THE TOXIC EFFECT OF SOME NATTURAL-OIL; MINERAL-OILAND MIXED SISI-6-OIL AGAINST THE CITUS MEALY BUG *Plannococcus citri* (RISSO) (FAM: PSEUDOCOCCIGAE OR: HOMOPTERA)

Swzan, A. Bader

Plant. Prot. Res. Inst., Sabahia, Alexandria, Egypt.

ABSTRACT

Laboratory experiment was conducted in Plant Protection Research Institute Agriculture Research Station Sabahia Alexandria. This study aimed to investigate the efficiency of some natural-oil and mineral-oil against *Plannococcus citri* (Risso) .Also to study the effect of the same compounds with mixed sisi-6-oil against the citrus mealy bug, plannococcus *citri* (Risso). The results were recorded after 24, 48, 72 and 96 hours of treatment. The obtained data showed that the garlic-oil and neem-oil were the most toxic to the female of *Plannococcus citri*. The tested natural-oil had significant effect except the kz-oil on the P. *citri* 96hrs after treatment with the high dose (1.5ml.).The toxicity of tested materials and mixedsisi-6-oil were highly significant with more time and concentrations. However, garlic-oil with mixed sisi-6-oil was the most toxic after 96 hours of treatment against the citrus mealy bug at LC₅₀ levei (0.449%), followed by onion +sisi-6-oil,neem+sisi-6-oil,citronella+sisi-6-oil and kz-oil+sisi-6-oil with LC₅₀ of 0.565,0.571,0.925 and 0.95%.

INTRODUCTION

The mealy bug *Plannococcus citri* (Risso) are considered of great important pests to the field vegetable crops, fruit tree, horticulture and ornamental plants, Mohammad and Nada (1993); El-Deeb (1999) and Fronteddu(2000). In Egypt, many problems have been encountered as result the extensive use of synthetic pesticides. Increasing problems concerning with the application of such insecticides including insecticide resistance, residual contamination of human foods mammalian toxicity and pollution of the environment, Yigit and Canhilal(1995); Miller and Uetz(1998); Gonzalez *et al* (2001) and Slime (2002). The present work aims to use selective safe substances (natural-oil) and kz-oil mineral oil for controlling the mealy bug, *Plannococcus citri* (Risso) and its effects with mixed sisi-6-oil on the same insect.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The mealy bug *Plannococcus citri* (Risso) (PSEUDOCOCCIGAE: HOMOPTERA):

The mealy bug colonies were obtained from citrus trees plants from Alexandria Governorate and reared under laboratory conditions at 25±2°C and 75±5% RH on potato tubers.

Potato buds were sprayed with a series of the tested compound concentrations by micro manual atomizer to assure homogeneity spraying and replicated three times for each concentration, (0.5, 1.0 and 1.5%).

Ten adult females of *Plannococcus citri* were transferred individually from stock culture using affine –point prob .the tested materials were:

- *-Neem seed oil (Azadirachtaindica A.Juss) oil, 0.3%.
- *-Garlic oil; onion oil and citronella oil, they were prepared as emulsifiable concentrate which contains 96% (v/v) base oil.
- *-kz oil produced by kafr El-ziat co. for pesticides and chemicals.
- *-Sisi-6 oil: local detergent prepared by Dr. A.G.El-sisi by neutralize at arylalkyl sulfonate with sodium hydroxide solution.
- *-The same materials were mixture of sisi-6 oil against the mealy bug. Mortality was recorded after 24, 48, 72 and 96 hours post treatment.

Statistically analysis was conducted according to Finney (1971) and Abbott's (1925). The toxicity index (Ti) was determined by using Sun's equation (1950).

The combined action of the different mixtures was expressed as the cotoxicity factor whish was estimated according to the equation given by (Mansour et al., 1996):

Observed% mortality —expected %mortality Co-toxicity factor= expected % mortality x 100

This factor was used to differentiate the results into three categories:

- *-Potentiation (appositive factor of +20 or more).
- *-Antagonism (a negative factor of -20 or more).
- *-Additive (an intermediate values i . e. between + 20&-20).

RESULTS

The results show in Fig (1) indicate that the mortality percentage of the mealy bug *Plannococcus citri* was, significantly different after 24 hour from the treatment which recorded,46.67;40, 38.33,31.67 and 16.67% at 1.5% concentration for garlic oil, neem oil, citronella oil, onion oil and kz oil respectively. While mortality percentage of *Plannococcus citri* after 48 hour at (1.5%) reduced to reach, 70, 63.33, 60, 43.33 and 25% for garlic oil, neem oil, onion oil, citronella oil and kz oil, respectively.

However, the reduction of mealy bug, *Plannococcus citri* after 72 hour from treatment were 81.67, 76.67, 73.33,50.6 and 33.33% at (1.5%) concentration for gartic oil, neem oil, onion oil, gartic oil, neem oil, onion oil, citronella oil and kz oil, respectively.

Results showed the lowest mortality rate recorded on mealy bug, *Plannococcus citri* after 24 hour from treatment were 11.67, 10, 10,5 and 1.67%, at (0.5%) concentration for neem oil, garlic oil, onion oil, kz oil, and citronella oil, respectively.

The highest mortality rate observed after 96 hour from treatment with natural oil (garlic oil, neem oil, onion oil and citronella oil) against *Plannococcus citri* were 93.33, 88.33, 81.67 and 61.67% respectively at (1.5%) concentration.

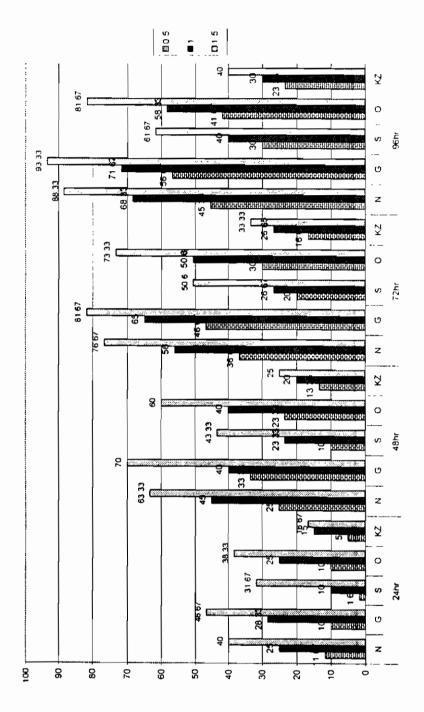


Fig.(1): Corrected mortality % of the citrus mealy bug Plannococcus citri treated with three concentrations of some natural oil and one mineral oil (Kz).

The lowest mortality rate observed 96 hour after treatment with mineral oil (kz oil) against *Plannococcus citrs* was 40% and 23.33%, respectively at (1.5% 0.5%) concentration.

Data in Fig (2) showed that the efficiency of the natural oil and mixtures Sisi-6 oil to adult female of *Plannococcus citri* after 24, 48, 72 and 96 hours.

The mortality percentage of garlic oil and mixtures Sisi-6 oil recorded after 24 hours was48.33 % at concentration (1.5%) and 11.67% at concentration (0.5%).

Citronella oil and mixtures Sisi-6 oil recorded mortality rate 35% and 6.67% at concentration (1.5%) and 0.5%, neem oil and mixtures Sisi-6 oil recorded 40% and 15%, onion oil and mixtures Sisi-6 oil recorded 41.67% and 16.67% concentration (1.5%) and (0.5%). kz oil and mixtures Sisi-6 oil recorded mortality rate 28.33% and 5% concentration (1.5%) and (0.5%).

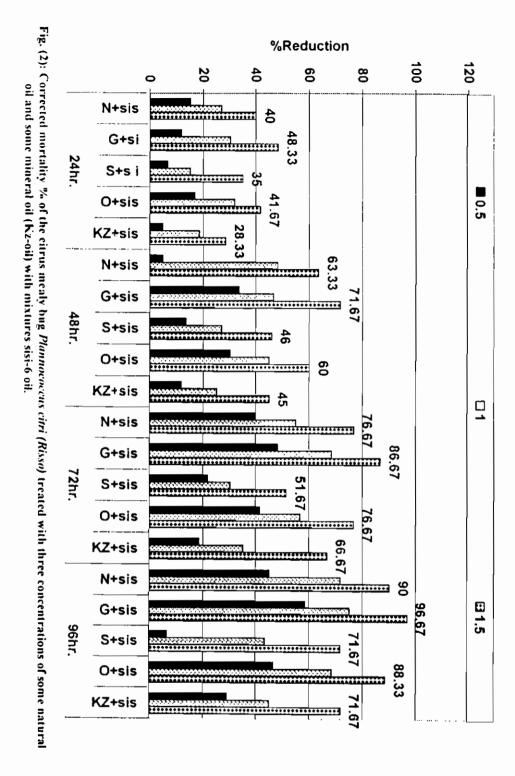
After 48 hours in case of Citronella oil and mixtures Sisi-6 oil the mortality percentage was ranged from 13.33% by using the lowest concentration on (0.5%) to 46% when using the highest concentration (1.5%). In case of neem oil and mixtures Sisi-6 and onion oil and mixtures Sisi-6 oil, mortality percentage ranged from 5% to 30% and 63.33% to 60% at (0.5 % and 2.0%), respectively. mineral oil kz oil and mixtures Sisi-6 oil recorded mortality percentage from 11.65% to 45% at concentration (0.5% and 1.5%), respectively. Garlic oil and mixtures Sisi-6 oil, recorded mortality percentage ranged from 33.33% to 71.67% at concentration (0.5% and 1.5%), respectively.

After 72 hours in cases of Citronella oil and mixtures Sisi-6 oil and garlic oil and mixtures Sisi-6 oil recorded mortality percentage from 21.67% to 48.33% and 51.67% to 86.67% at (0.5 % and 1.5%), respectively.

After 96 hours in cases of Citronella oil and mixtures Sisi-6 oil and garlic oil and mixtures Sisi-6 oil; mineral oil kz oil and mixtures Sisi-6 oil; onion oil and mixtures Sisi-6 oil; neem oil and mixtures Sisi-6 and garlic oil and mixtures Sisi-6 oil recorded mortality percentage ranged from 6.67% to 58.33% and 71.67% to 96.67% at (0.5 % and 1.5%) respectively.

Data in Table (1) showed the efficiency of the natural oil and mineral oil against the mealy bug *Plannococcus citri*. Garlic oil was the most toxic to adult females of *P. citri* with LC₅₀: 1.644 and LC₉₀: 5.318, while LC₅₀ of Citronella oil, Neem oil and Onion oil were 2.074, 2.083 and 2.1ml, respectively. Mineral oil recorded LC₅₀ and LC₉₀:6.635 and 54.835 respectively. Also showed the toxicity index (Ti=100) at LC₅₀ and LC_{90 which were}: 100 % and 86.72 % for garlic oil, respectively, while Citronella oil recorded 79.267, 100 %, Mineral oil toxicity index recorded 6.635 and 54.835% at LC₅₀ and LC_{90 after 24 hr.} respectively.

In the same table, data showed that the LC₅₀ and LC₉₀ after 48, 72, 96 hr., the garlic oil was the most toxic of the mealy bug *Plannococcus citri* followed by . Neem oil ,Onion oil and Citronella oil, respectively.



5457

Table (1): Efficiency of some the natural's oil and mineral oil against adult females of mealy bug, *Plannococcus citrs* 24, 48,72and96 hr. after treatment at 25±2°C and 75±5% RH.

		24 hr.		48 h	r.	72 hr.		96 hr.	
Treatment	Conc.	Corrected mortality %		Corrected mortality %	LC ₅₀	Corrected mortality %	LC ₅₀	Corrected mortality %	LC ₅₀
Neem oil	0.5 1.0 1.5	11.67 25 40	2.083	25 45 63.33	1.082	36 56 76.67	0.761	43.33 68.33 88.33	0.598
Garlic oil	0.5 1.0 1.5	10 28.33 46.67	1.644	33.33 40 70	0.979	46 65 82.67	0.573	56.67 71.67 93.33	0.457
Citronella oil	0.5	1.67 10 31.67	2.074	10 23.33 43.33	1.861	20 26.33 50.67	9.48	30 40 61.67	1.141
Onion oil	0.5 1.0 1.5	10 25 38.33	2.1	23.33 40 60	1.201	30 50 73.33	3.15	41.67 58,33 81.67	0.668
Kz-oil	0.5 1.0 1.5	5 15 16.67	6.635	13.35 20 25	8.275	16.67 26.65 33.33	49.81	23.33 30 40	2.989

The slope value in our consideration, the highest value was 3.692 and 2.341 for Citronella oil followed by garlic oil, Onion oil and Neem oil, which recorded 2.514, 1.841; 2.019; 2.063 and, 1.964, 2.084 respectively, while kz- oil recorded 1.397, 0.912 after 24 hr. and 48hr. while The slope value indicated that, Onion oil and Neem oil had the highest value 2.322 and 2.692 while kz-oil recorded the lowest value 1.124 and 0.97, after 72 and 96.

Data in Table (2) showed the efficiency of the natural oil and mineral oil with mixtures sisi-6 oil against the mealy bug *Plannococcus citrs*. Garlic oil +mixtures sisi-6 oil was the most toxic to adult females of *P. citrs* with LC_{50} 1.593and LC_{90} :5.425, while LC_{50} of Onion oil + mixtures sisi-6 oil, Neem oil+ mixtures sisi-6 oil and Citronella oil+ mixtures sisi-6 oil were2.021, 2.236 and 2.33ml, respectively.

Table (2): Efficiency of some the natural's oil and mineral oil mixed with sisi-6-oil against adult females of mealy bug, *Plannococcus citrs* 24, 48,72and96 hr. after treatment at 25±2°C and 75±5% RH.

Citio Et, To, Landou III. dict in calment de LOLE o discrete									
		24 h		48 hr.		72 hr.		96 hr.	
Treatment	Conc.	mortality %	LC ₅₀	Corrected mortality	LC ₅₀	Corrected mortality %	LC ₅₀	Corrected mortality%	LC₅o
Garlic+Sisi-6- oil	1.5	11.67 30 48.33	1.593	33.33 46.67 71.67	0.894	48.33 68.33 86.67	0.544	58.33 75 96.67	0.449
Onion+ Sisi6- oil	0.5 1.0 1.5	16.67 31.67 41.67	2.021	30 45 60	1.1	41.67 56.67 76.67	0.689	46.67 68.33 88.33	0.564
Neem+ Sisi6- oil	1.5	15 26.67 40	2.236	5 48.33 63.33	1.146	40 55 76.67	0.722	45 71,67 90	0.571
Citronella+ Sisi6-oil	0.5 1.0 1.5	6.67 15 35	2.33	13.33 26.67 46	1.746	66.67	1.165	6.67 43.33 71.67	0.925
Kz-oil+ Sisi6- oil	0.5 1.0 1.5	5 18.33 28.33	2.653	11.65 25 45	1.806	21.67 30 51.67	1.624	28.83 4 5 71.67	0.95

Mineral oil+ mixtures sisi-6 oil recorded LC $_{50}$ and LC $_{90}$:2.653 and 9.99 respectively. Also showed the toxicity index (Ti=100) at LC $_{50}$ and LC $_{90}$ which were: 100 % and 100 % for garlic oil + mixtures sisi-6 oil, respectively, while Onion oil + mixtures sisi-6 oil recorded 78.82, 41.79%, Mineral oil + mixtures sisi-6 oil toxicity index recorded 60.04 and 54.3 % at LC $_{50}$ and LC $_{90}$ after 24 hr respectively.

In the same table, data showed that the LC_{50} and LC_{90} after 48, 72, 96 hr., the garlic oil+ mixtures sisi-6 oil was the most toxic of the mealy bug *Plannococcus citrs*, followed by , Onion oil+ mixtures sisi-6 oil, Neem oil + mixtures sisi-6 oil, and Citronella oil + mixtures sisi-6 oil, respectively.

The slope value in our consideration, the highest value was 2.409 and 4.039 for garlic oil+ sisi-6 oil and Neem oil+ mixtures sisi-6 followed by, Citronella oil + mixtures sisi-6 oil and Onion oil+ mixtures sisi-6 oil, which recorded, 2.395, 2.143 and 1.586, 1.599 respectively, while kz- oil recorded, 2.225, 2.234 after 24 hr. and 48hr. while The slope value indicated that, Neem oil+ mixtures sisi-6 and garlic oil+ sisi-6 oil had the highest value 2.79 and 2.72 while Citronella oil + mixtures sisi-6 oil recorded the lowest value 1.674 and 1.957, after 72 and 96hr. Co-toxicity resulted from addition of sisi-6-oil at its (0.5, 1.0, 1.5ml.) dose to the natural oil and mineral oil (kz) against the mealy bug *P. citri* in tables (3, 4, 5,6). Results showed that the antagonism of sisi-6-oil to the natural oil or mineral oil at the three concentrations increased its effects than separately. The calculated joint action was found to be antagonism effect in 0.5;1.0 and 1.5 ml. concentration with the mixtures neem, citronella and mineral oil, after 24 hr. from treatment in table (3).

Table (3): Co toxicity resulted from addition of Sisi-6-oil at the three dose to natural's oil and mineral oil at 25±2°C and 75±5% RH.

Treatment	Conc.	% Mortality after 24 hr.from treatment.				Type of action	Co-toxicity
	Conc.	Sisi-6- oil	Oil alone	Total	Oil+Sisi- 6-oil		
	0.5	12.2	11.67	23.87	15	-33.51	antagonism
Neem	1.0	18.3	15	33.3	26.67	-20	antagonism
	1.5	23.76	40	63.76	40	-373	antagonism
,	0.5		10	22.2	11.67	-47.4	antagonism
Garlic	1.0		28.33	46.63	30	-35.6	antagonism
	1.5		46.67	70	483	-31	antagonism
	0.5		10	22.2	16.67	-24.9	antagonism
Onion	1.0		25	43.3	31.67	-26.8	antagonism
	1.5		38.3	62.06	41.67	-32.8	antagonism
	0.5		1.67	13.87	6.67	-51.9	antagonism
Citronella	1.0		10	28.3	15	-4 6. 9	antagonism
	1.5		31.67	55.43	35	-36.8	antagonism
	0.5		5	17.2	5	-29.4	antagonism
Kz	1.0		15	33.3	18.33	-45	antagonism
	1.5		16.67	40.43	28.33	-29.9	antagonism

After 48hr. calculated joint action was found to be potentiation effect in 0.5 ml. concentration with neem, while all mixtures and mineral oil were found to be antagonism effect in 0.5 1.0,1.5 ml, concentration in table(4). The result indicate Cleary that the combinations were additive effective in garlic and onion+sisi-6-oil with 0.5;1 and 1.5 ml. concentration in table(5). While the calculated joint action was found to be an additive effect in all mixtures expected mineral oil was Potentiation effect in1.5 ml. concentration in table (6).

Table (4): Co toxicity resulted from addition of Sisi-6-oil at the three dose to natural's oil and mineral oil at 25±2°C and 75±5% RH.

Treatment	Conc.	% Mort	ality after treatme	48 hr.from nt.	Co-	Type of action.	
		Sisi-6-oil	Oil alone	Oil+Sisi-6-oil	toxicity		
	0.5	13.9	5	25	+32.2	Potentiation.	
Neem	1.0	20.9	25	48.33	+5.29	Additive.	
	1.5	25.9	63.33	63.33	-29.0	Antagonism-	
	0.5		33.33	33.33	-29.4-	Antagonism -	
Garlic	1.0		40	46.67	-23.3	Antagonism	
	1.5		70	71.67	-25.2	Antagonism	
	0.5		23.33	30	-19.4	Additive	
Onion	1.0		40	45	-26.1	Antagonism	
	1.5		60	60	-30.1	Antagonism -	
	0.5		10	13.33	-44.2	Antagonism	
Citronella	1.0		23.33	26.67	-39.8	Antagonism	
	1.5		43.33	46_	-33 .65	Antagonism	
	0.5		11.65	13.35	-4 7.7	Antagonism	
Kz	1.0		20	25	-38 .8	Antagonism	
	1.5		25	45	-11.59	Additive	

Table (5): Co toxicity resulted from addition of Sisi-6-oil at the three dose to natural's oil and mineral oil at 25±2°C and 75±5% RH.

			% Mortal				
Treatment	Conc.	72hr.from treatment.			Co-toxicity	Type of action.	
		Sisi- 6-oil	Oil alone	Oil+Sisi-6- oil	,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
	0.5	13	36	40	-18.36	Additive.	
Neem	1.0	21	53	56	-24.3	antagonism	
	1.5	25.7	76.67	76.67	-25.05	antagonism	
	0.5		46	48.33	-18.08.	Additive	
Gartic	1.0		65	68.33	-20.	Additive.	
	1.5		81.67	86.67	-192	Additive.	
	0.5		30	41.67	-3.09	Additive.	
Onion	1.0		50	56.67	-20	Additive.	
	1 <u>.</u> 5		73.33	76. 6 7	-22.5 <u>.</u>	Antagonism	
	0.5		20	21.67	-34	Antagonism.	
Citronella	1.0		26.33	30	-36.6	Antagonism.	
	1.5		50.6	51. <u>6</u> 7	-32.2	Antagonism.	
Kz	0.5		16.67	18.33	-38.2	Antagonism.	
	1.0		26.65	35	-26.5	Antagonism.	
	1.5	;	33.33	66.67	+12.9	Additive	

Table (6): Co toxicity resulted from addition of Sisi-6-oil at the three Dose to the natural's oil and mineral oil at 25±2°C and 75±5% RH.

	10207				_		
Treatment	Conc.	% Moi	treatme	Co- toxicity	Type of action.		
		Sisi-6-oil	Oil alone	Oil+Sisi-6-oil	toxicity		
	0.5	5	43.33	45	-68.	Additive.	
Neem	1.0	9.9	68.33	71.67	-83	Additive.	
	1.5	5	88.33	90	-35	Additive.	
	0.5		56.67	58.33	-5.4	Additive.	
Garlic	1.0		71.67	75	-8.05.	Additive.	
	1.5		93.33	96.6	-1.7	Additive.	
	0.5		43.67	46.67	-41	Additive.	
Onion	1.0		58.33	68.33	-0.16	Additive.	
	1.5		81.67	88.33	+1.9	Additive.	
	0.5		6.67	30	+15.7	Additive.	
Citronella	1.0		40	43.33	-131	Additive	
	1.5		61.67	71.67	-7.4.	Additive.	
	0.5		23.33	28.83	+1.7	Additive.	
Kz	1.0		30	45	+12.7	Additive	
	1.5		40	71.67	+59.2	Potentiation.	

DISCUSSION

The present study deals with toxicological effects of some natural oil (garlic oil, onion oil, neem oil, citronella oil and mineral oil) and with mixtures sisi 6 oil were tested against the mealy bug *Plannococcu citrs* (Risso). Many investigators proved that, they were effective natural oil against insects tested in laboratory Abbassy *et al.* (1998), Abd El-Wahab (2003) and Aranda(2005).

The results revealed that, the garlic oil was the most toxic Natural oil to adult females of the mealy bug *Plannococcus citrs* followed by neem oil and onion oil. Natural oil with mixtures sisi-6 oil and mineral oil + mixtures sisi-6 oil were recorded the most toxic after 48, 72, 96 hr. These results are in agreement with the findings of Mohamed (1997).

The lowest mortality recorded on the mealy bug *Plannococcus citrs* (Risso) on garlic oil and garlic oil +mixtures sisi- 6 oil. These results agree with the finding of El- Lakwah *et al.* (1996).

The high concentration of the natural oil had a significant effect and resulted in a high percentage of mortality which agrees with the findings of Abd El-Wahab (2003), while there was no effect of all natural oil+sisi -6 oil and after 24 and 48 hr. from the treatment. All tested natural oil + sisi -6 oil after 72 and 96 hr. from the treatment were more toxic to the mealy bug Plannococcus citrs. Thesis results similar with those founded by Shalan (1998), Shalaby (2004). The joint action resulted from the mixtures of the natural oil plus sisi-6-oil against the mealy bug additive and antagonism effect in all cases. Also, the obtained result coincides with findings of other investigators (El-lakwah et al 1996; Mohamed 1997; Shaalan 1998 and Shalaby 2004).

REFERENCES

- Abbassy, M. A.; El-Gougray, O. A.; El-Hamady, S. and Sholo, M. A. (1998): Insecticidal, acaricidal and synergistic effects of soosan *Pancratium maritimum*, extracts and constituents. J. Egypt. Soc. Para., 28 (1): 197-205.
- Abbott's, W. S. (1925): A methods for computing the effectiveness of an insecticide. J. Econ. Entomol. 18 (7): 265.
- Abd El-Wahab, H. A. (2003): Efficiency of leaves extracts of castor bean plant against *Aphis gossypii* (Glover) and *Tetranychus urticae* Koch on cucumber plant. J. Agric. Sc., Mansoura Univ., 28 (5): 4029-4038.
- Arand, B.J.M. (2005): New botanical insecticides, obtained from weeds Coccoidea control. Cuadernos de fitopatologia (Espana) (no. 83) p. 11-15.
- El-Deeb,M.F.(1999): Evaluation of some local spray oils and Bio-Insecticides for the control of citrus white flies and Mealy bug on citrus trees.J.pest cont.Environ.sci.7(3): 15-
- EL -Lakwah, F. A.; Hamed, m.s. and Abdel-latif, A.M. (1996):
- Effectiveness of lantana camar and Nerium oleander extracts alone and mixtures with tow insecticides against Rizopertha Dominica (F) Annals of Agric. Sc. Moshtohor 34(4)1879-1905.
- Finney, D.J. (1952): Probit analysis (Second Edition) Cambridege Univ. Press, London, pp1-661.
- Fronteddu,F.;Basoni,p.;Cann,D.;Fancello,p.and Nanni,G.(20000): Results of four years of observations concerning biological control of plannococcus citrs (Risso) in citrus. Groves in Eastern Sardinia Attidelle- Giornate-Fitopatologiche (Italy) .p.387-394.
- Gommaa,E.M.;M.F.;El-Deeb,K.S.M.and youssef K.H.(1995):Studies on the effect of some local mineral oils alone and in mixtures with Malathion on olive tree scale,Leucaspis rice Targ. J.Agric. Sci. Mansoura univ. vol.20 (9), 4151-4
- Gonzalez,R.H.;Poblete,G.J.and Barria,G.(2001):Tree fruit mealy bug in chile, pseudococcus viburni(signoret) Revista-Fruticola (chile).V.22(1)p.17-26.
- Miller,F.and Vetz,S.(1998):Evaluating bioregional pesticides for controlling arthropod pests and their phytotoxic effects on green house crops. Hortechnology (USA).V.8 (2) p 185-192.
- Mansour, N.A.; El-Defrawi,M.E.; Toppozada, A.and Zeid,M.(1966): Toxicological studies on the Egyption cotton leaf worm, Prodenia liturae potentiaon and antagonism of organophosphorus and carbamate insecticides.J.Econ.Entomol.,59:357-361.
- Mohamed, R.A.91997): Effectiveness of datura leaves extracts and their mixtures with Malathion against the cowpea beetle *Callosobruchus maculatus* (F.)Annals of Agric. Sc Moshtohor, 35(1):589-604.
- Mohamed,K.Z.and Nada,M.A.S.(1995):The Pseudococcidae of Egypt (Coccidea:homoptera).Egypt.J.Agric.Res.73(3),607-637.

- Selim,A.A.M. (2002):Integrated control of scale insects on certain fruit trees. Ph.D,Thesis, Fac. Agric, Al-Azhar ,Univ.226 pp.
- Shalaan,H.S.(1998):Studies on the efficiency of some plant products as protectants against pests of cabbage crop. Ms. Thesis, Fac. Agric. Moshtohor, Banha, Univ.103pp.
- Shalaby, H.H. (2004): Studies on the efficiency of some new pest control measures against certain pests of common bean.Ph.D.Thesis, Fac.Agric. Moshtohor, Banha, Univ.357 pp.
- Yigi,A.and Canhilal,R.(1995):Introduction into East Moediterranean region of cold-tolerant bioty pes of the citrus mealy bug predator, *Cryptolaemns montrouzieeri* Muls.and its adaptation to the region. Adana (Turkey). Plant protection Research Inst., 22
- Sun, Y. P. (1950): Toxicity index an improved method of comparing the relative toxicity of insecticides. J. Econ. Entomol., 43: 45-53.

تأثير سمية بعض الزيوت الطبيعية والزيت المعدني kz ضد بق الموالح لدقيقي

سوزان على بدر معهد بحوث وقاية النبات ، صباحية ، الاسكندرية

أجريت تجربة معملية في معامل معهد بحوث وقاية النباتات بمحطة الصبحية الأسكندرية لدراسة فاعلية بعض الزيوت الطبيعية (زيت الثوم وزيت البصل وزيت السترونيلا وزيت النيم) ضد بق الموالح لدقيق مع عمل مقارنة باستخدام الزيت المعنني للا المعنني المنائج بعد ٢٤ ساعة، ٩٦ ساعة بعد المعاملة.

أوضحت النتائج أن:

- ا على تأثير إبادة زيت الثوم وزيت النيم ضد أنثى بق ا لموالح ا لدقيق بعد ٢٤ ساعة من المعاملة.
- ٢) وبعد ٧٢،٤٨، ٩٦ ساعة بعد المعاملة كانت اعلى نسبة إبادة لزيت الثوم وزيت النسيم يليه
 زيت البصل ضد أنثى بق الموالح لدقيق .
- ٣) وأيضا أظهرت النتائج أن الزيوت الطبيعية لها تأثير معنوى ما عدا الزيت المعنفى kz ضد أنثى بق الموالح الدقيق بعد ٩٦ ساعة من المعاملة مع التركيز العالى. ١,٥٠

يليه في السمية زيت البصل وزيت النيم وزيت السترونيلا ثم زيت المعنني مع الخلط مع الديث السيسي مع الحدد لل LC50 عادل 0.449,0.564,0.571,0.925