

Some phytoseiid species as biological control agents have gained much attracted a lot of attention, as biological control agents that which are increasingly used in IPM strategies for controlling of herbivorous mites. *Neoseiulus*, as the predatory mite, *Neoseiulus*, is regarded

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as one of the effective biological control agents related to of the family Phytoseiidae, which can be developed and reproduced on a wide range of food sources, including spider mites (*Tetranychus*), insects (thrips, greenhouse whitefly), and various kinds of pollen. The ability for adapting to the changes in prey population and some strains of their tolerance to the several pesticide such as propargite and dimethoate are considered as one of the most advantages of these species is the ability to adapting to changes in prey population and some strains their.

Furthermore in this study, a bioassay was replicated four times with five concentrations of spiromesifen and a control was replicated four times.

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Additionally, the newly emerged females were paired with the males for evaluating the reproductive rate. The selected males from the stock colony were used when in case there were not enough males were available for to pairing with females, selected males from the stock colony were used (complete information related to these males did were not included in life table analysis).

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