

**RESIDUAL EFFECT OF SOME ACARICIDES ON SOME BIOLOGICAL
ASPECTS OF *TETRANYCHUSURTICAE* KOCH (ACARI:
TETRANYCHIDAE)**

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Abstract

The management of the two spotted spider mite, *Tetranychusurticae* Koch, an economically important agricultural pest global wise feeding on a wide range of host plant, is mainly based on the use of acaricides. Mite reduction % after 3 and 7 days of spray and effect on some biological aspects of treatments with eight different acaricides were studied. After 3 days of treatment, the reduction of *T. urticae* reached to a maximum (96.64 %) with the use of Vermin while a minimum (59.64 %) was obtained with Komodo. After 7 days of treatment, the reduction of *T. urticae* reached to a maximum (97.97%) with the use of Buprolord and to a minimum (68.20%) with Vermin. The longest life cycle (16.1 days) was obtained with Solofan while the shortest was (11.2 days) with Galesco and Komodo. The experiments were performed under laboratory conditions (25±1°C, 80±5% RH and 16:8 h (L:D). Individuals which treated with Galesco, Solofan and Vermin passed through the preoviposition period and did not complete their life cycle while individuals treated with Komodo reached oviposition period then died.