Introduction

I. INTRODUCTION

Members of the family Phytoseiidae are usually, expected to be found associated with both mites and insects infestations.

Therefore, several investigations, have been carried out towards the use of these efficient mites, for controlling the associated pests.

Biological control became compulsive trend to avoid problems resulted from intensive use of pesticides. Members of the family Phytoseiidae are the most efficient against mite and some insect pests on different crops (**El-Badry, 1967 and Hegab, 1980**).

The aim of this study is to throw more lights on the following items :

1- Effect of prey types on developmental stages, food consumption and fecundity of *Euseius scutalis* A.-H.
2- Biological studies on the predatory mite *Phytoseiulus persimilis* A.-H. at 22°C and 60 % R.H.
3- Effect of low temperature storage on egg hatchability percentages of *P: persimilis* at 10 and 5°C cold storage.
4- Effect of low temperature (5°C) storage on the biological aspects of predatory mite, *P. persimilis*.
5- Susceptibility of 1-day old egg and adult stages of *P. persimilis* to different pesticides to select more save ones on predator mite.

Therefore, this items of study are of great importance in the mass production of phytoseiid mites. On the other hand, this study aimed to select the proper pesticides which use on the programmes of biological control.

This information has stimulated the development of Integrated Pest Management (IPM).