

**105-Abou Tara, R.; Rostum, G.; Albalkhi, A.; Assaf, S.**

General commission for agricultural scientific research, Syrien

**Study the effect of some plant extracts on eggs of *Capnodis tenebrions***

The study of the effect of five extracts are: (garlic, mint peppery, Ozdrecht, Eucalyptus, Thyme) on the eggs of *Capnodis tenebriones*. Laboratory experiment carried out with two frequencies and 20 eggs in one, has been refined test the effect of five extracts with the control wet and the control dry, by the number of larvae hatched in each treatment after the last egg hatched in the control dry. Results were subjected to LSD test to calculate the least significant difference between treatments was more than thyme on all transactions where the cause of death of 100 % of the eggs treatment, while all the eggs hatched in the treatment of the control dry.

**106-Abou Tara, R.; Rostum, G.; Batha, W.; Abachir, A. A.**

General commission for agricultural scientific research, Syrien

**Survey of some parasites (*Aphytis*) on *Parlatoria oleae* and *Aspidiotus nerii* in Syria**

This study was undertaken to determine the parasitoids of Genus *Aphytis* associated with Oleander scale scale on Oleander plants in Nashabia province (Damascus countryside) and with Olive scale on olive trees in Masshara province (Qunaetera Governorate) and Tafas province (Daraa Governorate) during July 2009 to June 2010. During the course of study four parasitoids of Genus *Aphytis* were recorded on Oleander scale, they are:

*Aphytis melinus* (Debashe; 1959), *Aphytis chrysomphali* Mercet, *Aphytis proclia* Walk and *Aphytis maculicornis* (Masi). The results of Parasitoids recovery from the Oleander scale-infested began in the first of July (2009) showed that abundance of parasitoids is dissimilar on month to month during study. The higher parasitoids density was in August by 155 individual, followed by on July/147/, October/123/, September/140/, May/115/, December/77/, April/68/, November/62/, February/57/ and March/35 individual, and there were not significantly different between August, July, October and September at 0.05. The overall density of parasitoids that reared from virgin females/767 individual/ was high comparing with parasitoids that reared from second instar nymph /355 individual/ and adult females/126 individual/.

The results showed that *A. melinus* /593 individual/ was the most abundant parasitoid, followed by *A. Chrysomphali* /343 individual/, *A. proclia* /187 individual/, *A. maculicornis* /125 individual/, and there was significantly different between *A. melinus* and another parasitoids, and between *A. Chrysomphali* and another parasitoids on 0.005. The parasitism rate was the highest in September /54.91 ± 5.75 %/, July /54.82 ± 6.19 %/, October /54.36 ± 6.10 %/, and there was no significantly different between such months on 0.005.

The simple correlation between rate of parasitism and two weather factors during study showed that the simple correlation was negative with temperature, while was positive with humidity during Summer and Winter.

Two parasitoids were recorded on Olive scale in Tafas province, they are: *Aphytis maculicornis* and *Aphytis hispanicus* (Mercet), and two parasitoids were recorded on Olive scale in Masshara province, they are: *Aphytis maculicornis* and *Aphytis lepidosaphes* Compere.

The results showed that the density of *A. maculicornis*/157 individual/ was higher than the density of *A. Lepidosaphis* /26 individual/ in Masshara, and there was significantly different between two parasitoids on 0.005.

While the density of *A. maculicornis* /41 individual/ was higher than the density of *A. hispanicus* /10 individual/ in Tafas

**107-Schumann, S.<sup>1</sup>; Büttner, P.<sup>2</sup>; Preiß, U.<sup>3</sup>; Kischkel, M.<sup>1</sup>; Eberle, A.<sup>2</sup>; Mather-Kaub, H.<sup>3</sup>**

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**Optimierung der Nachweismethodik von *Tilletia caries* und *Tilletia controversa* an Getreide – eine länderübergreifende Kooperation**

*Detection of Tilletia caries and Tilletia controversa on cereal seeds – a transfederal cooperation to optimize the diagnostic method*

Durch *Tilletia caries* und *Tilletia controversa* verursachte Steinbranderkrankungen an Weizen und Dinkel stellen besonders für den ökologischen Landbau eine große Gefahr dar. Um das Befallsrisiko zu minimieren, ist die Verwendung von gesundem Saatgut eine entscheidende Voraussetzung. Auf die Gesundheitsprüfung des Saat-