

ABSTRACT

Grapevine, *Vitis vinifera* L. and fig, *Ficus carica* fruits are considerable important orchard crops for local consumption in Egypt and exportation.

The phytophagous mites are the most serious pests of grapevine and fig varieties in Egypt, causing heavy injuries to leaves, buds and fruits, resulting reduced of production and fruits quality.

The final purpose of the present course of investigation is how to protect such fruit trees from the injurious attacks of the mite pests. For such purpose, detailed information about different pests must be any how, provided, which is, principally death with in the present work. Thus, we ought to start with the most dangerous and serious acarine pests, depending upon new concept about pest population management, instead of instantaneously killing of the pest individuals. The mites studied were chosen for such study, because of their serious and dangerous role in destroyed these fruit trees and their relation with virul diseases.

Recognizing the time of the annual peaks of seasonal abundance for each phytophagous spices, concerned in the time of starting the application of the suggested control program.

The recognized local predaceous mites, which is found in association with such phytophagous mite pests, are considered as the most successful natural enemies for these pests. Thus, it is recommended here to use them in control application programs.

The obtained data about the relationship between fig bud mite (*A. ficus*), two spotted spider mite (*T. urticae*) and FMV. So, several sources of resistance to mite and virus disease must be use.

Some acaricides and fungicides were used against *A. ficus* to determine the compound which more efficiency (Challenger 36% Sc).