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A study on entomofauna associated to the olivier *Olea europaea* L. in some northern regions in Algeria

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Surveys conducted during 2012 in some olive areas (Blida, Boumerdes and Mascara) in both orchards and nurseries revealed the presence of 9 genera of plant-parasitic nematodes. Four among them are considered to be dangerous on oliviers. Pratylenchus is detected in the majority of areas sampled with a frequency ranging from 12.5% to 71.42%. The *Helicotylenchus* are present at a frequency of 6.25% to 50% in almost all the studied sites. *Meloidogyne* are the most dangerous despite their low frequency of 14.28%, because they are classified in the A2 quarantine list. They only exists in the olive areas of Mascara with a density of 10 juveniles/100 g of soil which corresponds to the limit of harmfulness of this plant parasitic-nematodes. Among ectoparasites, *Xiphinema* are the only dangerous genera because they are virus vectors on citrus. Other genera such as: *Paratylenchus, Telotylenchus, Criconema, Gracilacus* and *Tylenchorynchus* do not present any problems on oliviers and are detected in low densities.

Biography

M Mihoub holds an Engineering degree and Master's in Agronomic Sciences in 2012, and is now a 3rd year PhD student in the Department of Botany specialized in Phyto-pathology in the Hight National School of Agronomic Sciences, Algiers, Algeria. She is working on "vegetation and biological control of weed cereals" from the same school. She is currently working as a consultant for the program GENBI "Environmental Governance and Biodiversity" with the German Cooperation through its executive agency GIZ at its office in Algiers.

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