

EFFICACY OF DIFFERENT PREDATORY PHYTOSEIID MITE SPECIES ALONE OR COMBINATION IN CHECKING THE TWO SPIDER MITE *Tetranychus urticae* KOCH UNDER LABORATORY CONDITION

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ABSTRACT

The suppression of spider mite, *Tetranychus urticae* Koch populations by three different life styles phytoseiid predatory mite species, *Phytoseiulus macropilis* (Banks), *Amblyseius californicus* (McGregor) and *A. cucumeris* (Oudemans) was examined to investigate their efficiency of each species either single, combined with another or with both species to control the spider mites in the laboratory on a lima bean disc.

The three predatory species showed different consumption capacities of egg and adult prey, egg production, survival of immature stages, progeny reaching adulthood, time to prey extinction and persistence after prey extinction. *Phytoseiulus macropilis* alone showed the highest number of eggs laid at the first day and prey egg consumption. *Amblyseius californicus* alone showed the highest daily eggs laid, the highest number of progeny reached adulthood and the longest survival time after the prey extinction. Even though *A. cucumeris* alone showed the higher number of adult prey consumption on the first day than *Amblyseius californicus* alone, it recorded the lowest prey egg consumption; number of eggs laid, number of progeny reached adulthood, the longest time for prey extinction and the shortest period of survival after the prey extinction. However, the shortest time required for the complete extinction of the prey population was the combination of *P. macropilis* with *A. californicus* except *P. macropilis* alone.

INTRODUCTION

The family Tetranychidae (spider mites) contains the most important phytophagous mite pests; which cause great economic loss to many crop species worldwide (So, 1991). The two-spotted spider mite, *Tetranychus urticae* Koch, is polyphagous and can devastate many crops (e.g. McMurtry *et al.*, 1970; Walter and Proctor, 1999; Easterbrook *et al.*, 2001; Abdallah *et al.*, 2009).

The main control method is through the application of pesticides, whereas residual effects and developing pesticide resistance of pests are growing thus making other control methods were necessary. In recent years the roles of phytoseiids in the biological control of spider mites and other phytophagous mites have become more widely appreciated (McMurtry and Croft, 1997). Phytoseiid mites are greatly the most successful as biocontrol agents (McMurtry *et al.*, 1970; Helle and Sabelis, 1985a; Amin *et al.*, 2009), they can keep spider mite densities below economic thresholds in apple orchards (e.g. Schausberger, 1991). However, phytoseiid mite species can differ in life style, feeding habits, dispersal ability and levels of persistence in absence of prey pest, attributes that affect their efficiency and performance

as potential biocontrol agents. McMurtry and Croft (1997) suggested that four different life-styles have evolved in phytoseiid mites, based primarily on differences in food utilisation. The current study was conducted using three predatory mite species, one from each lifestyles: *Phytoseiulus macropilis* (type I), a specialised predator of species of genus *Tetranychus*; *Amblyseius californicus* (type II), a selective predator of tetranychid mites that often associate with spider mites that produce dense webbing; *A. cucumeris* (type III) which is generalist predator feeding on various mites, insect species and pollen.

Laboratory experiment was conducted, using *P. macropilis*, *A. californicus* and *A. cucumeris*, to investigate whether combined release of the specialist and generalist predators provides better biological control than releases of each species singly.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Phytophagous mites, *T. urticae*, were cultured on the lima bean plants in the greenhouse. Three plants were put in a large tray (50 x 35 x 20 cm) and infested with 100 gravid spider mites. Each plant pot was placed on an empty inverted pot to avoid water logging the plant roots, as the tray contained water to prevent the mites from escaping. Two infested plants were replaced with fresh uninfested plants once a week to ensure the continuation of the culture.

Predatory mite species were reared on two-spotted spider mite *T. urticae*. *A. californicus* and *P. macropilis* were reared using methods modified from (McMurtry and Scriven, 1965), large plastic boxes 26 x 15 x 10 cm. were used. Cotton pad were placed in the middle of each box, leaving a space provided with water as a barrier to prevent predatory mites from escaping. Excised bean leaves highly infested with *T. urticae* were provided every day as food source for mites. Water was added to the plastic pan whenever required, to prevent the mites from escaping. The culture units for all species were kept at room temperature (25 ± 3 °C).

Experimental design: An experimental plastic box (10 x 10 x 2 cm) consisted of a bean leaf disc (5 cm diameter) kept upside down on a filter paper (9 x 9 cm), which was placed on the same-sized saturated cotton wool (1 cm thick). Water was replaced, as required, to prevent the mites from escaping and to keep the leaf disc turgid. A total of 64 experimental plastic boxes were divided into seven treatments and a control, with eight replicates in each treatment. The boxes were maintained in an incubator at 26 ± 1 °C, 16L: 8D photoperiod and 60 ± 15 % RH.

Experimental procedure: The experiment started with 100 eggs and 10 healthy gravid spider mite females placed on each leaf disc. To obtain eggs, leaf discs were infested with 13 healthy, gravid spider mite females for 24 hours. The number of eggs was adjusted to 100 by removing or adding eggs with a fine camel hair brush. Into each replicate a total of six predator females were introduced; six of a single species, three each for two species, and two

each for three species as shown in Table 1. The control had 10 spider mite females and 100 spider mite eggs without any predatory mite species.

Data collection: The following parameters were recorded daily from each leaf disc under stereo binocular microscope: the number of eggs and adults of spider mites consumed, and to prey extinction, the production of eggs by predatory species, number of progeny reached adulthood as well as duration of predator persistence after prey extinction. The number of eggs and adult spider mites consumed were calculated using methods of (Abdallah, 2002).

Table 1: Predatory phytoseiid mite species composition of each treatment.

Predatory female species	No. of predatory females from each species
<i>Phytoseiulus macropilis</i> (p)	6
<i>Amblyseius californicus</i> (ca)	6
<i>Amblyseius cucumeris</i> (cu)	6
<i>P. macropilis</i> and <i>A. cucumeris</i> (p+cu)	3 + 3
<i>P. macropilis</i> and <i>A. californicus</i> (p+ca)	3 + 3
<i>A. californicus</i> and <i>A. cucumeris</i> (ca+cu)	3 + 3
<i>P. macropilis</i> , <i>A. cucumeris</i> and <i>A. californicus</i> (p+ca+cu)	2 + 2 + 2
Control (spider mites only)	0

Statistical analysis: Differences among treatments for all listed parameters, mean number of eggs and adults of spider mites consumed, time taken to extinction, production of eggs deposited for each predatory species separately and time of predatory persistence after prey extinction, were evaluated by one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA), whereas means were compared using Fisher's least significant difference (LSD), both performed by the Super ANOVA program (Gagnon *et al.*, 1989). Values observed in mixed species treatments and the values expected on the basis of single species treatments were compared using Student's t-test. Significance was tested at $P \leq 0.05$.

RESULTS

Predation of adult spider mite females: There was significantly different adult prey consumption by the six adult predatory females on the first day ($F_{6,49} = 35.86$; $P < 0.001$; Table 2), and it is ranked in descending order of: the combination of *P. macropilis* with *A. cucumeris*, *P. macropilis* alone equally to *A. cucumeris* alone, the combination of *P. macropilis* with *A. californicus*, the combination of all three species, the combination of *A. californicus* with *A. cucumeris*, *A. californicus* alone which exhibited the lowest adult prey consumption among all treatments (LSD; $P < 0.001$). The observed value of adult prey consumption for the combination of *P. macropilis* with *A.*

californicus and the combination of all three species was significantly higher than the expected value ($P < 0.01$) calculated from the treatment single species data. Likewise, average daily adult prey consumption was significantly different among treatments ($F_{6,49} = 4.362$; $P < 0.01$) and it is ranked in descending order of: the combination of *P. macropilis* with *A. californicus* equally to the combination of all three species, *P. macropilis* with *A. cucumeris*, *P. macropilis* alone, *A. cucumeris* alone equally to its combination with *A. californicus* and *A. californicus* alone, which consumed the lowest number of the adult prey (Table 2). The observed value of adult prey consumption for the combination of *P. macropilis* with *A. californicus* and the combination of all three species was significantly higher than the expected value ($P < 0.01$) calculated from the treatment single species data.

Table 2: Mean total consumption of ten adult spider mite females by different phytoseiid predators alone or in combination under laboratory condition

Treatments	First day			Second day			Daily		
	Observed	Expected [#]	SD	Observed	Expected [#]	SD	Observed	Expected [#]	SD
1) ca (6)	2.75 _c		1.04	3.63 _a		1.92	2.92 _c		0.45
2) p (6)	6.88 _a		0.35	2.25 _b		0.46	3.54 _{abc}		0.59
3) cu (6)	6.88 _a		0.64	2.13 _b		0.64	3.33 _{bc}		0.00
4) ca+cu (3+3)	4.88 _b	4.81	0.83	3.63 _a	2.88	1.30	3.33 _{bc}	3.13*	0.00
5) p+ca (3+3)	6.75 _a	4.81*	0.71	2.75 _{ab}	2.94	1.16	4.17 _a	3.23*	0.89
6) p+cu (3+3)	7.13 _a	6.88	0.64	1.75 _b	2.19	0.71	3.75 _{ab}	3.44	0.77
7) p+ca+cu (2+2+2)	6.63 _a	5.50*	0.92	2.50 _{ab}	2.67	1.31	4.17 _a	3.26*	0.89

Numbers of predatory individuals in each treatment are shown in brackets

Observed (means) in column followed by different subscript letters within columns are significantly different from each other ($P < 0.05$) LSD test

[#]: Expected values of combined treatments were calculated as the observed values of the single treatments divided by the number of species involved, and compared using Student's t-test

*: Expected value is significantly different from observed value

Predation of immature (eggs and larvae) spider mites: The number of eggs consumed on the first day was significantly different among treatments ($F_{6,49} = 27.26$; $P < 0.001$; Table 3). *Phytoseiulus macropilis* alone or combined with *A. californicus* exhibited the highest egg predation (LSD; $P < 0.01$). The next was *A. californicus* alone, which was followed by the combination of all three species, the combination of *P. macropilis* with *A. cucumeris*, the combination of *A. cucumeris* with *A. californicus* then *A. cucumeris* alone, which showed the lowest egg predation among all treatments (LSD; $P < 0.05$), except its combination with *A. californicus*, the combination of *P. macropilis* with *A. cucumeris* and the combination of all three species ($P > 0.05$). The observed value of egg consumption for all combinations was significantly lower than the expected value ($P < 0.01$) except the combination of *P. macropilis* with *A. californicus* ($P = 0.354$).

Average daily immature (eggs and larvae) consumption was significantly different among treatments ($F_{6,49} = 19.19$; $P < 0.001$). The highest immature consumption was recorded in case of *P. macropilis* with *A. californicus* which was significantly different from all other treatments (LSD; $P < 0.05$), except *A. californicus* alone (LSD; $P = 0.100$). They were followed by *P. macropilis* alone, then the combination of all three species and *P. macropilis* with *A. cucumeris*. Next was *A. cucumeris* with *A. californicus*. *Amblyseius cucumeris* alone exhibited the lowest immature consumption among all treatments (LSD; $P < 0.001$; Table 3).

Table 3: Mean total consumption of immature spider mite stages by different phytoseiid predators alone or in combination under laboratory condition

Treatments	First day			Second day			Daily		
	Observed	Expected [#]	SD	Observed	Expected [#]	SD	Observed	Expected [#]	SD
1) ca (6)	108.20 _b		6.78	85.17 _a		15.64	78.34 _a		4.96
2) p (6)	126.76 _a		2.88	48.83 _c		5.06	68.75 _b		12.96
3) cu (6)	81.88 _c		10.92	50.83 _c		20.08	39.31 _d		4.28
4) ca+cu (3+3)	83.01 _c	95.61*	9.96	83.46 _a	68.00*	16.40	56.37 _c	58.82	6.19
5) p+ca (3+3)	121.33 _a	117.48	10.39	56.69 _{bc}	67.00	15.00	79.48 _a	73.54	16.05
6) p+cu (3+3)	83.99 _c	104.88*	15.15	79.58 _a	49.83*	15.71	59.45 _{bc}	54.03	7.51
7) p+ca+cu (2+2+2)	88.40 _c	105.99*	12.52	69.59 _{ab}	61.61	13.48	59.78 _{bc}	62.13	2.25

Numbers of predatory individuals in each treatment are shown in brackets Observed (means) in column followed by different subscript letters within columns are significantly different from each other ($P < 0.05$) LSD test

[#]: Expected values of combined treatments were calculated as the observed values of the single treatments divided by the number of species involved, and compared using Student's t-test

*: Expected value is significantly different from observed value

Predatory egg production: The number of eggs laid by the six predatory females on the first day was significantly different among treatments ($F_{6,49} = 42.46$; $P < 0.001$). The highest eggs laid by the six predatory females was recorded in case of *P. macropilis* alone which was significantly different from all other treatments (LSD; $P < 0.05$), except its combination with *A. californicus* and *A. californicus* alone (LSD; $P = 0.100$). They were followed by the combination of all three species then the combination of *A. cucumeris* with *A. californicus* and *P. macropilis* with *A. cucumeris*. *Amblyseius cucumeris* alone deposited the lowest number of the eggs among all treatments (LSD; $P < 0.001$; Table 4). The observed value of predatory egg production for the combination of *P. macropilis* with *A. cucumeris* or the combination of all three species together was significantly lower than the expected value ($P < 0.01$; Table 4) calculated from the individual species

data. Daily average of eggs produced by individuals in the treatments was significantly different ($F_{6, 49} = 30.94$; $P < 0.001$). The combination of *A. californicus* with *P. macropilis* showed significantly the highest number of eggs deposited on the daily average ($P < 0.01$; Table 4), except *A. californicus* alone. They were followed by *P. macropilis* alone then *A. californicus* with *A. cucumeris*. Next was the combination of *P. macropilis* with *A. cucumeris* then the combination of the all three species. The lowest daily number of eggs deposited was recorded in case of *A. cucumeris* alone that was significantly different from all treatments (LSD; $P < 0.01$). The observed value of predatory egg production for all the combination was significantly lower than the expected value ($P < 0.01$; Table 4) as calculated from the treatment single species data.

Overall daily changes in predator populations: Predatory populations increased exponentially through the first and the second day of the experiment in all the treatments except *A. cucumeris* alone, which continued to increase and reached peak density on the second day (Figure 1). *Amblyseius californicus* alone also continued to increase, reaching peak density on fourth day. After reaching their peak densities, predators in all treatments decreased sharply then at a lower rate until reaching their prey extinction (Figure 1).

Table 4: Number of eggs laid by different predatory phytoseiid speceis alone or in combination under laboratory condition

Treatments	First day			Second day			Daily		
	Observed	Expected [#]	SD	Observed	Expected [#]	SD	Observed	Expected [#]	SD
1) ca (6)	20.13 _a		1.13	20.88 _a		3.14	11.00 _a		1.39
2) p (6)	21.63 _a		2.62	13.00 _b		4.00	8.73 _b		1.25
3) cu (6)	11.88 _c		1.89	2.13 _e		1.46	4.42 _e		0.53
4) ca+cu (3+3)	15.13 _b	16.00	1.25	10.38 _c	11.50	2.13	7.01 _{cd}	7.71	0.68
5) p+ca (3+3)	20.25 _a	20.88	1.49	15.25 _a	16.94	1.49	11.15 _a	9.86	2.23
6) p+cu (3+3)	14.13 _b	16.75*	1.36	7.50 _d	7.56	2.39	6.77 _d	6.57*	0.85
7) p+ca+cu (2+2+2)	15.38 _b	17.88*	0.92	7.50 _d	12.00*	2.27	6.28 _d	8.05*	0.98

Numbers of predatory individuals in each treatment are shown in brackets Observed (means) in column followed by different subscript letters within columns are significantly different from each other ($P < 0.05$) LSD test

[#]: Expected values of combined treatments were calculated as the observed values of the single treatments divided by the number of species involved, and compared using Student's t-test

*: Expected value is significantly different from observed value

Maximum number of predator progeny reaching adulthood per female:

The maximum number of progeny reaching adulthood produced by a female *A. californicus* alone was significantly different from its combination with other predator species ($F_{3,28} = 44.859$; $P < 0.001$). Its maximum increase was recorded on seventh day (2.233 ± 0.41 adult progeny individual per female),

then started to decrease until day 15 to reach less than half of its original number. Next was its combination with *P. macropilis*, which increased on seventh day (2.95 ± 0.21 adult progeny individual per female; Figure 2). Then numbers started to decrease until reaching extinction on twentieth day. Its combination with *A. cucumeris* and with *P. macropilis* together showed the lowest maximum number of progeny reached adulthood, which were less than half of their original numbers. Then numbers started to decrease until extinction of both on twentieth day. Maximum number of adult progeny per female *P. macropilis* alone was significantly different from its combination with other predator species ($F_{3,28} = 32.718$; $P < 0.001$). Its maximum increase was recorded on sixth day (1.44 ± 0.29 adult progeny), then started to decrease until reaching their extinction on eleventh day. Next was its combination with *A. californicus* (0.75 ± 0.35 adult progeny), which was recorded also on sixth day. Then started to decrease until reaching their extinction on tenth day. Its combination with *A. cucumeris* or with both other species together showed the lowest maximum number of adult progeny, which were less than 0.19 adult individual of their original numbers. Then started to decrease until their extinction on tenth and eleventh day respectively (Figure 2). The maximum number of progeny of *A. cucumeris* alone reaching adulthood was not significantly different from its combination with other predatory species ($F_{3,28} = 0.416$; $P = 0.407$; Figure 2).

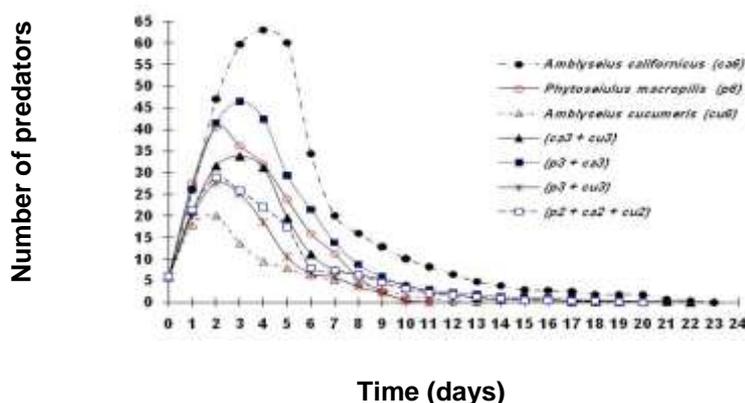


Figure 1: Population size of different predatory mite species through the experiment

Prey extinction time: Time to consume all ten adult prey individuals offered in the treatments was significantly different ($F_{6,49} = 5.607$; $P < 0.001$). Contrary to the control group, the ten adult prey individuals offered in each treatment decreased (Figure 3). Adult prey consumption was different among the treatments, being highest in the combination of *P. macropilis* with *A.*

californicus which reduced the number of adult prey to only half individual on second day, then driven to zero (2.50 ± 0.53 days; Figure 3 and Table 5). On the other hand, in case of *A. californicus* alone, the adult prey decreased to 3.63 adult prey individuals on second day and then driven to zero (3.50 ± 0.53 days; Figure 3 and Table 5). Time to consume the whole prey eggs was different among treatments ($F_{6,49} = 23.042$; $P < 0.001$). Contrary to the control group, all treatments showed a decrease in immature prey, sharply for the combination of *P. macropilis* with *A. californicus* and *A. californicus* alone reaching immature prey extinction by third day as shown in Figure 4 and Table 5. Extinction time in the rest of the treatments was achieved after three days for the combination of all three species, the combination of *P. macropilis* with *A. cucumeris*, *A. californicus* alone and its combination with *A. cucumeris*. For *A. cucumeris* alone, the immature prey extinction time was reached after fourth day.

Table 5: Effect of single or combined predatory phytoseiid species on extinction time of spider prey under laboratory condition

Treatments	Adult stage			Immature stages			All stages		
	Observed	Expected [#]	SD	Observed	Expected [#]	SD	Observed	Expected [#]	SD
1) ca (6)	3.50 _c		0.53	3.38 _{cd}		0.52	3.50 _{cd}		0.53
2) p (6)	2.88 _{ab}		0.35	2.75 _{ab}		0.46	2.75 _{ab}		0.46
3) cu (6)	3.00 _b		0.00	4.75 _e		0.46	4.75 _e		0.46
4) ca+cu (3+3)	3.00 _b	3.25 [*]	0.00	3.75 _d	4.06	0.46	3.75 _d	4.13	0.46
5) p+ca (3+3)	2.50 _a	3.19 [*]	0.53	2.38 _a	3.06 [*]	0.52	2.50 _a	3.13 [*]	0.52
6) p+cu (3+3)	2.75 _{ab}	2.94	0.46	3.13 _{bc}	3.75 [*]	0.35	3.13 _{bc}	3.75 [*]	0.35
7) p+ca+cu (2+2+2)	2.50 _a	3.13 [*]	0.53	3.13 _{bc}	3.63 [*]	0.35	3.13 _{bc}	3.67 [*]	0.35

Numbers of predatory individuals in each treatment are shown in brackets.

Observed (means) in column followed by different subscript letters within columns are significantly different from each other ($P < 0.05$) LSD test

[#]: Expected values of combined treatments were calculated as the observed values of the single treatments divided by the number of species involved, and compared using Student's t-test

*: Expected value is significantly different from observed value

All spider mite prey extinction: The time taken by the different predatory phytoseiid mite species to drive all spider mite populations to zero was significantly different among treatments ($F_{6,49} = 20.17$; $P < 0.001$). The combination of *P. macropilis* with *A. californicus* had the shortest time for spider mite extinction (2.50 ± 0.52 days; Table 5), it was significantly different from all treatments (LSD; $P < 0.05$) except *P. macropilis* alone (2.75 ± 0.46 days LSD; $P = 0.134$). Next was the combination of *P. macropilis* with *A. cucumeris*, which was equally to the combination of all three species, and followed by *A. californicus* alone then the combination of *A. californicus* with *A. cucumeris*. The longest time for the spider mite extinction was recorded by *A. cucumeris* alone (4.75 ± 0.46 days; Table 5).

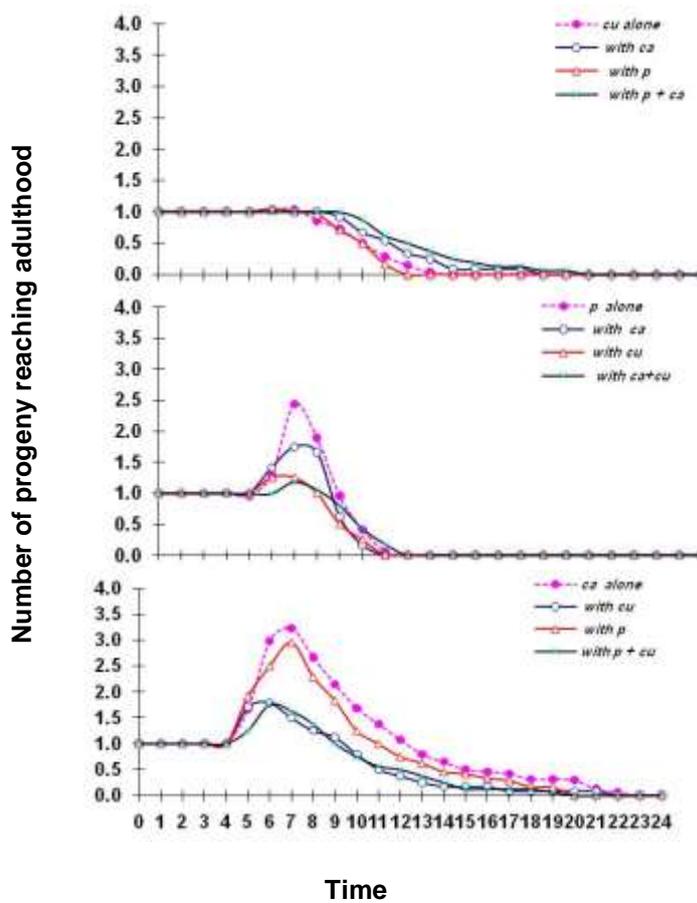


Figure 2: Number of progeny reaching adulthood per each predatory female used singly or combined with others

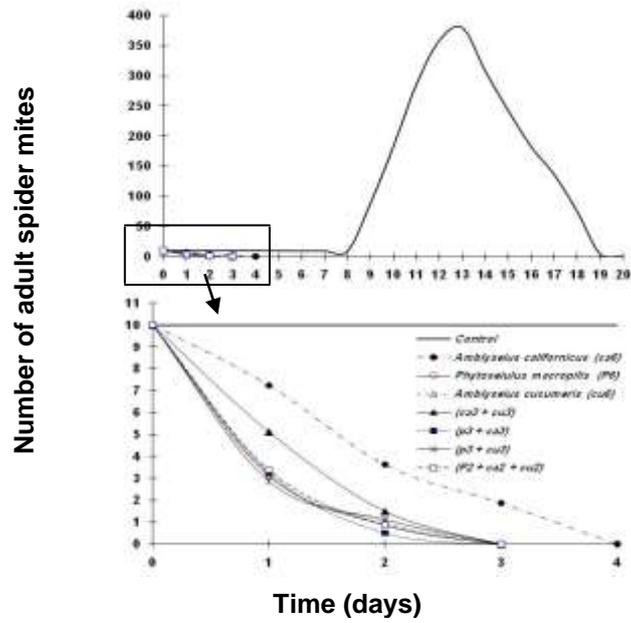


Figure 3: Effect of single or combined predatory species on extinction time of adult spider mite populations

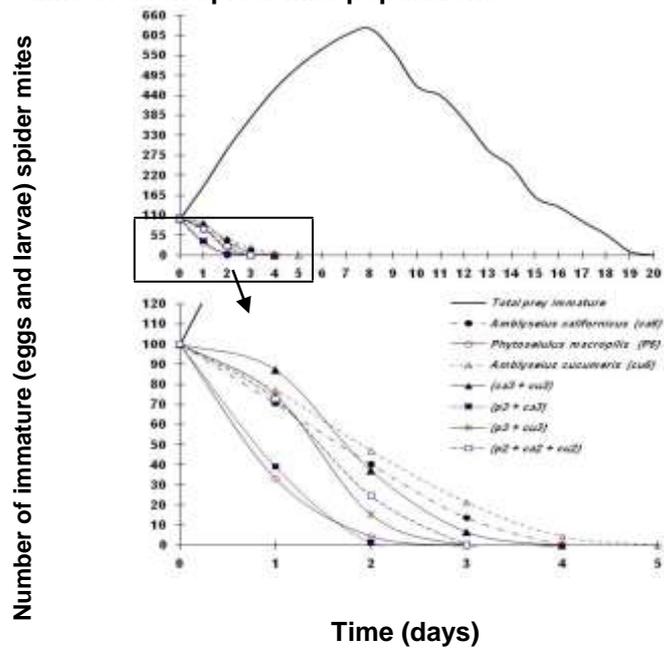


Figure 4: Effect of single or combined predatory species on extinction time of immature spider mite populations

Treatments	Survival of the predatory mites		
	Observed	Expected [#]	SD
1) ca (6)	16.88 _a		2.23
2) p (6)	7.50 _c		0.76
3) cu (6)	6.63 _c		0.74
4) ca+cu (3+3)	13.00 _b	11.75	3.78
5) p+ca (3+3)	15.63 _a	12.19*	2.13
6) p+cu (3+3)	6.75 _c	7.06	0.46
7) p+ca+cu (2+2+2)	12.88 _b	10.33*	2.53

Table 6: Time of predator persistence after prey extinction

Numbers of predatory individuals in each treatment are shown in brackets Observed (means) in column followed by different subscript letters within columns are significantly different from each other (P < 0.05) LSD test

[#]: Expected values of combined treatments were calculated as the observed values of the single treatments divided by the number of species involved, and compared using Student's t-test.

*: Expected value is significantly different from observed value

DISCUSSION

In this study, the suppression of spider mite, *T. urticae* by three predatory phytoseiid mites showed different consumption capacity of prey eggs and adults, time to prey extinction, predatory eggs production, progeny that reached adulthood and predator persistence after prey extinction.

Generally, the shortest time to consume the whole spider mite populations (adult and their eggs) was recorded in case of the combination of *P. macropilis* with *A. californicus* which reduced the number of adult prey to zero (2.50 ± 0.53 days; Figure 3 and Table 5) due to their efficacy of food consumption as specialisation predators. On the other hand, in case of *A. cucumeris* alone, the egg prey decreased to zero (4.75 ± 0.46 days; Figure 4 and Table 5). This was probably due to act as a general predator. Also, that was the case for all spider mite prey consumption. Some prey eggs were laid inside the webs on the leaf discs and thus *A. cucumeris* could not reach them without being entangled in the webs, so some of the prey eggs were left until hatched and moved outside the webs therefore they were then easily consumed. Predation of *A. cucumeris* on *T. urticae* eggs is hampered on the leaf disc by the webbing of *T. urticae*. Since *T. urticae* is classified as 'CW-u', indicating that it produces a highly complicated and irregular web, (Saito, 1985). Several species of phytoseiids tend to become entangled in spider mite webs and to avoid them (McMurtry *et al.*, 1970). The difficulties of reaching to hiding eggs made *A. cucumeris* alone showed the lowest first day and daily prey eggs consumption and so the longest time to extinct the prey population.

Even though prey eggs consumption by *P. macropilis* alone was the highest among treatments on the first day with no significant difference from

its combination with *A. californicus*, but the daily consumption of immature prey (eggs with some larvae) was the highest in case of *A. californicus* alone with no significant difference from its combination with *P. macropilis*. It could be interpreted as once the *A. californicus* eggs hatched to larvae, they shared their mothers in the consumption of the prey eggs hence increase the daily eggs consumption. On the other hand, the larvae of *P. macropilis* normally do not feed and thus do not affect the daily eggs consumption average. Three types of larvae are recognised in the Phytoseiidae based on their feeding habits: non-feeding, facultative, and obligatory (Zhang and Croft, 1994).

The shortest time to consume all immature prey (eggs with some larvae) was nearly equal in case of *A. californicus* alone and its combination with *P. macropilis*. The estimations of predatory species efficiency were made in comparison with the curves of prey populations. The spider mite population decreased sharply in case of the combination of *P. macropilis* with *A. californicus* and *P. macropilis* alone. They drove the spider mite populations to extinction after 2.38 ± 0.52 days; Table 5. Generally, the predator species, which has ability to reach and avoid the prey defence ways, could control the prey and drove the prey population to extinction faster than others.

Either *P. macropilis* or *A. californicus* produced higher number of eggs than *A. cucumeris*. In spite of *P. macropilis* showed the highest number of eggs deposited during the first day, but the highest daily average was recorded in case of *A. californicus* alone that continued to deposit eggs even though the prey population was near to finish. *Amblyseius californicus* may require less prey than *P. macropilis* to produce eggs.

Amblyseius californicus alone, *P. macropilis* alone or their combination showed higher proportion of a stage survival than *A. cucumeris* alone or any combination involving *A. cucumeris*. It may be because *A. cucumeris* cannibalize the available of its and other's immature stages easier than prey eggs inside the webs. Since space is limited on the leaf, dispersal is not allowed and prey become scarce, the adult predators may feed on their immature. Cannibalism and interspecific predation are common among phytoseiids as a result of low prey densities (e.g. Zhang and Croft, 1995; Schausberger and Croft 1999). Some of phytoseiid mite species had a greatest tendency to cannibalize on eggs and larvae (Schausberger 1997).

The use of *A. californicus* or *P. macropilis* singly showed higher number of adult progeny than any combination involved *A. cucumeris*. *Amblyseius californicus* alone showed the highest maximum number of progeny per female reached adulthood. It could be because *A. californicus* prefer heterospecifics to conspecific, whereas *P. macropilis* consumed the same amount of conspecific as heterospecific eggs (Schausberger and Croft 1999). Also Walzer and Schausberger (1999) recorded that adult and nymphal *P. macropilis* fed more conspecific but less heterospecifics on larvae and protonymphs than did the corresponding stages of *A. californicus*. And thus more eggs of *A. californicus* had the chance to reach adulthood. While the lowest was recorded in case of *A. cucumeris* alone, which was not significantly different from its combinations with others.

Predator persistence after prey extinction is often related to predator's capacity to survive on a variety of foods and to complete successfully with other predatory species, frequently of closely related taxa (Duso and Vettorazzo, 1999). *Amblyseius californicus* alone showed a strong capacity to survive after the prey extinction more than the other predatory species. Also any other combination involving *A. californicus* showed a long persistence time, but less than *A. californicus* alone. It could be due to the cannibalism of the immature stages started earlier before the prey extinction in case of combined treatment, while in case of *A. californicus* alone, the cannibalism of the predatory immature stages starts mainly after prey extinction, and thus give the adults of *A. californicus* alone more time to survive after the prey extinction. On the other hand, other species *P. macropilis* and *A. cucumeris* alone or their combination recorded the lowest survival time after the prey extinction. The most important parameters are fecundity, hatchability, oviposition period, female longevity, developmental rate, survivorship and sex ratio (Helle and Sabelis, 1985b). Even though *A. cucumeris* alone showed the higher number of adult prey consumption on the first day than *Amblyseius californicus* alone, it recorded the lowest egg prey consumption; number of eggs laid and number of progeny reached adulthood, the longest time for prey extinction and the shortest period of survival after the prey extinction.

The present results indicated that the combination of *P. macropilis* with *A. californicus* or *P. macropilis* used singly drove the prey population to extinction on the same shortest time in case of the present small-scale experiment. And this drive us to use the same technique in the next experiment with a larger scale in a system to check if these results will be the same case over a larger scale or not. It is also indicated that *A. californicus* used singly or combined with other species showed a good capacity to control spider mite population than *A. cucumeris* used singly.

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اختبار فاعلية أكاروس الفيتوسيدي **Phytoseiid** المفترسه على الأكاروس العنكبوتى الـ **Spider mite** فى المعمل
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تم اختبار ثلاثة انواع مختلفة من الأكاروس الفيتوسيدي المفترس (*Phytoseiulus macropilis*, *Amblyseius californicus*, *A. cucumeris*) لمعرفة كفاءة كل نوع على حده أو اتحاد كل نوعين أو ثلاثة معاً، لمكافحة تعداد الأكاروس العنكبوتى الـ *Tetranychus urticae* فى المعمل على قطعة دائرية من ورقة نبات الفاصوليا. أظهرت الانواع المفترسة الثلاثة إختلافاً فى قدراتهم الافتراضية للبيض والافراد البالغه للفرائس ونتاجهم للبيض وقدرة الاطوار غير البالغة على العيش والاستمرار وعدد الافراد التى وصلت لسن البلوغ والوقت اللازم للقضاء على كل الفرائس ومقدرة المفترسات على العيش بعد القضاء على الفرائس. أظهر النوع الـ *Phytoseiulus macropilis* بمفرده أعلى عدد من انتاج البيض خلال اليوم الاول وكذلك افتراضية للبيض والافراد الكامله من الفرائس. كما اظهر النوع الـ *Amblyseius californicus* بمفرده أعلى عدد من انتاج البيض يوميا، وأعلى تعداد يصل الى الطور البالغ واطول مقدرة على العيش بعد القضاء على كل الفرائس. واطهر النوع الـ *Amblyseius cucumeris* بمفرده أعلى افتراض من الاطوار البالغة للفريسه عن النوع الـ *Amblyseius californicus* خلال اليوم الاول وقد سجل النوع الـ *A. cucumeris* اقلهما افتراضاً لبيض الفرائس وقل انتاجاً للبيض وقل عدداً من الافراد التى وصلت للطور البالغ واستغرق اطول وقت للقضاء على الفرائس وقل مده للعيش بعد القضاء على الفرائس. ومع ذلك كانت نتيجة اتحاد النوع الـ *Phytoseiulus macropilis* مع النوع الـ *Amblyseius californicus* أسرع فى القضاء على كل الفرائس باستثناء النوع الـ *Phytoseiulus macropilis* بمفرده.

قام بتحكيم البحث

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