of mitochondrial electron transport inhibitor- acaricide resistance in *Tetranychus urticae* (Acari: Tetranychidae). J. Econ. Entomol., 94: 1577-1583.
- Swirski, E.; Amitai, S. and Dorzia, N. 1967.** La-

- laboratory studies on the feeding, development and reproduction of the predacious mites *Amblyseius rubini* Swirski and Amitai and *Amblyseius swirskii* Athias (Acarina: Phytoseiidae) on various kinds of food substances. Israel J. Agric. Res., 17: 101–119.
- van de Vrie, J.A.C.; McMurtry, J.A. and Huffaker, C.B. 1972.** Ecology of mites and their natural enemies. A review. III Biology, ecology, and pest status, and host plant relations of tetranychids. Hilgardia, 41: 354–432.
- van Houten, Y.M.; Ostlie, M.L.; Hoogerbrugge, H. and Bolckmans, K. 2005.** Biological control of western flower thrips on sweet pepper using the predatory mites *Amblyseius cucumeris*, *Iphiseius degenerans*, *A. andersoni* and *A. swirskii*. IOBC/wprs Bulletin 28(1): 283-286.
- van Leeuwen, T.; Vontas, J.; Tsagkarakou, A.; Dermauw, W. and Tirry, L. 2010.** Vapcomic resistance mechanisms in the two spotted spider mite *Tetranychus urticae* and other important Acari; a review. Mol. Biol. 40:563–572.
- Yadav, R.C.; Salah, M.T. and Grumet, R. 1996.** High frequency shoot regeneration from leaf explant of muskmelon. Plant Cell Tissue and Organ Culture 45: 207-214.
- Zhang, Z.Q. 2003.** Mites of Greenhouses. Identification, biology and control. CABI Publishing Oxon, UK. 244 pp.

مكافحة الأكاروس العنكبوت الأحمر *Tetranychus urticae* Koch على ثلاث اصناف من الشمام

عوض على عبدالله

قسم الحيوان الزراعى والنيماطودا - كلية الزراعة - جامعة الازهر بالقاهرة

الملخص:

تم دراسة تأثير نوعين من المفترسات الاكاروسية الـ *Phytoseiulus persimilis* والـ *Amblyseius swirskii* والمركب الحيوى الـ Vapcomic والمركب الكيماوى الـ Ortus لمكافحة الكثافة العددية للأكاروس العنكبوتى الـ Spider mite، الـ *Tetranychus urticae* على ثلاثة اصناف من الشمام Shahd, Ananas and Galia فى محافظة البحيرة خلال موسم 2014م.

يوجد اختلاف معنوى فى متوسط نسبة خفض تعداد الأكاروس العنكبوتى بين المعاملات المختلفة، حيث كانت علي الـ Shahd ($F_{3,36}=15.65; P < 0.05$) وعلى الـ Ananas ($F_{3,36}=10.14; P < 0.05$) وكذلك كانت علي نبات الـ Galia ($F_{3,36}=13.75; P < 0.05$) - جدول 2).

ويتضح من النتائج ان المفترس الأكاروسى المتخصص *P. persimilis* اعطى اعلى نسبة خفض لتعداد الأكاروس العنكبوتى على الثلاثة اصناف من الشمام بنسبة خفض (93.66%). يليه نسبة الخفض لكلا من المركب الكيماوى الـ Ortus بنسبة خفض (79.07%) والمركب الحيوى الـ Vapcomic بنسبة (75.94%) حيث لم يكن هناك اختلاف معنوى بين تلك المعاملتين. بينما نسبة الخفض المنوي لتعداد الأكاروس العنكبوتى بالمفترس العام الأكاروسى *Amblyseius* The generalist predatory mite، *swirskii* كانت الاقل (بنسبة خفض 56.93%).

كذلك اوضحت النتائج أن صنف الـ Shahd اقل إصابة بالأكاروس العنكبوتى بمتوسط تعداد (38.85 فرد على الورقة) عن اى من الاصناف المختبرة (الصنف الـ Ananas بمتوسط 82.72 فرد أو صنف الـ Galia بمتوسط 70.87 فرد على الورقة على التوالي). ولذلك فزراعة صنف الـ Shahd يكون افضل من اى من الاصناف المختبرة الأخرى. ومن الافضل استخدام المفترس الاكاروسى المتخصص لمكافحة الأكاروس العنكبوتى نظرا لزيادة نسبة خفضه لتعداد تلك الآفة عن عوامل مكافحة الأخرى حيث وصلت نسبة خفضه بمتوسط 93.66% على اصناف الشمام الثلاثة.