Demographic Analyses of Resistance of Five Varieties of Date Palm, *Phoenix dactylifera* L. to *Ommatissus lybicus* De Bergevin (Hemiptera: Tropiduchidae)

M. Mahmoudi, A. Sahragard, H. Pezhman, and M. Ghadamyari

ABSTRACT

Demographic analyses of dubas bug, *Ommatissus lybicus* de Bergevin, (Hemiptera: Tropiduchidae), reared on five date palm varieties (Zahdi, Mazafati, Piarom, Khasi, and Shahani) were constructed under laboratory conditions at 27±1°C, 70±5% RH, and a 14:10 hours (L: D) photoperiod. Data were analyzed based on the age-stage, two-sex life table theory to take the variable developmental rate among individuals and both sexes into consideration. Results showed that different varieties of date palm influenced development time and fecundity of dubas bug. The total pre-adult developmental time was the shortest on Zahdi (85.21 days) and the longest on Khasi (88.39 days). The longevities of both male and female adults on different varieties were significantly different. The mean fecundity per female was significantly higher on Zahdi (78.62 eggs) and Mazafati (68 eggs) than on Shahani (43.53 eggs) and Khasi (46.32 eggs). The highest and lowest net reproductive rates were obtained on Zahdi (40.58 offspring per individual) and Shahani (16.88 offspring per individual), respectively. The intrinsic rates of increase were 0.0401, 0.0368, 0.0355, 0.0312 and 0.0301 per day on Zahdi, Piarom, Mazafati, Khasi and Shahani, respectively. The mean generation times ranged from 92.78 days reared on Zahdi to 95.25 days on Mazafati. According to results obtained in this study, Shahani and Khasi were the most resistant varieties while Zahdi was the most susceptible variety to dubas bug among the varieties tested.

Keywords: Demography, Date palm variety, Dubas bug.

INTRODUCTION

The dubas bug, *Ommatissus lybicus* de Bergevin (Hem.: Tropiduchidae), is one of the most important pests of date palm in Iran (Gharib, 1966) and several countries in the Middle East and North Africa (Hussain, 1963; Gharib, 1966; Bitaw and Ben-Saad, 1990). *Ommatissus lybicus* causes crop losses through direct feeding and honeydew contamination of plant parts. Severe infestations reduce vigor and productivity of the palm and cause the fruits to shrink, rendering them unmarketable (Hussain, 1963). This pest has two generations per year and overwinters as egg stage (Hussain, 1963; Klein and Venezian, 1985).

The life table parameters provide crucial information to study population dynamics and to establish management tactics in pest control (Maia et al., 2000). Comparison of life table parameters of an insect pest on different host plant varieties can be used to select resistant varieties (Razmjou et al., 2006; Golizadeh et al., 2009; Razmjou et al., 2009; Obopile and Ositile, 2010; Naseri et al., 2011; Khanamani et al., 2013; Goodarzi et al., 2015). Life table of dubas bug at different temperatures has been studied using traditional female age-specific life table methods by Payandeh et al. (2010).
However, the theories relating to female age-specific life tables (Lewis, 1942; Leslie, 1945; Birch, 1948) ignore the male population and the stage differentiation. An age-stage, two-sex life table theory was developed to resolve these problems by including both sexes and the variable developmental rates among individuals (Chi and Liu, 1985; Chi, 1988).

Although there are several studies related to control measures of dubas bug (Lashkari et al., 2008; Hussain, 1963), no information is currently available on the effect of different host plant varieties on the life table and population growth potential of this pest. The aim of this study was to use an age-stage, two-sex life table theory (Chi and Liu, 1985; Chi, 1988) to determine the impact of five important date palm varieties commercially cultivated in Fars Province, Iran, on the life table and population growth parameters of dubas bug. Knowledge of the life table parameters of dubas bug and resistance-susceptibility characteristics of date palm varieties could be extremely valuable for development of IPM programs against *O. lybicus*.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

This research was conducted in the insectarium of Agricultural Organization of Darab (located in south of Fars Province, Iran) at 27±1°C, 70±5% RH, and a photoperiod of 14:10 (L:D) hour.

**Host Plant Varieties and Leafhopper Colony**

Five commercial date palm varieties including Zahdi, Piarom, Shahani, Mazafati, and Khasi were tested in this study. The varieties were obtained from Fars Research Center for Agriculture and Natural Resources as offshoots and were then planted in plastic pots (Height: 38 cm, Top diameter: 38 cm, Bottom diameter: 27 cm) filled with suitable field soil. The potted plants were maintained in the insectarium, irrigated weekly and fertilized with HORTI® micro and macro elements fertilizer monthly for one year to be established completely and be suitable for laboratory experiments. For each variety, 7 trees were used. The experiments began in late May 2011 while the adult leafhoppers of the first generation were appearing in nature.

The adults of dubas bug were collected by aspirator from a date palm orchard (variety Khasi) in Darab region, Iran, and were colonized on potted palms. The leafhoppers were reared on related host plant varieties for one generation before being used for the life table experiments. Males and females were differentiated by female's black ovipositor.

**Life Table Study**

In this experiment, leaflet cages on potted trees were used to measure biological characteristics of dubas bug on each variety. The cage consisted of transparent plastic cylinder (25 mm in diameter and 185 mm in height) which enclosed a single leaflet of the potted trees. Three mesh-covered openings were made on the sides of the cage for ventilation. The openings around the top and bottom of the cage were sealed with a piece of foam to prevent the escape of insects.

In order to obtain the same aged eggs of dubas bug on each variety, three pairs of three-day-old adults were released in the leaflet cages for 24 hours. In total, fifty eggs were used as cohorts for the life table experiments. All the eggs were observed daily and the incubation period was recorded. The emerged nymphs were individually transferred to new leaflet cages using a fine brush. Observations were made daily to record the development times and survivorship of the nymphs. Exuviae from molting were used to discriminate the nymphal instars. When an individual developed to the adult stage, it was paired with an individual of the opposite sex from the cohort. An aspirator was used to transfer
the adult leafhoppers to new cages every day. The daily survival and fecundity were recorded for each individual until death.

**Statistical Analysis**

The life history raw data were analyzed based on the theory of the age-stage, two-sex life table (Chi and Liu, 1985; Chi, 1988). The computer program TWOSEX-MSChart (Chi, 2005) was used for data analysis. The program is available at [http://140.120.197.173/Ecology/prod02.htm](http://140.120.197.173/Ecology/prod02.htm) (Chung Hsing University) and [http://nhsbig.inhs.uiuc.edu/wes/chi.html](http://nhsbig.inhs.uiuc.edu/wes/chi.html) (Illinois Natural History Survey). The age-stage specific survival rate (\(S_{xj}\), where \(x\) is the age and \(j\) is the stage), the age-stage specific fecundity (\(f_{xj}\)), the age-specific survival rate (\(l_x\)), the age-specific fecundity (\(m_x\)), and the population parameters (\(r\); The intrinsic rate of increase; \(\lambda\); The finite rate of increase; GRR; The gross reproductive rate; \(R_0\); The net reproductive rate, \(T\); The mean generation time) were calculated accordingly.

Intrinsic rate of increase was estimated using the iterative bisection method from the Euler-Lotka formula, with age indexed from 0 (Goodman, 1982):

\[
\sum_{x=0}^{\infty} e^{-r_x(x+1)} l_x m_x = 1 \tag{1}
\]

The mean generation time is defined as the period of time that a population needs to increase to \(R_0\)-fold of its size at the stable age-stage distribution. The mean generation time is calculated as \(T = (\ln R_0)/r\). The means and standard errors of life table parameters were estimated using Jackknife method (Sokal and Rohlf, 1995). Effect of host plant varieties on the population parameters, development times, and fecundities of dubas bug were analyzed using one-way analysis of variance and the means separated by Tukey’s honestly significant difference (HSD) test (SPSS, 1999).

**RESULTS**

Developmental times for each stage of dubas bug on five date palm varieties are shown in Table 1. Mean incubation period on Zahdi was significantly lower than the other four varieties (\(F= 8.8; \text{df}= 4, 189; P< 0.05\)). Hatching rates on Zahdi, Mazafati, Piarom, Khasi and Shahani were 100, 92.50, 100, 93.62, and 93.88%.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date palm variety</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Zahdi</th>
<th>Mazafati</th>
<th>Piarom</th>
<th>Khasi</th>
<th>Shahani</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Developmental time (d)</td>
<td>Egg</td>
<td>39.1±0.23a</td>
<td>41.35±0.36b</td>
<td>41.25±0.28b</td>
<td>41.7±0.32b</td>
<td>41.13±0.34b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1st instar</td>
<td>4.41±0.09a</td>
<td>4.44±0.08a</td>
<td>4.47±0.087a</td>
<td>4.5±0.082a</td>
<td>4.39±0.07a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2nd instar</td>
<td>7.07±0.09a</td>
<td>7.28±0.1ab</td>
<td>7.52±0.08b</td>
<td>7.35±0.08ab</td>
<td>7.3±0.09ab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3rd instar</td>
<td>8.97±0.11a</td>
<td>9.03±0.12a</td>
<td>9.09±0.126a</td>
<td>9.08±0.101a</td>
<td>9.18±0.12a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4th instar</td>
<td>11.66±0.13a</td>
<td>11.77±0.1a</td>
<td>11.88±0.09a</td>
<td>11.94±0.08a</td>
<td>11.55±0.14a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5th instar</td>
<td>14±0.11b</td>
<td>13.79±0.14ab</td>
<td>13.97±0.10b</td>
<td>13.61±0.11ab</td>
<td>13.42±0.11a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pre-adult</td>
<td>85.21±0.31a</td>
<td>87.94±0.46b</td>
<td>88.12±0.26b</td>
<td>88.39±0.38b</td>
<td>87.21±0.49b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult longevity (d)</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>15.25±1.15ab</td>
<td>16.59±0.73b</td>
<td>14.07±1.07ab</td>
<td>12.5±1.14a</td>
<td>11.42±0.89a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>17.56±1.21ab</td>
<td>20.47±0.93b</td>
<td>14.39±1.07a</td>
<td>13.37±1.15a</td>
<td>13.63±1.13a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fecundity (Eggs/Female)</td>
<td>78.62±5c</td>
<td>68±2.74c</td>
<td>63.33±5.45bc</td>
<td>46.32±6.21ab</td>
<td>43.53±4.46a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*a Means in a row followed by a common letter are not significantly different (P> 0.05; Tukey’s HSD).
respectively. Total developmental time for all pre-adult stages was the shortest on Zahdi and the longest on Khasi, and the difference between those varieties was significant (F= 8.78; df= 4, 161; P< 0.05). However, differences in the duration of individual nymphal instars were not always significant. The insect passes through five nymphal instars before reaching adult stage. The longevities of both male and female adults on different varieties were significantly different (F= 4.90; df= 4, 72; P< 0.05 and F= 7.55; df= 4, 84; P< 0.05, respectively) and the longest longevities for both male and female adults occurred on variety Mazafati while the shortest occurred on Shahani and Khasi, respectively (Table 1). The total fecundity varied significantly among varieties (F= 8.74; df= 4, 84; P< 0.05) (Table 1). Significantly higher fecundities were observed in females reared on Shahani and Mazafati compared to those reared on Zahdi and Khasi. Sex ratio (proportion of females in second generation) on different varieties ranged from 50 to 58%.Sex ratio (proportion of females in second generation) on different varieties ranged from 50 to 58%. Significantly higher fecundities were observed in females reared on Shahani and Mazafati compared to those reared on Shahani and Khasi. Sex ratio (proportion of females in second generation) on different varieties ranged from 50 to 58%. Significantly higher fecundities were observed in females reared on Shahani and Mazafati compared to those reared on Shahani and Khasi. Sex ratio (proportion of females in second generation) on different varieties ranged from 50 to 58%. Significantly higher fecundities were observed in females reared on Shahani and Mazafati compared to those reared on Shahani and Khasi. Sex ratio (proportion of females in second generation) on different varieties ranged from 50 to 58%. Significantly higher fecundities were observed in females reared on Shahani and Mazafati compared to those reared on Shahani and Khasi. Sex ratio (proportion of females in second generation) on different varieties ranged from 50 to 58%. Significantly higher fecundities were observed in females reared on Shahani and Mazafati compared to those reared on Shahani and Khasi. Sex ratio (proportion of females in second generation) on different varieties ranged from 50 to 58%. Significantly higher fecundities were observed in females reared on Shahani and Mazafati compared to those reared on Shahani and Khasi. Sex ratio (proportion of females in second generation) on different varieties ranged from 50 to 58%.

Figure 1 illustrates the age-stage specific survival rates (S\textsubscript{xj}) of dubas bug on five date palm varieties. The S\textsubscript{xj} shows the probability that a newborn individual will survive to age x and stage j. In general, the survival rates of dubas bug on varieties Shahani and Khasi were lower than those found on the other three varieties, and this was due to the higher mortalities of immature stages that occurred on these two varieties. Survival rates from egg to adult emergence on varieties Khasi and Shahani were 0.70 and 0.77, respectively, while on Mazafati, Zahdi and Piarom were 0.85, 0.90 and 0.92, respectively. There were prominent overlaps in survival curves of different life stages. Adult females had more survival rate than males on all varieties and the maximum lifespan (119 days) was observed on variety Mazafati (Figure 1).

Age-stage specific fecundity (f\textsubscript{xj}) is defined as daily number of eggs produced per female of age x. Because only females could produce egg, the f\textsubscript{xj} can also be called female age-specific fecundity and shown as f\textsubscript{x7} (i.e. the adult female is considered as seventh life stage). The age-specific fecundity (m\textsubscript{x}) equals the daily number of eggs divided by all individuals (male and female) of age x.

Figure 2 shows that the reproduction periods of dubas bug on different varieties were partly similar in pattern as started in the range of 83 to 86th day of leafhopper longevity and peaked 5 to 8 days later. After the peak, mean daily fecundity (f\textsubscript{x7}) or m\textsubscript{x} gradually declined on all varieties tested, as females aged. The maximum f\textsubscript{x7} (8.19 eggs female\textsuperscript{-1} day\textsuperscript{-1}) was found on variety Zahdi, followed by 6.70, 6.55, 5.19 and 4.88 eggs female\textsuperscript{-1} day\textsuperscript{-1} on Mazafati, Piarom, Khasi and Shahani, respectively.

The age-specific survival rate (l\textsubscript{x}) is also presented in Figure 2. The l\textsubscript{x} curve ignores male adults and the stage differentiation among individuals, therefore, it is a simplified form of S\textsubscript{xj}.

The Population parameters of dubas bug including intrinsic rate of increase (r\textsubscript{m}), finite rate of increase (λ), gross reproductive rate (GRR), net reproductive rate (R\textsubscript{0}) and mean generation time (T) on five date palm varieties are presented in Table 2. The maximum value of r\textsubscript{m} was recorded for leafhoppers reared on variety Zahdi, and this value was significantly different from those obtained on both Khasi and Shahani (F= 3.33; df= 4, 198; P= 0.012). In addition, there was no significant difference in r\textsubscript{m} values between Piarom and Mazafati, or among these two and other varieties tested (Table 2). A similar pattern was found for parameters λ and R\textsubscript{0} (Table 2). However, no differences were observed in GRR or T for dubas bug reared on different varieties (F= 1.47; df= 4, 198; P= 0.212 and F= 1.79; df= 4, 198; P= 0.133, respectively) (Table 2).
Demographic Analyses of Resistance

Figure 1. Age-stage specific survival rate ($S_{xj}$) of *O. lybicus* on five date palm varieties.

Table 2. Mean±SE of intrinsic rate of increase ($r_m$) (day$^{-1}$), finite rate of increase ($\lambda$) (day$^{-1}$), gross reproductive rate (GRR) (offspring per individual), net reproductive rate ($R_0$) (offspring per individual), and mean generation time ($T$) (days) of *Ommatissus lybicus* on five date palm varieties.$^a$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population parameters</th>
<th>Zahdi</th>
<th>Mazafati</th>
<th>Piarom</th>
<th>Khasi</th>
<th>Shahani</th>
<th>P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$r_m$</td>
<td>0.0401±0.002b</td>
<td>0.0355±0.0021ab</td>
<td>0.0368±0.002ab</td>
<td>0.0312±0.0024a</td>
<td>0.0301±0.0022a</td>
<td>0.012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\lambda$</td>
<td>1.0409±0.0021b</td>
<td>1.0361±0.0021ab</td>
<td>1.0375±0.0021ab</td>
<td>1.0317±0.0024a</td>
<td>1.0306±0.0023a</td>
<td>0.012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRR</td>
<td>55.42±9.42a</td>
<td>50.89±10.61a</td>
<td>40.51±7.37a</td>
<td>37.37±8.11a</td>
<td>30.84±5.34a</td>
<td>0.212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$R_0$</td>
<td>40.58±7.61b</td>
<td>28.9±5.5a</td>
<td>31.67±5.99ab</td>
<td>18.72±4.16a</td>
<td>16.88±3.5a</td>
<td>0.010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$T$</td>
<td>92.78±0.5a</td>
<td>95.25±0.81a</td>
<td>94.44±0.49a</td>
<td>94.82±0.7a</td>
<td>94.5±0.53a</td>
<td>0.133</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$^a$ Means in the same row followed by the same letter are not significantly different (P> 0.05; Tukey's HSD).
Figure 2. Age-specific survival rate ($l_x$), female age-specific fecundity ($f_x$) and age-specific fecundity of total population ($m_x$) of *O. lybicus* on five date palm varieties.

**DISCUSSION**

Results of this study showed that different varieties of date palm can significantly affect development time, survival and fecundity of dubas bug. Egg incubation period of leafhoppers reared on Zahdi was significantly lower than the other varieties. This might be caused by the different food sources taken up by the parents before oviposition and subsequent effect on embryonic development. Similar inference has been reported for *Plutella xylostella* (L.) reared on five cultivated brassicaceous host plants (Golizadeh et al., 2009) and for *Copitarsia decolora* Hampson reared on
asparagus and artificial diet (Gould et al., 2005).

Despite the importance of plant variety effects on population growth of pests, there was no study available regarding the effect of date palm varieties on dubas bug life table. However, there were two studies that documented the effect of different constant temperatures on age-specific life table (Payandeh et al., 2010) and on pre-adult development time of dubas bug (Mokhtar and Nabhani, 2010). Our results regarding the egg incubation period, which ranged from 39.1 to 41.7 days, are definitely longer than those reported by Payandeh et al. (2010) at 25°C (32.41 days) or 30°C (30.89 days). On the other hand, this period is somewhat close to the corresponding value at 27.5°C (39.2 days), and very shorter at 25 and 30°C (47.6 and 50.8 days, respectively) in Mokhtar and Nabhani (2010).

The total developmental time for all pre-adult stages ranged from 85.21 days on Zahdi to 88.39 days on Khasi. This range is longer than those reported by Payandeh et al. (2010) at 25°C (82.48 days) and 30°C (75.79 days), but is close to those reported by Mokhtar and Nabhani (2010) at 27.5°C (83.9 days) and 30°C (88.4 days). However, the authors have not cited the name of date palm variety used in their study.

The longevities of male and female adults were also variety-dependent and the longest longevities for both male and female adults occurred on variety Mazafati (16.59 and 20.47 days, respectively), which were close to those reported by Payandeh et al. (2010) at 30°C (15.61 and 19.79 days, respectively).

Differences among varieties in developmental times and adult longevities could be attributed to plant differences in nutritional content and/or morphological characteristics. However, the variations between results of different studies could be result of differences in experimental conditions, especially temperature, and host plant quality. In addition, it seems reasonable to speculate that such pronounced intraspecific variability between dubas bug population in the study by Payandeh et al. (2010) and the current study is associated with differences among geographic populations of O. lybic us. Similar inference has been made by Nielsen et al. (2008) for Halyomorpha halys (Stal), Auad et al. (2009) for Rhopalosiphum padi (L.) and Golizadeh et al. (2009) for Plutella xylostella (L.). When an insect species has a wide geographic distribution, it would be expected that intraspecific variation occurs among its populations (Diehl and Bush, 1984). Geographic variation in biological traits of some insects, especially parasitoids, has already been reported by several authors (van den Bosch et al., 1979; Claridge et al., 1982; Awan et al., 1990; Liu et al., 2001).

The type of analytical methods and life table theories used to describe demography can also affect the results of life table studies (Chi, 1988; Jha et al., 2012). In the present study, we used age-stage, two-sex life table which has distinct advantages over traditional age-specific life table. For example, the age-stage, two-sex life table takes variable development rate among individuals into account while in age-specific life table the differences in pre-adult development are ignored, and it is assumed that all adults emerge on the same day. This assumption will not only inaccurately diminish the real variability among individuals, but also consequently results in miscalculations of the survival and fecundity curves (Chi, 1988; Chi and Yang, 2003; Yu et al., 2005; Chi and Su, 2006; Kavousi et al., 2009; Huang and Chi, 2012). Chi and Yang (2003), Chi and Su (2006), and Kavousi et al. (2009) gave detailed explanations and mathematical proofs to demonstrate the errors in female age-specific life tables.

The intrinsic rate of increase ($r_m$) was significantly affected by variety of date palm. The highest $r_m$ value was found on Zahdi variety, followed by Piarom, Mazafati, Khasi, and Shahani. These results indicated that Zahdi was the most susceptible to the dubas bug among the varieties tested. In contrast, Shahani variety had adverse effect on population growth,
indicating some level of resistance to dubas bug. Intrinsic rate of increase is a reflective of many biological traits of an insect pest including survival, fecundity, development time and sex ratio (Lewontin, 1965; Southwood and Henderson, 2000; Ozgöke and Atlihan, 2005; Fathi, 2009; Golizadeh et al., 2009; Jha et al., 2012). For example, the highest value of $r$ on Zahdi was more due to the highest fecundity (78.6 eggs) and the lowest pre-adult development time (85.21 days) among the varieties tested.

The lowest fecundity and survival of dubas bug on Shahani and Khasi, as reflected in $r$, may possibly be attributed to the presence of antibiosis in these varieties. However, in addition to the life table assay, there is a need for host preference assays to characterize any antixenotic effects. Plant resistance mechanisms include chemical defenses (antibiosis) that influence biological processes of insects, like survival, generation time, fecundity, and longevity (van Emden, 1997) and morphological defenses (antixenosis) that deter insects from oviposition, feeding and colonization (Saxena, 1990; van den Berg and van der Westhuizen, 1997; Reddy et al., 2002).

Similar to the results for the intrinsic rate of increase, the values of net reproductive rate ($R_0$) and finite rate of increase ($\lambda$) indicated that the variety Zahdi was the most favorable host for dubas bug compared to the other tested varieties. However, the gross reproductive rate (GRR) and mean generation time (T) did not differ significantly among the tested varieties. Because the GRR ignores the age-specific survival rate, its ecological significance and the result of statistical comparison should be interpreted with caution (Yu et al., 2005; Chi and Su., 2006).

As proven by Chi (1988), for a two-sex population, the relationship between the net reproductive rate ($R_0$) and the mean female fecundity ($F$) is:

$$R_0 = \frac{N_f}{N} \cdot F$$  \hspace{1cm} (2)

Where, $N$ is the total number of eggs used at the beginning of the life table study, and $N_f$ is the number of female adults emerging from these $N$ eggs. All of our results for dubas bug on different varieties were consistent with the relationship of Equation (2). If a life table is constructed based on age-specific female life table, the errors in survival rate ($l_x$) and the fecundity ($m_x$) will finally result in errors in $R_0$ and the relationship between $R_0$ and $F$ will be inconsistent with the Equation (2) (Chi, 1988; Chi and Su., 2006).

In the current study, the calculated values of $r$, $R_0$, $\lambda$, and GRR on all five varieties of date palm were lower than those reported by Payandeh et al. (2010) at both 25 and 30°C. As discussed above, the difference between our results and those reported by Payandeh et al. (2010) may be due to differences in experimental conditions, plant varieties, geographic populations, analytical methods, and life table theories.

Knowledge of the extent of susceptibility or resistance of plant varieties to insect pests is a fundamental component of integrated pest management (IPM) programs. According to results obtained in this study, Shahani and Khasi were the most resistant varieties while Zahdi was the most susceptible variety for dubas bug among the varieties tested. Since Shahani and Khasi are somewhat locally specific varieties, it seems they can be recommended mainly in Fars and Hormozgan Provinces. However, the resistant varieties found in this study can constitute a useful genetic resource for date palm breeding programs aimed at developing resistant varieties against dubas bug. For further study, examining the effect of chemical compound or morphological structure of these varieties on population growth of dubas bug and other date palm pests will be worthy of pursuit. In addition, comparative studies that include different geographic sources of dubas bug population would be useful to reveal inraspecific variations which, if existing, could be considered for more precise management programs against the pest.
REFERENCES


