

**EFFECT OF INTERCROPPING SYSTEM ON THE ANNUAL VARIATIONS IN POPULATION DENSITY OF THE RED PALM WEEVIL, *RHYNCHOPHORUS FERRUGINEUS* OLIV. IN THE DATE PALM ORCHARDS, IN EL-BEHEIRA GOVERNORATE, EGYPT.**

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(Received: Apr. 6 , 2010)

**ABSTRACT:** *The present study explain the effect of followed intercropping under the conditions of applied agro-technical practices and prevailling climatic conditions on the existing red palm weevil populations in the investigated date palm orchards. The results showed a delayed flight activity of both adult-sexes throughout most months of the growing season, with three recorded prominant peaks during May, July and October-November, indicating the propable occurencs of three generations of red palm weevil in EL-Beheira Governorate.*

*The rate of emerging adult females was higher and merely twice as that of the emerging adult males, showing a female based sex ratio ranged between 1 male : 2.3 or/and 2.4 females. The delayed flight activity of adult-weevils is greatly related to the resulted interaction of performed interplanting and agropractices with the prevailing hicrothermic conditions, which proved the high significant relationship between the number of caught weevils and each of the studied parameters of daily temperature and relative humidity.*

*The higher or/and lower numbers of captured adult-weevils were detected in case of interplanting citrus and banana trees or/and guava trees and field crops with the growing date palm varieties. Interplanting guava trees decreased the rate of infestation (0.98-1.6 %), versus the increased one in case of interplanting citrus and banana trees (3.9-5.4 %) with date palm varieties in the investigated orchards.*

**Key words:** *Pheromone trap and population fluctuations.*