# I- INTRODUCTION

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

The total cultivated area with grapevine reached about 227000 feddan with an average yield 5.343 tons per feddan; while, the cultivated area with fig crop reached about 3620 feddan with an average yield 4.52 tons per feddan.

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. In some cases, the mites may cause complete deterioration to the trees. Also some mites transmitted some virus diseases which decreased the quality and quantity of yield in some countries of the world. In Egypt, this is considered the first evidence of transmission plant viruses by mites is contained in an early paper on the 'reversion' disease of black current (Ribes). The name of was applied by growers and practical horticulturists because affected plants appear to revert to the wild type from which the improved cultivated varieties were derived. It was suggested that the vector was fig bud mite *Aceria ribis* **(Amos *et al.*, 1927).** In addition to the virus of reversion, there are about eleven other mite transmitted virus known and others are suspected these are black current reversion, cherry mottle leaf virus, fig mosaic virus, garlic mite borne mosaic virus, high plans virus, peach mosaic virus, pigeon pea sterility mosaic,

raspberry bushy dwarf, rose rosette virus, ryegrass mosaic, wheat spot mosaic and wheat streak mosaic.

The work reported here aims to study the following aspects:

1- Incidence of some mites on grapevine and fig trees in field.

2- Population dynamics of some phytophagous mites and their associated predacious mites on three varieties of grapevine trees and two varieties of fig trees.

3- Susceptibility of grapevine varieties to phytophagous mites infestation.

4- Evaluation the effect of some acaricides and fungicides on *Aceria ficus* cotté infesting fig trees.

5- Also, the present work was undertaken to throw light on the relationship between some mites and fig mosaic virus (FMV).