

**SEASONAL ABUNDANCE OF THE PLUM SCALE INSECT
PARLATORIA OLEAE (COLVEE) (HOMOPTERA: DIASPIDIDAE)
ON THE OLIVE TREES IN NEWLEY RECLAIMED AREAS**

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Abstract

Field studies were conducted under different conditions of Sharkia Governorate (El-Khattara region) to study the ecological aspects of *Parlatoria oleae* (Colvee) (Homoptera: Diaspididae) on olive trees during two successive seasons 1994 and 1995. The obtained data showed that three peaks of activity of *Parlatoria oleae*, in January, April and August in outer zone and in January, March, August in inner zone in the first year 1994 and in February, August, October in outer zone, and in January, March, August in inner zone in the second year 1995. The highest peak was recorded in January for all zones during the two years except outer zone, which recorded in February 1995. For both years three overlapping generations were recorded in inner zone, while in outer zone two overlapping generation were showed. The powerful generation was the last generation for both zones during two years. The total percentage of parasitism in inner zone was higher than outer one in both years. *Aphytis* sp., *Merietta connecta* and *Merietta picta* were the main parasitoids on *P. oleae*. Temperature and sunny shine has almost positive significant effect on all tested stages, while R.H % with sunny shine had a significantly negative effect.

INTRODUCTION

Olive trees (*Olea europea*) is considered as one of the most important fruit crops in newly reclaimed areas. According to the journal of Agriculture Economic (Ministry of Agriculture) 1986 and 1996, the total cultivated area of olive trees in Egypt has been rapidly increase and reached to about 6248 feddans producing a yield of approximately 8787 tons olive fruits. Trees areas increased during few year and reached about 82685 fiddans in (1996) producing a yield of approximately 208133 tons for the same crop.

Scale insects and mealy bugs are usually considered as the most important pests on fruit trees.

Applebaum and Rosen (1964) & Shalom and Rosen (1964) stated that the olive scale, *Parlatoria. oleae* had two generations annually on diciduous fruit trees and on olive trees. Hafez (1967) recorded that the highest population was showed in April-May in the lower zones of the trees followed by the middle zones and the lowest

population at the upper zones of the trees. The insect distribution at different directions was insignificantly affected. The population tended to occur at the lower zone of the tree and the lowest population at the upper zone. Temperature, wind, light intensity and foliage density combined together are the main factors controlling the mode of distribution of the plum scale on pear trees in different seasons. Goma, (1978) in Bulgaria & Argyriou and Kourmadas, (1979), in Greece reported that there were two generations for *P. oleae* a. year.

Kamal-EL-Din, (1983) Showed that *P. oleae* had 3 annual generations on olive leaf from the first of February until the end of June, the second , from the end of June until the end of September, while the third generation appeared from the beginning of October until the end of February. El-Hakim and Helmy, (1985) mentioned that *P. oleae* was found on the leaves of olive trees in Egypt and had three peaks in Tora and Fayoum district, while it had two peaks in Alexandria district. El-Bolok *et al.*, (1985,a,b) recorded that *Parlatoria zizyphus*, had two annual generations, the first occurred in April- May, and the second occurred in September- October in both, (1982 - 1983). And also they recorded the effect of height and directions of the trees and leaf surface on the distribution of the insect population for *P. zizyphus* on sour orange leaves throughout 1982 and 1983, the highest population density of nymphs and adults tended to be harboured in the lower level of the trees (21.9 and 20.8 nymphs/4 cm²) and (34.7, 33.4 adults/4 cm²) in 1982-1983 respectively. While the lowest one occurred in upper level of the trees during the period of the investigation (18.9 and 20.4 nymphs/ 4 cm²) and (29.8, 30.7 adults/ 4 cm²) in 1982-1983 respectively. Directions of the trees and tree core had a slight effect. The highest population density of adults in both seasons occurred at western and southern directions of the trees, while lowest population density occurred at core Eastern and Northern. The majority of scales were found on the upper surface of the leaf. The distribution of the insect could be arranged as follows: autumn, spring, summer and winter, respectively. Moursi and Hegazi, (1985) found that the scale insect *P. oleae* had three overlapping generations a year on olive trees. Moursi and Mesbah, (1985) found that *P. oleae* had two peaks in (Burg EL-Arab) occurring in March and August-September.

Rizk and Mohamad, (1985) in Iraq, showed that *P. oleae*, had two annual generations, the first started towards the end of April, while the second or the full generation started at mid August and extended to the second half of April. Cermeli, (1993) in Spain, obtained results indicating the occurrence of two generations of *P. oleae* on plum trees. Nahla-Abdel-Halleem. (1997) recorded that *P. oleae* had three

annual generations on deciduous trees (plum, peach and apricot) during two successive years, (1993 and 1994) in Wadi EL-Natrun, and EL-Kanater EL-Khairiya.

This present paper was carried out at El-Khattara region El-Sharkia Governorate to determine the population density and number of generations of *P. oleae* (Colvee) and its associated parasitoids on olive trees pest. It causes an economic damage to the plant which becomes an important fruit crop for the most farmers at newly reclaimed areas.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present work was carried out at El-Khattara region, El-Sharkia Governorate, during two successive years (1994 and 1995).

Eight olive trees of similar age, size and vegetation at El-Khattara experimental farm, Agric., Fac., of Zagazig Univ. 120 leaves were picked up at random in each outer and inner zone/tree. The total numbers of leaves in every sample were 960 (8 tree × 120 leaves). Biweekly samples were taken from January 1994 until December 1995. These samples were chosen randomly from different heights and directions and kept in polyethylene bags, then samples were transferred to the laboratory and examined by the aid of stereo-microscope binocular. Alive and dead stages and parasitoids on both surfaces of the leaves were recorded. Weather factors were obtained from the nearest meteorological station, also light intensity measured by luxmeter in both outer and inner zones, when the sun was perpendicular on the earth 12 a.m.

Statistical analysis was studied using simple correlation and partial regression, Fisher, (1950).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Seasonal abundance of the plum scale insect *Parlatoria oleae* (Colvee) :

This species is one of the most important scale insect infesting fruit trees especially olive plum and pear trees in Egypt.

Seasonal abundance of different stages and their peaks of activity for each stage were recorded. The activity periods of associated parasitoids on (olive trees) and prevailing climatic factors (temperature, relative humidity, sunny shine and light intensity) were also studied. The obtained results which presented in Tables, (1, 2, 3 & 4) and Figs (1, 2, 3 and 4) revealed the following findings:

1. Female populations

Three peaks were calculated in outer zone during, the first season 1994, the first and highest peak was in February (838 females), while the second one was recorded in August (198 females), and the latter in November (113 females) (Table 1). In inner zone also three peaks were also noticed in January (4488 females), March (1320 females) and July (516 females), where the highest one was in January (Table 2).

In the second season 1995, two peaks were recorded in outer zone in February (216) and July (335) while in inner zone three peaks were recorded in January (1124), March (332) and July (124) in which the highest peak was in January (Table 3, 4).

During the first season, the total number of females in tree inner zone was higher than in the outer zone and this phenomenon completely reversed during the second consecutive season, (1995).

2 Male population:

In the first season 1994 four peaks were recorded in outer zone during January (2134 males), April (1188 males), September (1056 males) and November (1144), while in inner zone three peaks were recorded in April, (1320 males), July (1848 males) and December (2376 males). The highest number of males population in outer zone was found in January (2134 males), while the highest one in inner zone was in December (2376 males) (Table 1, 2).

In the second season 1995 two peaks were recorded in outer zone in February (1045 males) and October (858 males), the highest peak was in February (1045 males), while in inner zone three peaks were recorded in April, (328 males) July (460 males) and December (592 males) with the highest and last peak of (592 males) (Table 3, 4).

The total numbers of males were higher in the first season than that the second one, (Tables1, 2, 3 and 4).

3. Nymphs population:

Data obtained showed that during first season 1994 numbers of nymphs stage were higher in inner zone than in outer one (Table 1, 2). Two peaks were recorded in outer zone throughout January, (484 nymphs) and August, (1161 nymphs), while in inner zone three peaks were recorded in January, (528 nymphs), June (672 nymphs) and August, (1056 nymphs) the highest one was in August (1056 nymphs). The highest peak occurred in August for both inner and outer tree zones .

In the second season 1995 three peaks were recorded for both zones where they were recorded in May (289 nymphs), Aug (442 nymphs) and October (308

nymphs) in outer zone. In inner zone, they were in January (132 nymphs), June (168 nymphs), and August (264 nymphs). The highest peaks for both zones were recorded in August.

Generally, it could be noticed that numbers of nymphs in the first season 1994 were higher than in second one also the total number of nymphs in inner zone was higher than in outer zone during the first season 1994, while the reverse was noticed in the second season 1995.

4. Total number of alive scale insects:

Population density of *P. oleae* on olive trees was estimated by counting the total numbers of all alive stages during two successive seasons 1994 and 1995. During the first season three peaks of activity for both zones occurred in January (3388 individuals), April (1502 individuals) and August (1909 individuals) in outer zone, with a highest peak in January (3388 individuals) while in the inner zone, the peaks of activity were recorded in January (6600 individuals), March (2376 individuals) and August (2904 individuals) with a highest one in January (Tables 1, 2).

In the second season 1995, also three peaks of activity were recorded for both zones in February (1373 individuals), August (1088 individuals) and October (1232 individuals) in outer zone, the highest one was observed in February (Table 3). In inner zone three peaks were also recorded in January (1652 individuals), March (592 individuals) and August (708 individuals), and the highest one was in January (Table 4).

The total numbers of alive stages of *P. oleae* on olive trees in the first season, 1994 was higher than that of the second one, this may be due to climatic factors and the activity of parasite during the two seasons.

5. Total of non-alive and percentage of mortality insects:

Data obtained in Tables, (1, 2, 3 and 4), show that the total numbers and percentage of mortality insects in the first season, 1994 was higher than in the second one 1995 especially in inner zone during both seasons. The mortality rates averaged were reached to (61.3%) in outer and (71.9%) in inner zone during, 1994, while they were (49.2%) in outer and (71.9%) in inner zones during, 1995.

6. Percentage of parasitism:

Data given in Tables, (1&2), indicated that there were four peaks were recorded during the first season 1994 in both zones. In outer zone, peaks were recorded in March (10.1%), June (13.6%), September (11.3%) and December (20.4%), with the highest one in December, (20.4%). While in inner zone the peaks were recorded in January (15.5%), April (18.1%), August (29.6%) and October (31.3%) with the highest one in October.

In the second season 1995, three peaks were recorded in outer zone during February (14.5%), July (16.5%) and December (15.8%), where the highest one was in July (16.5%). In inner zone, four peaks were recorded in January (15.5%), April (18.1%

%), August (29.7%) and October (30.0%) the highest peak was recorded in October (Table 4). The total percentage of parasitism in inner zone was higher than outer one, in both seasons.

According to the above mentioned results, many authors showed that *Aphytis maculicornis* was the main dominate parasite on *P. oleae*, Hafez and Doust (1954), Huffaker *et al.*, (1962), Kennett *et al.* (1966), Moursi and Mesbah (1985), Fawzia. Hassanein & Hamed (1985), and Cohen (1993) Moreover, Huffaker *et al* (1962) mentioned that the level of scale activity could be co-elated with the parasite activity in spring season.

Also Moursi and Mesbah, (1985) stated that the parasitism by *A. maculicomis* on olive pests reached the maximum during July 1982 (20%), January and May (22% and 30%, respectively).

7. Effect of climatic Factors:

7.1. On Female: Data obtained in Tables (5, 6, 7 and 8) show that in the first season, 1994 a negative significantly effect was observed for both outer light intensity and sunny shine in outer and inner zones where $r = -0.6081 *$ and $-0.6846*$, respectively.

In the second season, 1995 only inner light intensity had a negative significantly effect where ($r = -0.6259*$).

7.2. On Male: In Tables (5&7) it could be noticed that during the first season 1994 in outer zone, sunny shine had a highly significantly negative effect where ($r = -0.7213**$), while in the second season, 1995 relative humidity had a positively significant effect in outer zone, ($r = 0.6176*$) (Table 7).

7.3. On total number of alive scaleinsects: Data given in Tables (5, 6, 7 and 8) show a significant negative effect for sunny shine in both zones in the first season 1994, ($r = -0.6962*$ and $-0.6268*$), respectively, while in the second season 1995 a positively significant and negatively significant effects were recorded for both R.H% in inner and inner light intensity where values ($r = -0.6669* - 0.6386*$), respectively.

7.4. On total of non-alive scale insects: The effect of climatic factors on dead numbers cleared that in the first season, 1994 a negatively significant effect of outer light intensity in outer zone, was recorded ($r = -0.6364*$), while in inner zone a negatively significant effect of temperature ($r = -0.5988*$). Also, Sunny shine has a highly negative effect, ($r = -0.7100**$).

In the second season, 1995 in inner zone only a negative highly significantly effect of inner light intensity was recorded, ($r = -0.7106**$) Table (8).

7.5. Percentage of total mortality: During the first season, 1994 there was no influence of climatic factors recorded Tables (5 &6).

In the second season 1995, R.H% in outer zone had a highly negative significantly effect was recorded ($r = -0.7260**$), while in inner zone a negatively significant effect occurred for temperature ($r = -0.6050*$), Tables (7 &8).

7.6. On percentage of parasitism: Data given in tables (5, 6, 7 and 8) Cleared that there was no actually significantly effects during the two investigated seasons, 1994 and 1995.

8. Combined effect of climatic factors:

Statistical analysis of the combined effects between climatic factors and different stages Tables (5, 6, 7 and 8) indicated the following:

8.1. In the first season 1994:

- a) in outer zone, there was and a positively highly significant effect between both of temperature sunny shine and outer light intensity, ($r = -0.8123^{**}$) and (0.9151^{**}), respectively. A positively highly significantly effect was found between sunny shine and outer light intensity, ($r = 0.8244^{**}$).
- b) The combined effect between R.H% and both of outer light intensity and sunny shine had a negatively significant effect, ($r = -0.5785^*$ and -0.5866^*), respectively.
- c) In inner zone in the same season, 1994 there was a positive highly significantly effect between temperature and sunny shine, ($r = 0.8123^{**}$). On the other hand, in the same zone there was a negatively significantly effect between R.H% and sunny shine ($r = -0.5866^*$) Table, (6).

8.2. In the second season 1995:

- d) In outer zone there was a positive highly significantly effect between temperature and sunny shine, ($r = 0.9115^{**}$), also, between sunny shine and outer light intensity, ($r = 0.6323^*$).

On the other hand, in the outer zone a negative highly significantly effect was found between R.H% and sunny shine, ($r = -0.6299^*$) while in inner zone, a positive highly significant effect was recorded between temperature and sunny shine ($r = 0.9115^{**}$), while, a negative significantly effects, were found between R.H% and sunshine, ($r = -0.6299^*$).

Generally, it could be noticed that temperature and sunny shine had almost a positive highly significant effect in all cases, while R.H% with sunny shine had a negative significantly effect.

9. Number of generations.

As *P. oleae* is known to have overlapping generations, it was necessary to utilize the formula proposed by Audemard and Milaire (1975) and emended by Jacob (1977) for estimating the number and duration of its annual generations. Data of monthly counts of nymph stage shown in (Table 9, 10) and illustrated in (Figs. 5, 6) show that.

In the first season 1994 (Table, 9) and Fig (5) inner zone showed that *P. oleae* had three generations, the first took about five months from the beginning of

January till the end of May. The maximum number of nymphs, occurred during January (528 nymphs) the second generation occupied nearly two months from the beginning of June till the end of July and the third generation was about five months from the beginning of August till the end of December. The maximum nymph numbers occurred during August (1056 nymphs).

In outer zone, two overlapping generations were recorded, the first one took about 7 months from the beginning of January till the end of July where the maximum number of nymphs occurred in January (484), the second generation took about five months from the beginning of August till the end of December, with a maximum population (1161) in August.

In the second season 1995, (Table 10) and (Fig. 6) *P. oleae* had three overlapping generations in inner zone, the first generation took about 5 months from the beginning of January till the end of May. The maximum counts of nymphs occurred in January (132), while the second generation was the weakness one lasted two months from the beginning of June till the end of July. The third generation was the highest one, where numbers of nymphs were (264) in August and took about 5 months from the beginning of August till the end of December (Fig 6).

Two overlapping generations were recorded in outer zone 1995, the first took about 7 months from the beginning of January till the end of July and the second generation took about 5 months from the beginning of August till the end of December where the highest number of nymphs occurred in October (308 nymphs).

Generally, data giving in Figs (5 and 6) showed that the last generation of *Parlatoria oleae* for both zones during the two years of study represented the longest and highest number of nymphs. Three generations were recorded, in inner zones while in outer zone two generations were recorded.

From the aforementioned results it could be noticed that number of generations was differed between 2-3 generations. Same results were obtained by Applebaum and Rosen, (1964), Shalom and Rosen, (1964) on deciduous fruit orchard, kuznetsov, (1966) on all species of pine Gommaa, (1978), Kamal (1983), El-Hakim and Helmy, (1985), Moursi and Hegazi, (1985) on leaves olive, Moursi and Mesbah, (1985) on olive trees, Rizk and Mohamed, (1985) and Cermeli, (1993) on plume trees. Abou- Setta (1981), and Mahmoud, (1981), who stated that number of generation of *P. oleae* was differed from season to another and from region to another region.

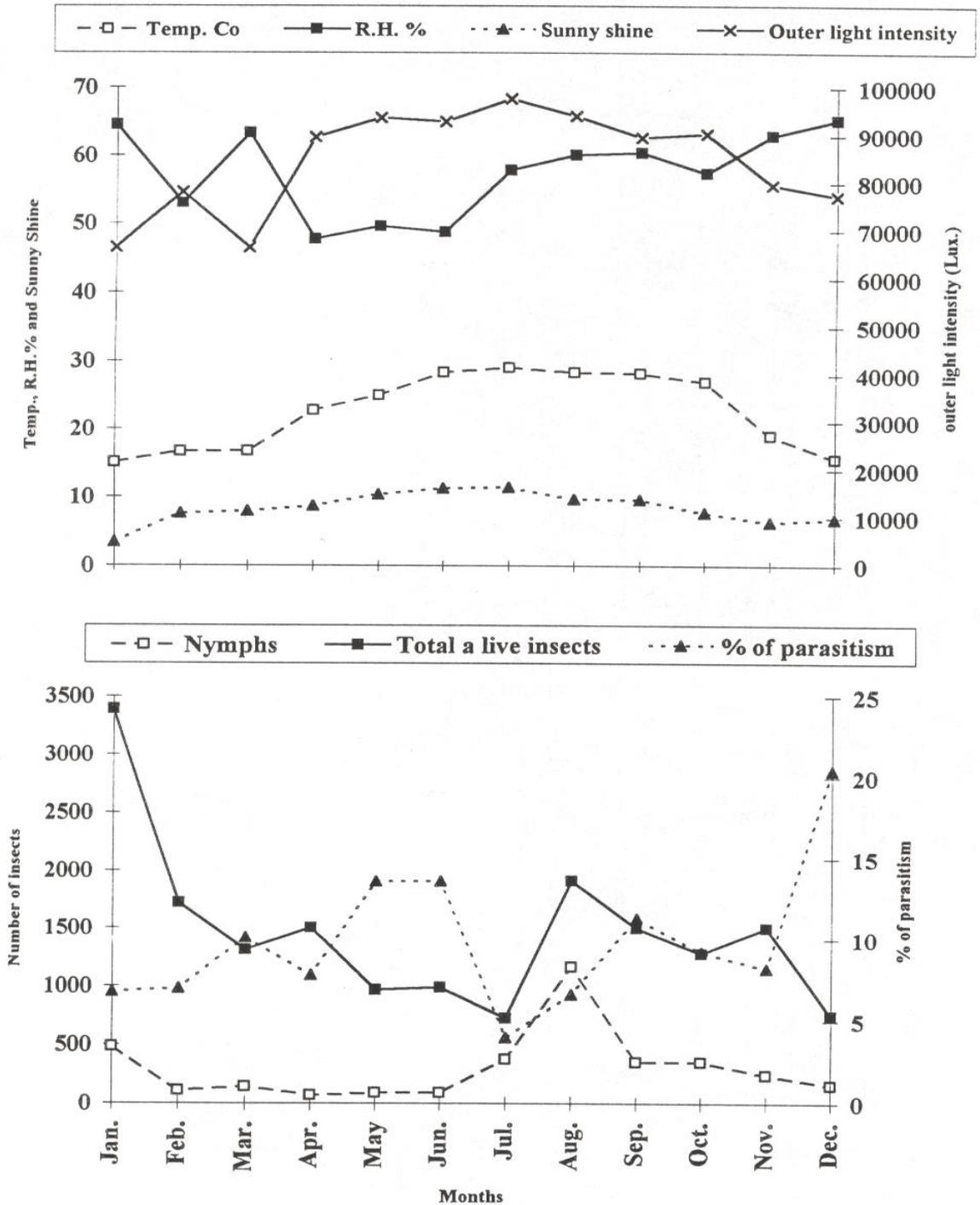


Fig. 1. Seasonal abundance of *Parlatoria oleae* and percentage of parasitism in outer zone of olive trees during the first season 1994.

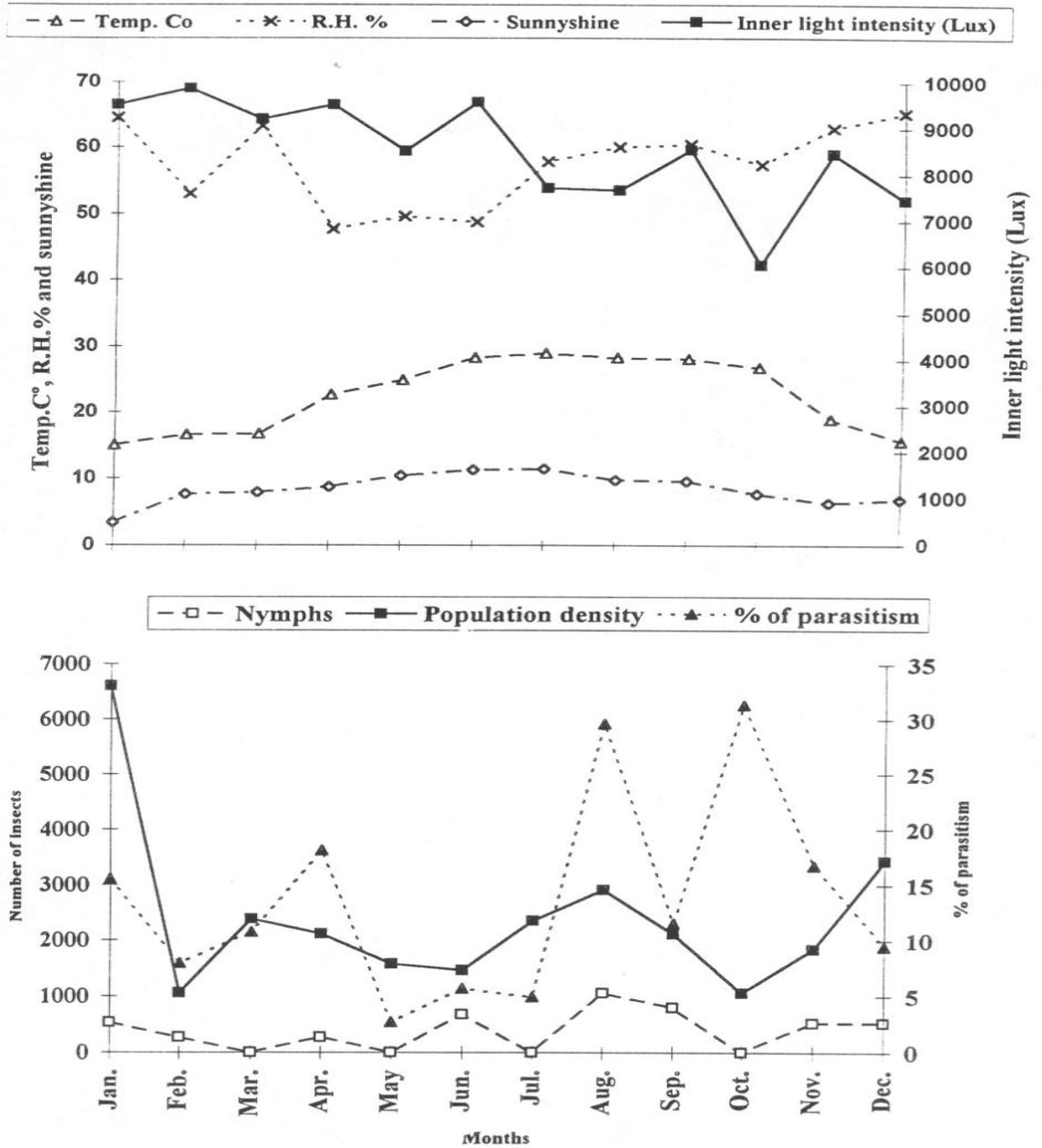


Fig. 2. Seasonal abundance of *Parlatoria oleae* and percentage of parasitism in inner zone of olive trees during the First season 1994.

1995

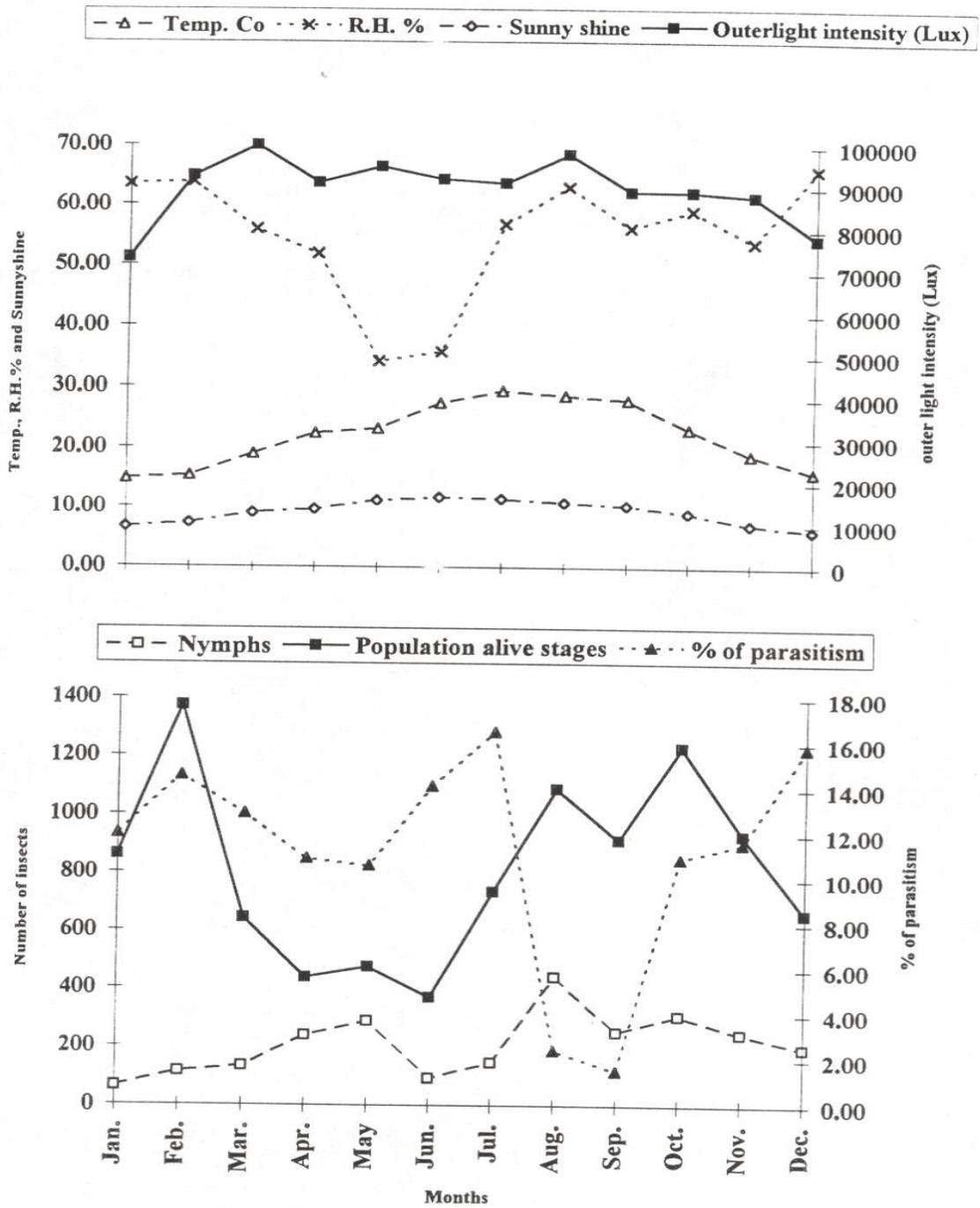


Fig. 3. Seasonal abundance of *Parlatoria oleae* and percentage of parasitism in outer zone of olive trees during the First season 1995.

1995

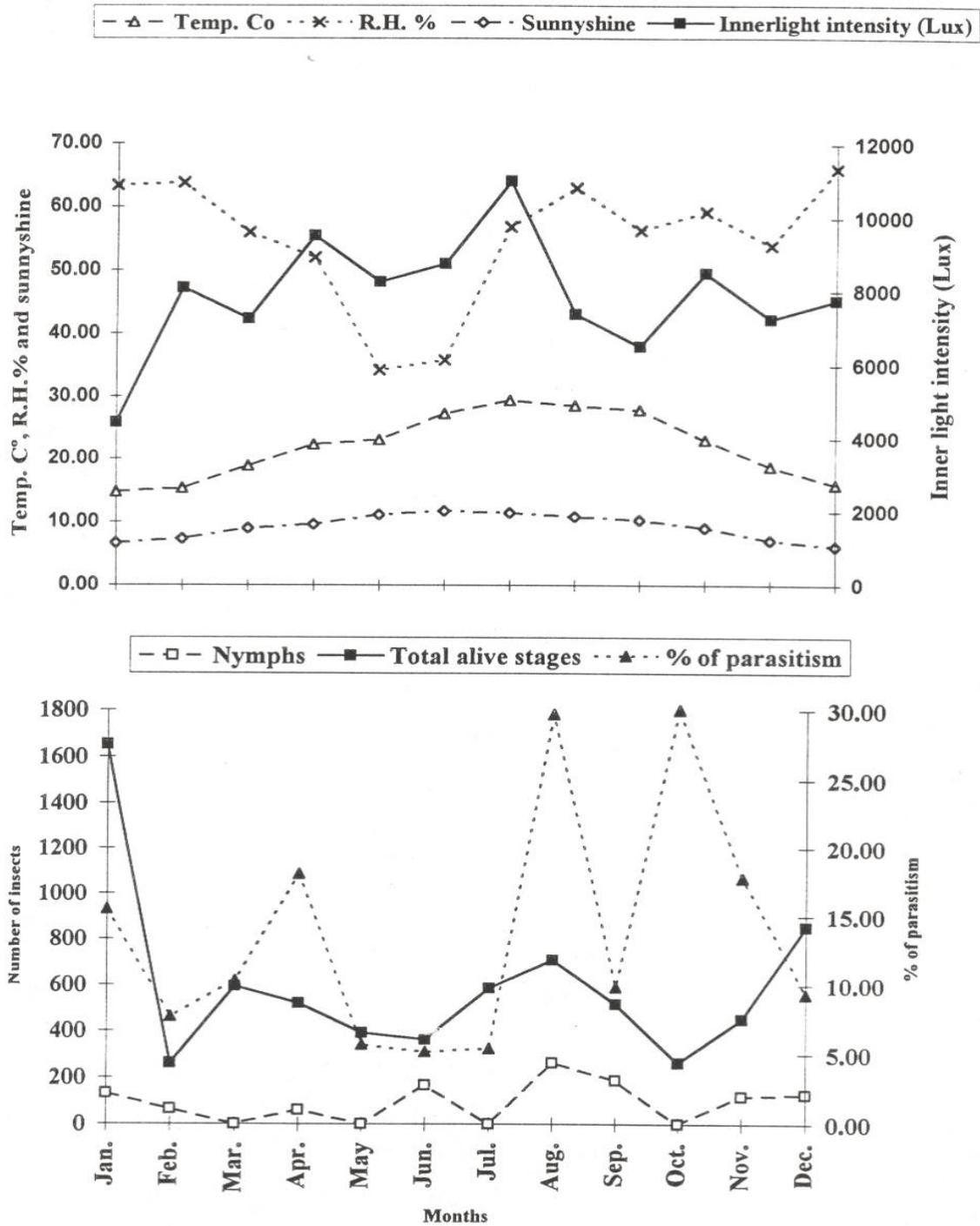


Fig. 4. Seasonal abundance of *Parlatoria oleae* and percentage of parasitism in inner zone of olive trees during the season 1995.

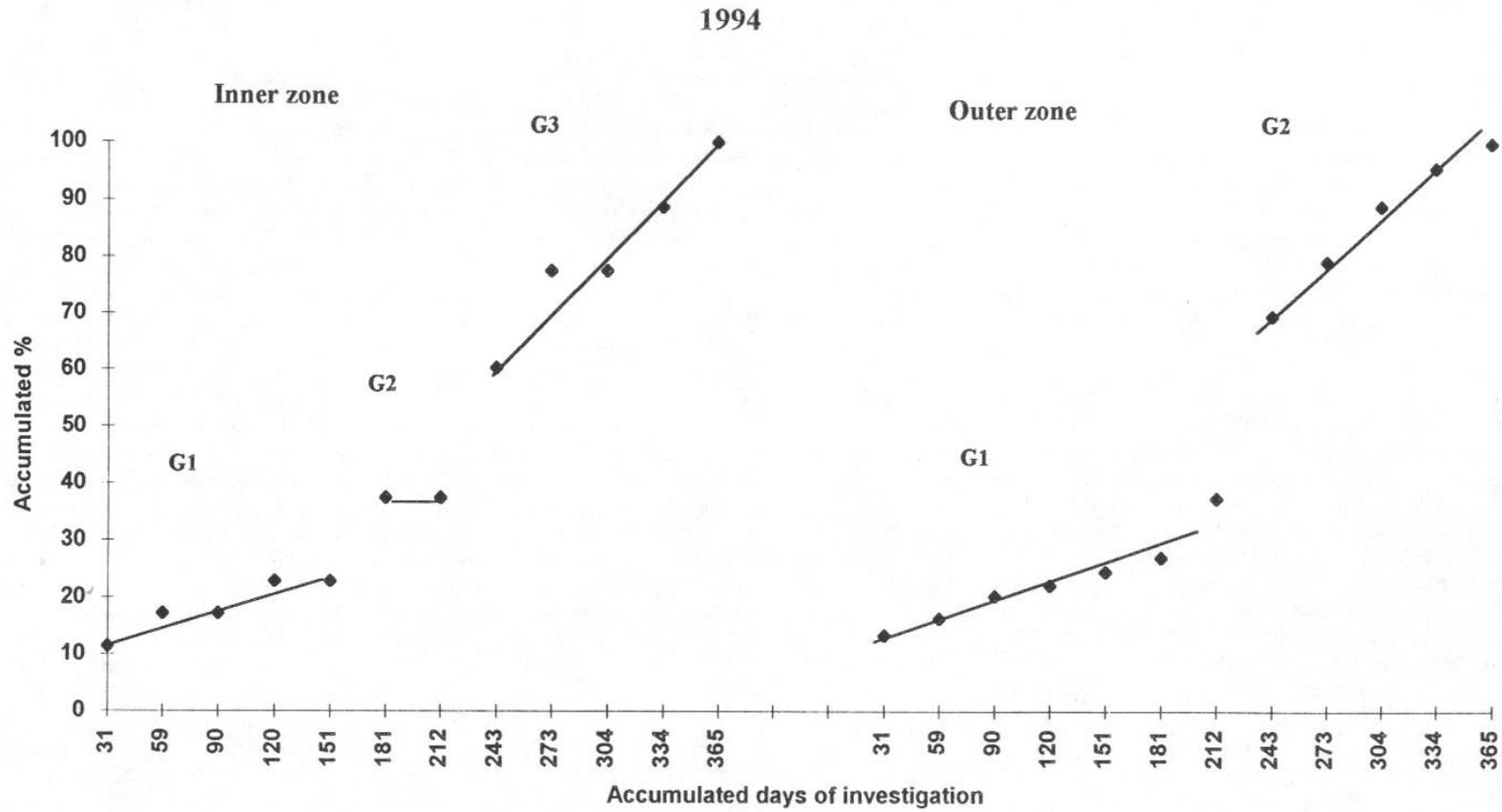


Fig. 5. Annual generations and duration of *Parlatoria oleae* on olive trees during the first season, 1994.

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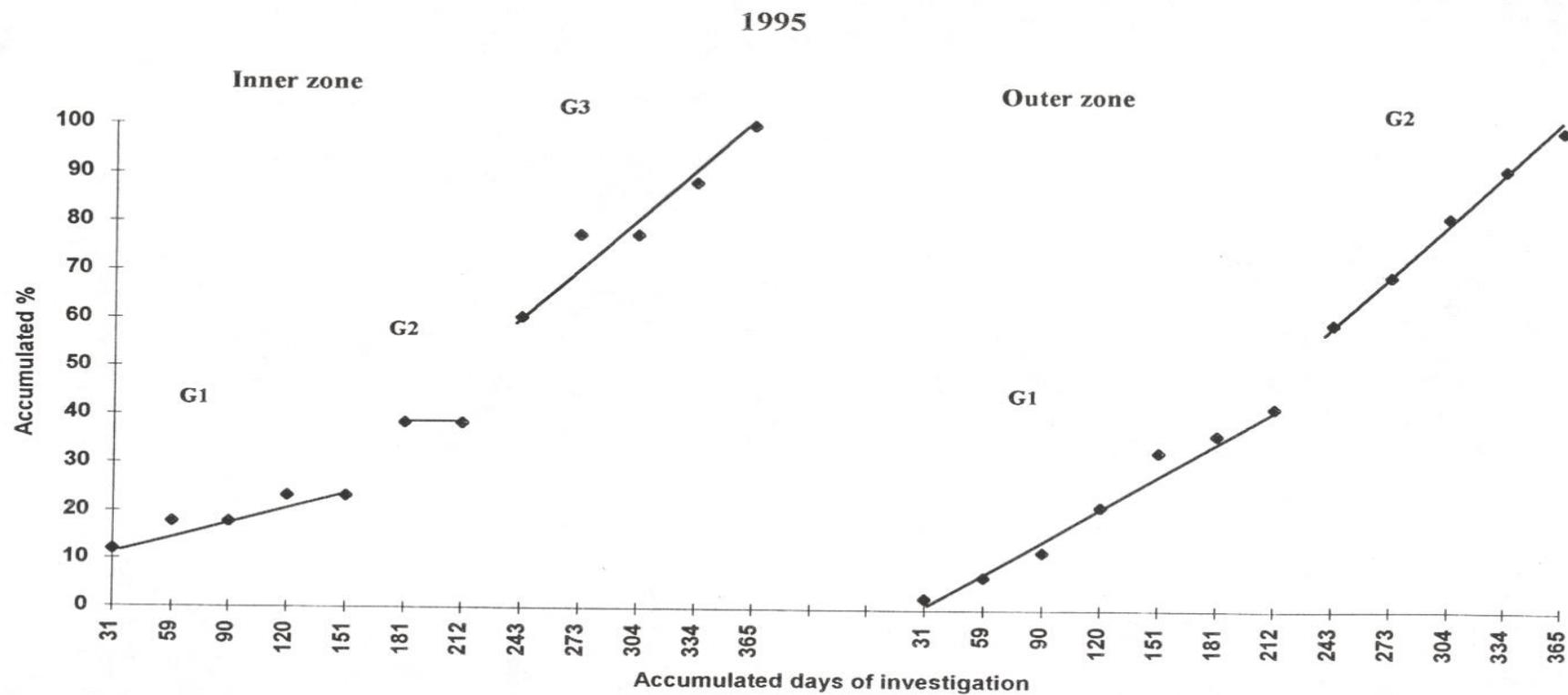


Fig. 6. Annual generations and duration of *Parlatoria oleae* on olive trees during the second season, 1995.

Table 1. Seasonal abundance of *Parlatoria oleae* in outer zone on olive trees in El-Khattara region, Sharkia Governorate during season, 1994.

Months	Number of insects/960 twigs							Monthly average of climatic factors			
	Alive				Total of non alive insects	Mortality (%)	Parasitism (%)	Temp. (°C)	R.H. (%)	Sunny shine (hr.)	Light intensity (Lux)
	Females	Male	Nymphs	Total							
Jan.	770	2134	484	3388	4774	58.5	6.8	15.0	64.5	3.4	66400
Feb.	838	770	110	1718	4070	70.3	7.0	16.6	53.0	7.6	78000
Mar.	308	859	142	1309	3508	72.8	10.1	16.7	63.3	7.9	66400
Apr.	245	1188	69	1502	3048	67.0	7.8	22.7	47.7	8.7	89600
May	88	792	88	968	2432	71.5	13.6	24.9	49.6	10.4	93600
Jun.	110	791	88	989	1760	64.0	13.6	28.3	48.8	11.3	92800
Jul.	110	242	374	726	1495	67.3	4.0	29.0	57.9	11.4	97600
Aug.	198	550	1161	1909	1396	42.2	6.6	28.3	60.1	9.7	94000
Sep.	88	1056	352	1496	1210	44.7	11.3	28.2	60.5	9.6	89600
Oct.	66	858	352	1276	1583	55.4	9.2	26.9	57.5	7.7	90400
Nov.	113	1144	242	1499	1452	49.2	8.2	19.0	63.0	6.3	79600
Dec.	88	506	154	748	1085	59.2	20.4	15.6	65.3	6.8	77200
Total	3022	10890	3616	17528	27813	61.3	9.9				

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Table 2. Seasonal abundance of *Parlatoria oleae* in inner zone on olive trees in El-Khattara region, Sharkia Governorate during season 1994.

Months	Number of insects/960 twigs							Monthly average of climatic factors			
	Alive				Total of non alive insects	Mortality (%)	Parasitism (%)	Temp. (°C)	R.H. (%)	Sunny shine (hr.)	Light intensity (Lux)
	Females	Male	Nymphs	Total							
Jan.	4488	1584	528	6600	24024	78.4	15.5	15.0	64.5	3.4	9500
Feb.	792	000	264	1056	2288	68.4	7.9	16.6	53.0	7.6	9850
Mar.	1320	1056	000	2376	12144	73.5	10.7	16.7	63.3	7.9	9181
Apr.	528	1320	264	2112	3696	63.6	18.1	22.7	47.7	8.7	9500
May	520	1056	000	1576	7656	82.9	5.7	24.9	49.6	10.4	8500
Jun.	000	792	672	1464	3128	68.1	5.7	28.3	48.8	11.3	9050
Jul.	516	1848	000	2364	1848	43.9	4.9	29.0	57.9	11.4	7700
Aug.	264	1584	1056	2904	2376	45.0	29.6	28.3	60.1	9.7	7650
Sep.	000	1320	792	2112	2368	52.9	11.5	28.2	60.5	9.6	8521
Oct.	000	1056	000	1056	3168	75.0	31.3	26.9	57.5	7.7	6050
Nov.	000	1320	516	1836	6072	76.8	16.7	19.0	63.0	6.3	8450
Dec.	528	2376	520	3424	5016	59.4	9.4	15.6	65.3	6.8	7450
Total	8956	15312	4612	28880	73784	71.9	13.9				

Table 3. Seasonal abundance of *Parlatoria oleae* in outer zone on olive trees in El-Khattara region, Sharkia Governorate during season, 1995.

Months	Number of insects/960 twigs							Monthly average of climatic factors			
	Alive				Total of non alive insects	Mortality (%)	Parasitism (%)	Temp. (°C)	R.H. (%)	Sunny shine (hr.)	Light intensity (Lux)
	Females	Male	Nymphs	Total							
Jan.	180	619	61	860	804	48.3	12.0	14.7	63.4	6.6	73000
Feb.	216	1045	112	1373	1173	46.1	14.5	15.3	63.8	7.3	92667
Mar.	127	384	131	642	762	54.3	12.9	18.9	56.0	9.0	100000
Apr.	66	133	239	438	902	67.3	10.9	22.3	52.0	9.6	91000
May	61	125	289	475	982	67.4	10.6	23.1	34.2	11.1	95000
Jun.	95	184	91	370	918	71.3	14.1	27.3	35.8	11.7	92000
Jul.	335	254	145	734	1126	60.5	16.5	29.4	56.9	11.4	90000
Aug.	96	550	442	1088	513	32.0	2.4	28.6	63.1	10.8	98000
Sep.	66	595	252	913	601	39.7	1.5	27.9	56.4	10.3	89000
Oct.	66	858	308	1232	581	32.0	10.9	23.1	59.3	9.1	89000
Nov.	44	640	247	931	570	38.0	11.6	18.8	54.0	7.1	88000
Dec.	110	350	196	659	489	42.6	15.8	15.9	66.2	6.2	78000
Total	1462	5737	2514	9715	9422	49.2	11.1				

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Table 4. Seasonal abundance of *Parlatoria oleae* in inner zone on olive trees in El-Khattara region, Sharkia Governorate during season, 1995.

Months	Number of insects/960 twigs							Monthly average of climatic factors			
	Alive				Total of non alive insects	Mortality (%)	Parasitism (%)	Temp. (°C)	R.H. (%)	Sunny shine (hr.)	Light intensity (Lux)
	Females	Male	Nymphs	Total							
Jan.	1124	396	132	1652	6004	78.4	15.5	14.7	63.4	6.6	4430
Feb.	196	000	64	260	572	68.8	7.7	15.3	63.8	7.3	8083
Mar.	332	260	00	592	3032	83.7	10.3	18.9	56.0	9.0	7250
Apr.	132	328	60	520	916	63.8	18.1	22.3	52.0	9.6	9500
May	128	264	00	392	1912	83.0	5.7	23.1	34.2	11.1	8250
Jun.	000	196	168	364	780	68.2	5.2	27.3	35.8	11.7	8750
Jul.	124	460	00	584	448	43.4	5.4	29.4	56.9	11.4	11000
Aug.	56	388	264	708	600	45.9	29.7	28.6	63.1	10.8	7375
Sep.	000	328	188	516	588	53.3	9.8	27.9	56.4	10.3	6500
Oct.	000	264	00	264	828	75.8	30.0	23.1	59.3	9.1	8500
Nov.	000	332	120	452	1412	75.8	17.8	18.8	54.0	7.1	7250
Dec.	132	592	128	852	1260	59.7	9.3	15.9	66.2	6.2	7750
Total	2224	3808	1124	7156	18352	71.9	13.7				

Table 5. Statistical analysis based on correlation coefficient (r) indicated the effect of climatic factors on different stages of *Parlatoria oleae* of outer zone on olive trees in El-Khattra region, Sharkia Governorate during the season 1994.

	Temp. (°C)	R.H. (%)	Sunny shine (hr.)	Light intensity (Lux)	Combined effect			
						R.H. (%)	Sunny Shine (hr.)	Light intensity (Lux)
Female	0.0881	0.0629	-0.0563	-0.6081*	Temp. (°C)	-0.4287	0.8123**	0.9151**
Male	-0.2985	0.1675	-0.7213**	-0.5534	R.H. (%)		-0.5866*	-0.5785*
Nymphs	0.2319	0.3756	-0.0096	0.1936	Sunny shine			0.8244**
Total number of alive	-0.3847	0.2954	-0.6962*	-0.2455				
Total of non alive insects	-0.2735	-0.0855	-0.5149	-0.6364*				
% of total mortality	-0.2936	-0.4526	-0.1754	-0.2206				
% of parasitism	-0.1833	0.0571	0.0196	-0.0942				

Table 6. Statistical analysis based on correlation coefficient (r) indicated the effect of climatic factors on different stages of *Parlatoria oleae* of inner zone on olive trees in El-Khattra region, Sharkia Governorate during the season 1994.

	Temp. (°C)	R.H. (%)	Sunny shine (hr.)	Light intensity (Lux)	Combined effect			
						R.H. (%)	Sunny Shine (hr.)	Light intensity (Lux)
Female	-0.5729	0.3493	-0.6846*	0.4192	Temp. (°C)	-0.4287	0.8123**	-0.4334
Male	0.0058	0.5429	-0.1201	-0.4473	R.H. (%)		-0.5866*	-0.2706
Nymphs	0.1462	0.2277	-0.0465	0.0692	Sunny shine			-0.1639
Total number of alive	-0.4393	0.5559	-0.6268*	-0.1905				
Total of non alive insects	-0.5988*	0.3446	-0.7100**	0.3637				
% of total mortality	-0.4841	-0.1137	-0.4767	0.3858				
% of parasitism	0.1672	0.2015	-0.2717	-0.5012				

SEASONAL ABUNDANCE OF THE PLUM SCALE INSECT *PARLATORIA OLEAE* (COLVEE)
(HOMOPTERA: DIASPIDIDAE) ON THE OLIVE TREES IN NEWLEY RECLAIMED AREAS

Table 7. Statistical analysis based on correlation coefficient (r) indicated the effect of climatic factors on different stages of *Parlatoria oleae* of outer zone on olive trees in El-Khattra region, Sharkia Governorate during the season 1995.

	Temp. (°C)	R.H. (%)	Sunny shine (hr.)	Light intensity (Lux)	Combined effect			
						R.H. (%)	Sunny Shine (hr.)	Light intensity (Lux)
Female	0.0079	0.3223	0.0189	-0.1277	Temp. (°C)	-0.3816	0.9115**	0.4832
Male	-0.3711	0.6176*	-0.5104	-0.1347	R.H. (%)		-0.6299*	-0.3789
Nymphs	0.4378	0.0335	0.2889	-0.3886	Sunny shine			0.6323*
Total number of alive	-0.1894	0.6669*	-0.3662	0.0231				
Total of non alive insects	-0.1009	-0.3420	0.2812	0.2018				
% of total mortality	0.1500	-0.7260**	0.4507	0.1752				
% of parasitism	-0.4453	-0.0554	-0.2986	-0.0650				

Table 8. Statistical analysis based on correlation coefficient (r) indicated the effect of climatic factors on different stages of *Parlatoria oleae* of inner zone on olive trees in El-Khattra region, Sharkia Governorate during the season 1995.

	Temp. (°C)	R.H. (%)	Sunny shine (hr.)	Light intensity (Lux)	Combined effect			
						R.H. (%)	Sunny Shine (hr.)	Light intensity (Lux)
Female	-0.5483	0.2934	-0.4543	-0.6259*	Temp. (°C)	0.3816	0.9115**	0.4860
Male	0.0971	0.2973	-0.1279	-0.0353	R.H. (%)		-0.6299*	-0.2992
Nymphs	0.2090	0.1891	-0.0046	-0.4467	Sunny shine			0.0750
Total number of alive	0.3699	0.4034	-0.4287	-0.6386*				
Total of non alive insects	-0.5640	0.1224	-0.4450	-0.7106**				
% of total mortality	-0.6050*	-0.3234	-0.3454	-0.3732				
% of parasitism	0.0728	0.4009	-0.1121	-0.1864				

Table 9. Number of generations and duration of *Parlatoria oleae* on fig trees in El-Khattara region, Sharkia Governorate during the first season, 1994.

Months	Accumulated days of investigation	Inner zone			Outer zone		
		Monthly counts of nymphs	Accumulated monthly counts	Accumulative (%)	Monthly counts of nymphs	Accumulated monthly counts	Accumulative (%)
Jan.	31	528	528	11.45	484	484	13.38
Feb.	59	264	792	17.17	110	594	16.43
Mar.	90	00	792	17.17	142	736	20.35
Apr.	120	264	1056	22.90	69	805	22.26
May	151	00	1056	22.90	88	893	24.70
Jun.	181	672	1728	37.47	88	981	27.13
Jul.	212	00	1728	37.47	374	1355	37.47
Aug.	243	1056	2784	60.36	1161	2516	69.58
Sep.	273	792	3576	77.54	352	2868	79.31
Oct.	304	00	3576	77.54	352	3220	89.05
Nov.	334	516	4092	88.73	242	3462	95.74
Dec.	365	520	4612	100	154	3616	100

SEASONAL ABUNDANCE OF THE PLUM SCALE INSECT *PARLATORIA OLEAE* (COLVEE)
(HOMOPTERA: DIASPIDIDAE) ON THE OLIVE TREES IN NEWLEY RECLAIMED AREAS

Table 10. Number of generations and duration of *Parlatoria oleae* on fig trees in El-Khattara region, Sharkia Governorate during the second season, 1995.

Months	Accumulated days of investigation	Inner zone			Outer zone		
		Monthly counts of nymphs	Accumulated monthly counts	Accumulative (%)	Monthly counts of nymphs	Accumulated monthly counts	Accumulative (%)
Jan.	31	132	132	11.96	61	61	2.43
Feb.	59	64	196	17.75	112	173	6.88
Mar.	90	0	196	17.75	131	304	12.09
Apr.	120	60	256	23.19	239	543	21.60
May	151	0	256	23.19	289	832	33.09
Jun.	181	168	424	38.41	91	923	36.71
Jul.	212	0	424	38.41	145	1068	42.48
Aug.	243	264	668	60.51	442	1510	60.06
Sep.	273	188	856	77.54	252	1762	70.09
Oct.	304	0	856	77.54	308	2070	82.34
Nov.	334	120	976	88.41	247	2317	92.16
Dec.	365	128	1104	100	197	2514	100

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الوفرة الموسمية لحشرة البرقوق القشرية (*Parlatoria oleae* Colvee) على أشجار الزيتون في المناطق المستصلحة حديثاً

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يهدف البحث إلى دراسة الوفرة الموسمية لحشرة البرقوق القشرية والتي تصيب أشجار الزيتون في الأراضي المستصلحة حديثاً ومدى تأثيرها على المحصول كما ونوعاً وقد اشتملت أماكن الدراسة على مناطق الاستصلاح الحديثة في منطقة الخطارة - مزرعة كلية الزراعة جامعة الزقازيق عامي ١٩٩٤ و ١٩٩٥.

وكانت النتائج المتحصل عليها كالتالي:

- سجل لهذه الحشرة ٣ ذروات على أشجار الزيتون في منطقة الخطارة - محافظة الشرقية في المحيطين الداخلي والخارجي في عامي الدراسة ١٩٩٤، ١٩٩٥ في يناير ، وابريل و أغسطس في المحيط الخارجي وفي يناير ، مارس وأغسطس في المحيط الداخلي في العام الأول ١٩٩٤ - بينما كانت في فبراير ، أغسطس و أكتوبر في المحيط الخارجي وفي يناير ، ومارس وأغسطس في المحيط الداخلي للعام الثاني ١٩٩٥.
- أن أعلى ذروة سجلت في المحيط الداخلي والخارجي خلال عامي الدراسة كانت في يناير ماعدا في المحيط الخارجي عام ١٩٩٥ سجلت في فبراير
- سجل لحشرة البرقوق القشرية خلال العامين ١٩٩٤، ١٩٩٥ ثلاثة أجيال للحشرة في المحيط الداخلي بينما كانت جيلين في المحيط الخارجي وان اقوي هذه الأجيال كان الجيل الأخير في المحيط الداخلي والخارجي خلال عامي الدراسة.
- أن مجموع نسب التطفل في المحيط الداخلي كانت أعلى منها في المحيط الخارجي خلال عامي الدراسة ١٩٩٤، ١٩٩٥.
- سجلت الطفيليات *Marietta picta* ، *Marietta connecte* ، *Aphytis* sp ، *Hyperparasites* على حشرة البرقوق القشرية.

وجد ارتباط عالي المعنوية بين كل من درجات الحرارة وعدد ساعات النهار وكذلك وجد ارتباط معنوي سالب بين الرطوبة النسبية وعدد ساعات النهار وذلك على جميع أطوار الحشرة والطفيل.