

ABSTRACT

Studies were conducted to find out the effect of different temperatures on durations of pink bollworm immature stages and also on those of its external hymenopterous parasitoid, *Dibrachys cavus*, and estimating the required heat units for each stage and for completing life cycle. Fecundity on the pest and its parasitoid was estimated at different temperatures. Also, duration of immature stages and feeding capacity of larva and adult of *Hippodamia tredecimpunctata* were determined at 25 and 31 °c.

Two years of field studies were carried out to use pheromone traps to estimate fluctuations in PBW moths which showed 5 peaks of abundance. Climatic factors had the main effect (89 % 88%) on larval to enter diapause. After diapause most of moths emerged during May. Parasitic species on *P. gossypiella* larvae were recorded and also predaceous insect species in cotton fields were recorded and counted.

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